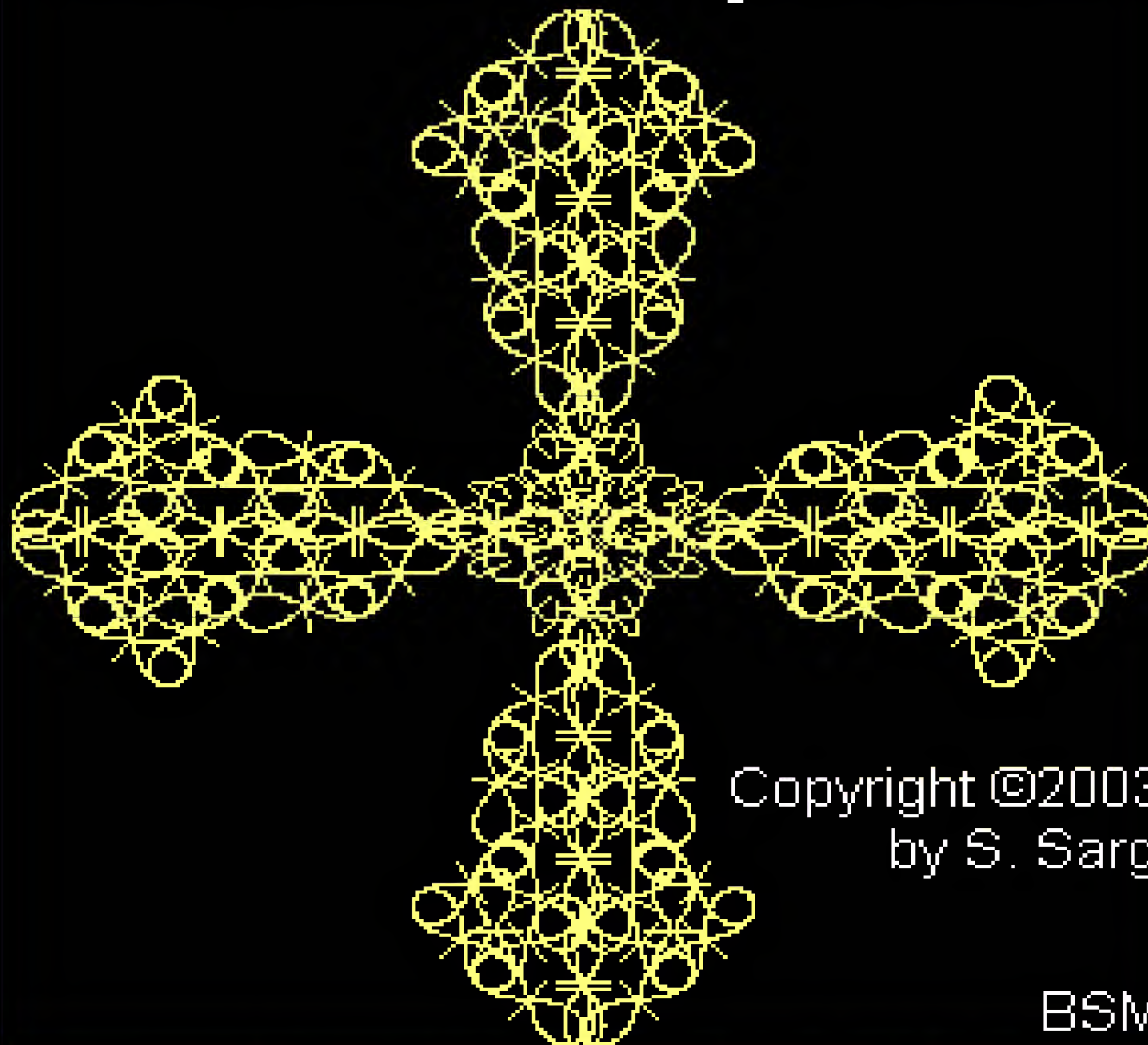


Golden cross of six gold atoms

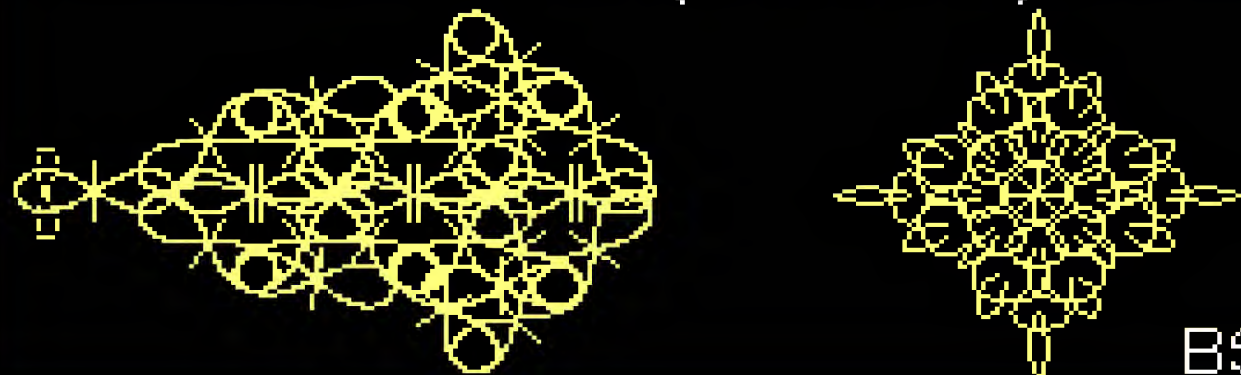


Copyright ©2003
by S. Sarg

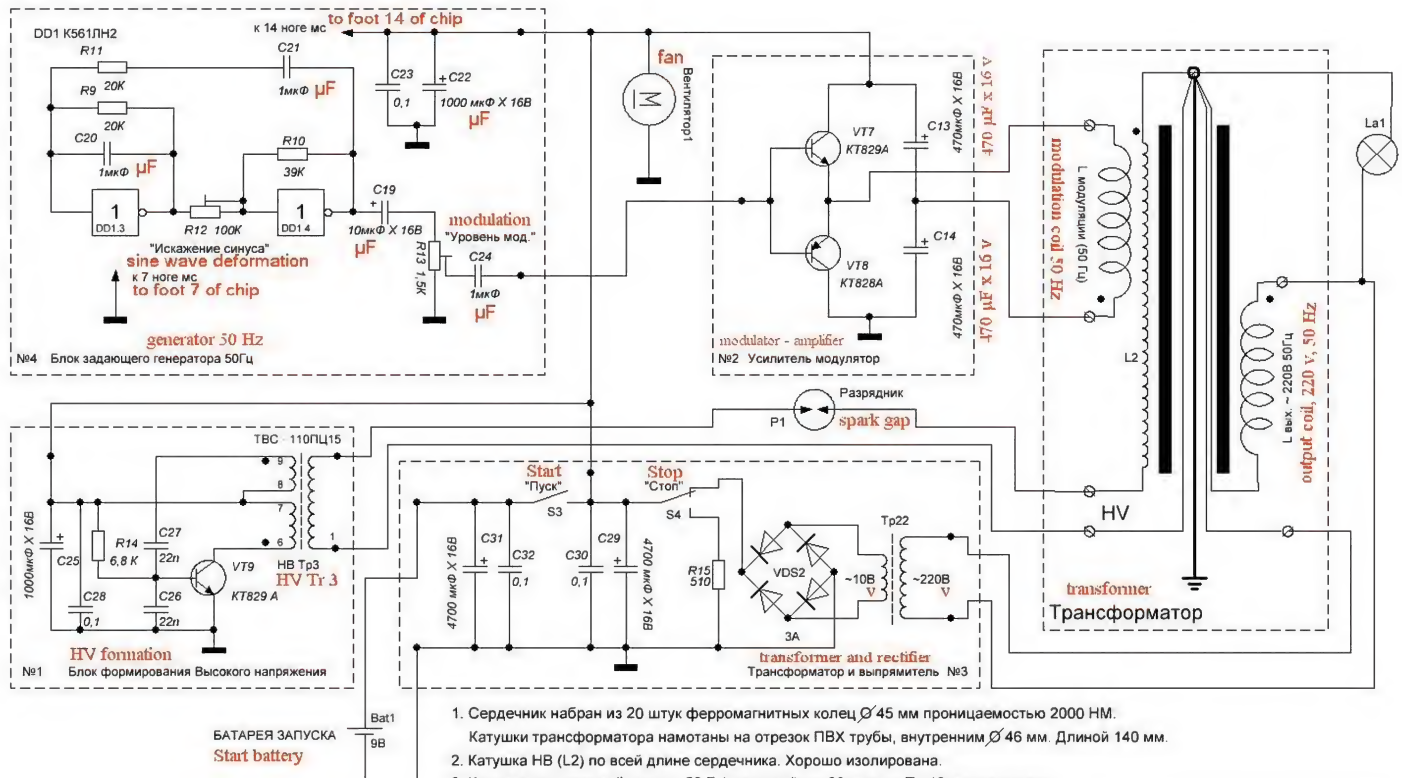
BSM

WWW.HELICAL-STRUCTURES.ORG

Gold atom (two views)



BSM



- Сердечник набран из 20 штук ферромагнитных колец $\varnothing 45$ мм проницаемостью 2000 НМ.
Катушки трансформатора намотаны на отрезок ПВХ трубы, внутренним $\varnothing 46$ мм. Длинной 140 мм.
 - Катушка НВ (L2) по всей длине сердечника. Хорошо изолирована.
 - Катушка модуляции (L модул. 50 Гц) двухслойная 38 витков. По 19 витков в слое.
Занимает половину каркаса. Диаметр жилы провода 1 мм. Намотка монтажным силовым проводом в ПВХ (ПВ - 3х1) изоляции.
 - Катушка съёма (L вых. 220В 50Гц) - трёхслойная 48 витков. По 16 витков в слое.
Занимает другую половину каркаса. Диаметр провода в зависимости от нужного тока в нагрузке.
Количество витков определяет нужное напряжение. Намотка монтажным силовым проводом в ПВХ(ПВ - 3х1.5) изоляции.
 - Разрядник самодельный, из медного провода диаметром 3 мм.
 - Вентилятор компьютерный напряжением 12 вольт.
 - Радиаторы на ключах модулятора - алюминий.
 - Заземление выполнено силовым проводом в ПВХ(ПВ - 3х6) изоляции.
- Core: pile of 20 ferrite rings OD 45 mm, $\mu=2000$
The coils wound on PVC tube ID 46 mm, length 140 mm
 - HV coil (L2) wound on total length of the core and perfectly insulated
 - Modulation coil (L, 50 Hz modulation) is two layers coil, 38 turns, 19 turns in each layer
 - Output coil (L out, 220 v, 50 Hz) is three layers coil 48 turns, 16 turns in each layer
It takes second half of carcass. The wire gauge depends on the current needed
The number of turns determines the tension needed
 - Spark gap is home made from copper wire of 3 mm diameter
 - Fan is 12 v computer fan
 - Radiators are Aluminium
 - Ground made from PVC insulated heavy wire (3x6)

New Formulas, or maybe old ones? Time Calculations
I don't know.

Saturday May 19, 2007. 09:10 AM.
By Jacques Mols. (NL)

But I found them, this morning.

But first some info:

Every day the Earth rotates around its axle.
Every rotation is 380 degrees.. (380 Degrees = 380 °)
But every rotation is also 24 hours.

Every 24 hours have a duration of 86,400 seconds.

Let's calculate: $380^\circ / 86,400 \text{ seconds (Time = T)}$ gives 0,004398148148 ° per second.

So every second the Earth moves 0,004398148148 ° (Degrees = n).

From the Radiation formula V_{m1} becomes 29.66762458 km/sec as calculated result.

29.66762458 km/sec multiplied with 2 (R) gives = 59.33524916 diametric value (DV)

Multiply 59.33524916 with PI which gives 186.4071829 km per second (RV) in movement n.
Every second the Earth moves 0,004398148148 ° or 186.4071829 km around its polar axis.

This 186.4071829 km/sec. must be divided by 0,004398148148 °, which gives the actual size of the Earth. In this case also 42,383.10684 km² (M) for the Earth on this moment.

Formula : $380^\circ / T = n$ (Movement Earth in ° per second.)
 $V_{m1} \cdot R = DV$ $DV \cdot PI = RV$ $RV / n = M$ (Size of the Earth.)

The real distance in one year is so 29.66762458 km/sec. multiplied with 31,557,600 seconds, which gives 936,239,029.4 km. (Stands for D = seconds per year.)

The distance in 1 AU = 936,239,029.4 km / PI = 298,014,138.9 km for the diameter.

The diameter of 298,014,138.9 km divided by 2 (for the radius of) 149,007,069.5 km, for 1 AU.

In the Astronomy guide the velocity of the Earth is 29.785 km/sec.

Multiplied with 31,557,600 seconds per year, the distance is 939,943,116 km.

1 AU = 939,943,116 km divided by PI = 299,193,186.3 km diameter, then this result dividing by 2 for R gives 149,596,593.1 km for 1 AU.

Checking One Year, and the seconds within one day.

380° divided by 365.25 days makes 1.040383299 ° movement during one day.
In comparison to the stars.

One Year contains 31,557,600 secs per year by one revolution around the Sun.

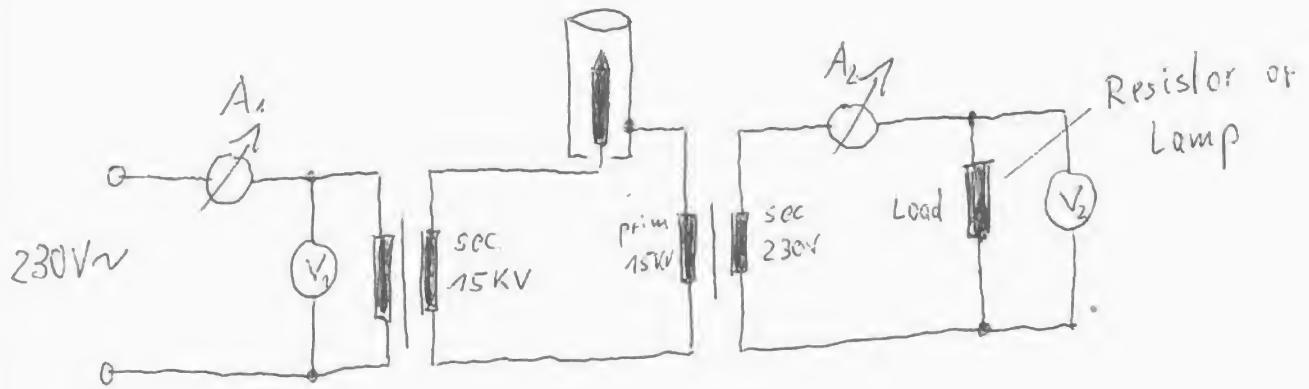
$31,557,600 / 380^\circ$ makes 83,046.31579 seconds per °.

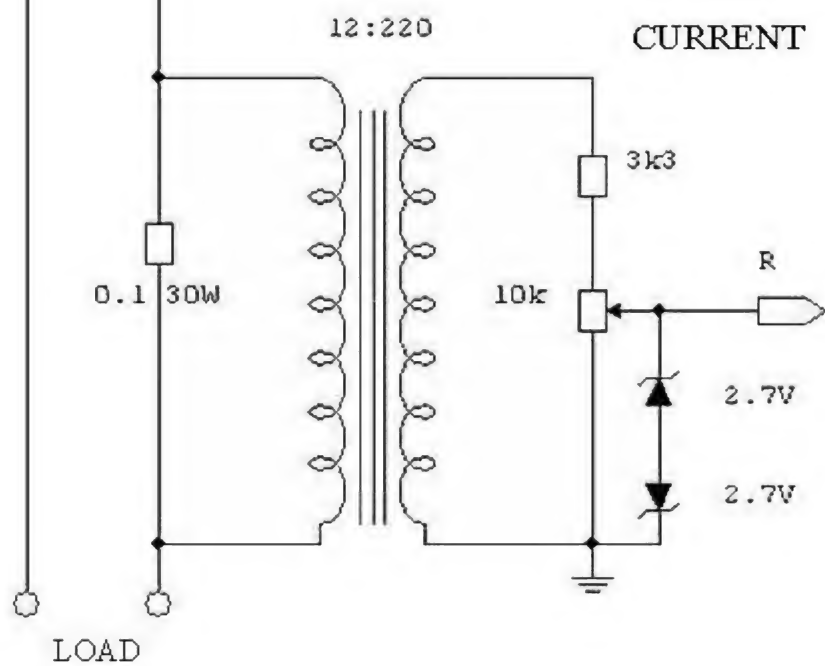
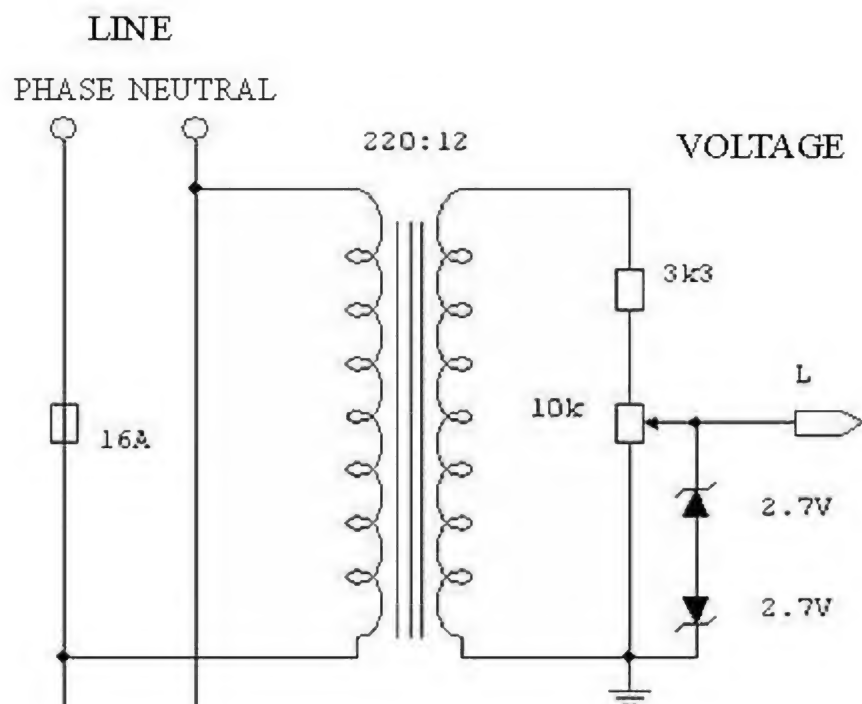
In one Earth day there are 83,046.31579 seconds multiplied with 1.040383299 ° makes 86,399.97433 seconds per day exactly.

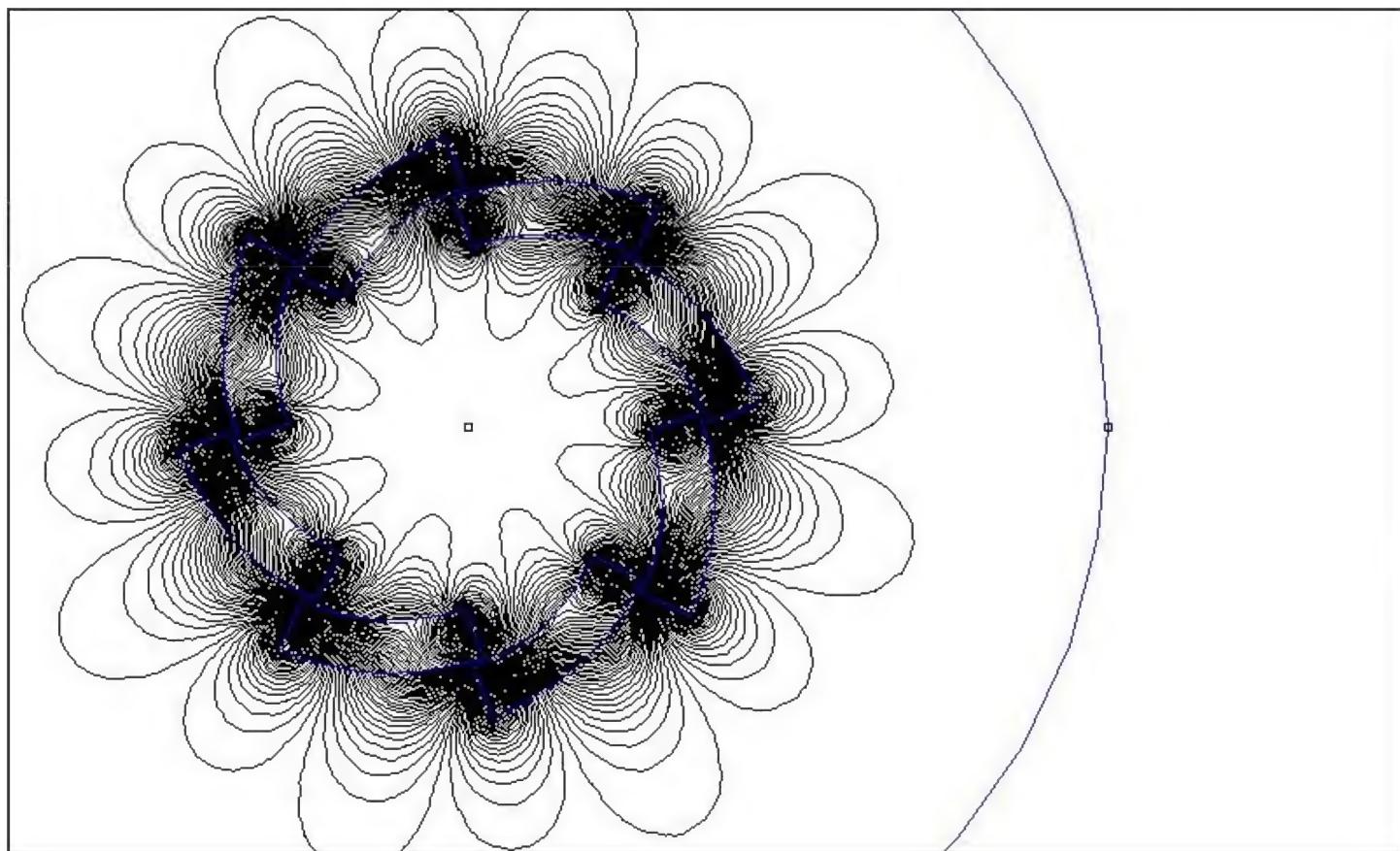
$^\circ / T = n$ per day $D / ^\circ = T$ per ° 1 Day = T per ° * n / day = exact secs / day.

These are helping formulas for to check the other formulas, if they are right.

IRON Valve







Photon Field Elements and Rotary Wave Structure of Matter,

Derived from Planck-Einstein Unity Law

By Max Hinsh, 2113 Woodlawn Ave. Glenside, Pa. 19038

The Planck-Einstein Unity Law is expressed by these two laws:

I. Planck's Law: All parts of the Universe are linked and united by the carriers of the electromagnetic light waves the Photons.

II. Einstein's Law: Displacements of Photons take place on a curved path, and this Curvature is an expression of Mass and Energy, and defines the spherical geometry of the Universe, and the Rotary Wave Structure of Matter.

III. Photon Field Elements. Calculations of Einstein, Planck and De Broglie reveal that the number of Photon Field Elements per Unit Volume is reciprocal to the third power of Planck's Constant. All motions and all waves, including those rotary waves known as Photons, are transmitted by the Photon Field Elements. Variation of the Distribution Density accounts for Electric Fields, Curvature of Distribution for Gravitational Fields.

IV. Rotary Wave Structure of Matter. Planck's Law implies that Photons have a Spin, or a rotary motion and according to De Broglie's Law a rotary Electromagnetic Wave. De Broglie's Law implies that all motions and all waves including rotary waves function by Chain Reaction of Electromagnetic Oscillations. This implies that also groups of Photons form Wave Systems as for example Atomic Particle Waves. Spinning Atomic Particles are One Photon Systems which consist of Exterior and Interior Rotary Wave Groups. These Wave Groups travel in opposite directions, in the simplest case two wave groups of velocity c_1 and c_2 with a resulting velocity $v = c_1 - c_2$ which is smaller than Light Velocity and not radiating. The Spin or angular momentum of Atomic Particles is in general half of that of free Lightwave Photons. A Rectifying Interaction of Exterior and Interior Wave Groups accounts for positive and negative Atomic Particles, whereas Neutral Particles as Neutrons and Neutrinos have alternating waves as Exterior Field. Rotary Wave Systems are formed by spinning Atomic Particles as Electrons, Protons, Neutrons and Quarks etc. and also by Atoms and Molecules and by Astronomical Bodies as Planets, Stars and Galaxies.

V. Electromagnetic Laws: The Laws of Planck and Einstein and the Electromagnetic Laws of Coulomb, Faraday, Maxwell and the Energy Law of Joule imply:

A) Electric Fields: Displacements of Photons and Photon Field Elements generate Electric Fields (Density Distribution of Photon Field Elements) which are associated with a mechanical force (Curvature Distribution).

B) Magnetic Fields: Displacements of Photons and Photon Field Elements with respect to time generate Magnetic Fields which are associated with a mechanical Impulse Momentum (Time Variation of Force Moment).

VI. Simple Mathematical Expression of Planck's Law: Planck's Law states:

$$W = h f \quad (1)$$

where W is Energy, h : Planck's Constant, f : Frequency. The dimensional expression of h is: $h = 2 \pi M R c$ where M is Mass, R : Radius and c : Light Velocity. Since $c = 2 \pi R f$ and therefore $R = c / 2 \pi f$ and $f = c / 2 \pi R$. We note also that the wave length is: $\lambda = c / f$. By substituting in (1) $h = 2 \pi M R c$ and $f = c / 2 \pi R$ we obtain:

$$W = h f = (2 \pi M R c) c / 2 \pi R \quad \text{or} \\ W = h f = M c^2 \quad (2)$$

This is Einstein's Energy Law derived from Planck's Quantum Law

By substituting in (2) $\lambda = c / f$ we obtain. De Broglie's Law:

$$\lambda = h / M c \quad \text{or for velocity } v: \lambda = h / M v \quad (3)$$

Rotary Wave Structure of Matter. Derived from Planck-Einstein Unity Law

By Max Hinsh, 2113 Woodlawn Ave. Glenside, Pa. 19038

Page 2

Planck-Einstein Number of Photon Field Elements: $n = V / h^3$ (*)
Photon Waves in Gravitational and Electric Fields

Note: Moving Oscillations are Waves. Wavelength is irrelevant for rotary motion at small dimensions.

A). Gravitational Fields and Photon Field Elements (*

Photon Centers locate themselves on gravitational Field Lines proportional to Mg where M is mass of Photon and g gravitational Field Strength.

Note: You may ask: Why do not Light Rays fall on the Earth?

the answer is : If we could use ordinary rifle power to shoot bullets of not more mass than light rays the bullets would defy gravitation of the Earth and fly beyond the Moon. All motions and all waves including rotary waves are transmitted by Photon Field Elements (*

B). Electric Minus Fields

Photon Centers are displaced in direction of the Field Lines .
Generation of Minus Fields

The Rotary Oscillation Radii of the Photons are on a distance from their centers in such a way that they generate a

Minus Field. We call these radii R^- . These R^- Radii are larger than

the R^0 Radii for a Zero Field. R^0 radii are reciprocal to frequency.
Rectified Waves are Field of One Photon Positive and Negative Atomic Particles by

C) Electric Plus Fields. Interaction of Exterior & Interior Wave Groups (Undulation produces Spin)

The Photon Centers are displaced in direction of the Field Lines.
Generation of Plus Fields

The rotary oscillation radii have a magnitude R^+ generating

a Plus Field. We suggest that R^+ is smaller than the

Zero Field Radius R^0 . This would account for an increased Field Spacing for the Plus Field.

D). Free Photons.

The Photon Centers are not displaced in Field-Free Media.

The rotary oscillation radii change their magnitude in such a way that an alternating field with a Minus and Plus Cycle is generated

so that the rotary radii alternate between R^- through R^0

and R^+ . Light Velocity is proportional to Spacing of Photon Centers

and in Vacuum due to Curvature of Universe as indicated by spectral Red Shift of distant Galaxies.

(* Photon Field Elements

According to calculations by Planck, Einstein and De Broglie the number of Photon Field Elements per Volume V is: $n = V / h^3$ where h is Planck's constant (A. Haas : Matter Waves and Quantum Mechanics) .

Distribution of Photon Field Elements: Increased Density accounts for Minus Electric Fields; Decreased Density for Plus Fields; Curvature of Distribution accounts for Gravitation.

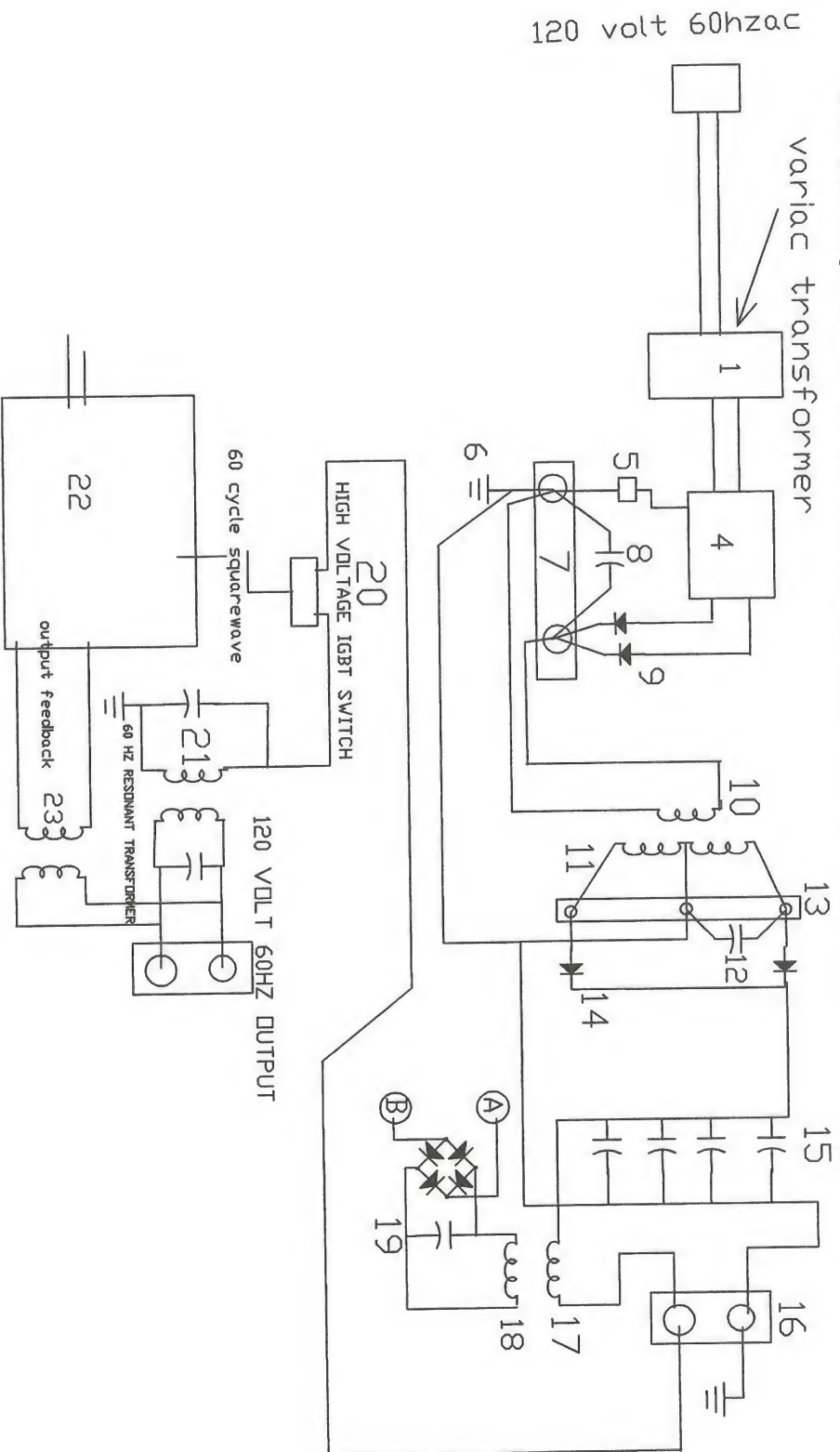
Experimental Verification

By us previously reviewed Interaction of Exterior and Interior Rotary Wave Groups for explanation of Rectifying - Charge Effect of Atomic Particles

accounts for A.D. Krusch's Proton Collision Experiments which reveal that

Protons have a spinning Core and when spinning in opposite direction pass through each other as if transparent (Scient. Am. May 1979)

Variac is used for development only
 once you have circuit running replace the variac
 with battery, inverter, that provides your circuit requirement



ENERGY SYSTEM By:Gary Porter 2/17/03

ENERGY SYSTEM PARTS LIST

11. L2 BARKER/WILLIAMSON 2404TL
 321-639-1510 center 4 turns removed to make center tap

1. Variac Transformer
4. NEON TRANSFORMER N.GLANTZ
not with ground fault detection
5. SPARK GAP EPCOS
6. EARTH GROUND
7. TEMINAL BLOCK
8. APPROXIMATE CAP HV 2KV 1.5UF
9. HV DIODES
10. L1 1/4 DF L2 DN 2"PVC 4turns

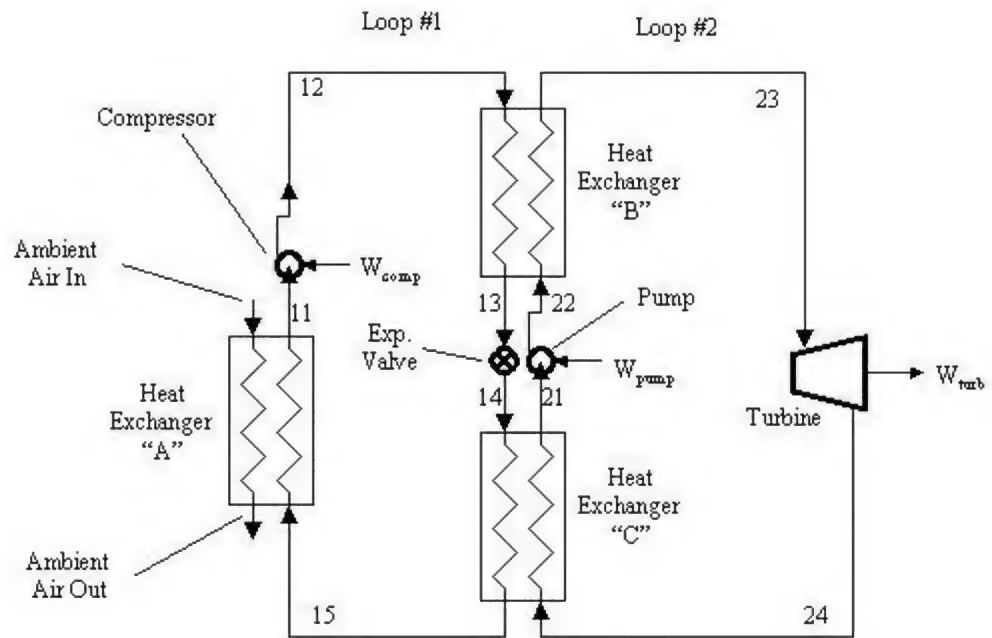
12. CAP 5KV .5UF
13. TERMINAL BLOCK
14. HV DIODES
15. HV CAP SELF HEALING
16. TERMINAL BLOCK
17. CHOKE COIL 3" DIA
18. RESONANT COIL BATTERY DR CAP RECHARGING
19. TUNED TD L1 RF TD BATTERY DR CAP
20. HV SWITCH SERIES IGBT'S with snubbers
21. 60 HZ RESONANT ISOLATION TRANSFORMER
CORE MAGNETIC METALS 800-331-0278
22. CONTROL LOGIC
23. STEPDOWN TRANSFORMER











The cycle efficiency is then

$$\eta_{R} = \frac{{}_3w_4 + {}_1w_2}{|{}_1q_3|} = \frac{522.7 - 0.099}{2591.9} = 0.202 = 20.2\%$$

A similar analysis can be carried through for the refrigerant 12 cycle; a cycle efficiency of 15.9 percent results.

The various work, heat transfer, and quality terms found in the calculation are gathered in this table:

	Steam	Refrigerant 12
${}_3w_4$, kJ/kg	522.7	26.90
${}_2q_2$, kJ/kg	335.1	94.00
${}_2q_3$, kJ/kg	2256.7	61.84
${}_1w_2$, kJ/kg	-0.099	-2.09
x_4	0.8434	0.9301
η_R , %	20.2	15.9

A Carnot cycle operating between the same two temperature limits would have an efficiency of

$$\eta_C = 1 - \frac{293}{373} = 0.214 = 21.4\%$$

Comments

In determining the efficiency of the Rankine cycle, the pump work is included in the net work done by the cycle. The pump may not be driven by energy derived from the cycle itself, as was the case, for example, with the compressor in the Brayton cycle. The pump work for the steam cycle is very small in comparison with the energy required to heat and vaporize the working fluid. In steam plants in particular, then, pump work can usually be neglected in determining the cycle efficiency. For other working fluids, pump work can become significant; and for the refrigerant 12 cycle, it is 7.8 percent of the work done by the turbine.

A further observation is that the simple Rankine cycle efficiency for steam of 20.2 percent approaches the Carnot efficiency of 21.4 percent more closely than does the refrigerant 12 efficiency of 15.9 percent, even though both Rankine cycles work between the same two temperatures. Obviously the choice of working fluid is important. Again, referring to the table of energies, we see that 87.1 percent of the energy added in the steam cycle is added during the constant-temperature vaporization process. For refrigerant 12, only 39.7 percent of the energy is added during vaporization. Thus, for the refrigerant 12 cycle much of the energy is added at temperatures below the maximum. To most closely approach the Carnot

1-2 HOW A MECHANICAL REFRIGERATOR OPERATES

Bottom of Page 7

Before studying the operation of the mechanical refrigerator, it is important to understand the physical and thermal properties of mechanisms and substances used to extract heat.

Removing heat from inside a refrigerator is somewhat like removing water from a leaking canoe. A sponge may be used to soak up the water. The sponge is held over the side, squeezed, and the water is released overboard. The operation may be repeated as often as necessary to transfer the water from the canoe into the lake.

In a refrigerator, heat instead of water is transferred. Inside the refrigerator, heat is absorbed, "soaked up," by the liquid refrigerant in the evaporator (cooling unit). This happens as the refrigerant changes from a liquid to a vapor (gas), Fig. 1-1.

After the refrigerant has absorbed heat and has turned into a vapor, it is pumped into the condensing unit located outside the refrigerated space. Here it is compressed. The heat is "squeezed" out by high pressure and high temperature. Then it is cooled in the condenser. This cycle repeats until the desired temperature is obtained.

Heat gets into a refrigerator in many ways. It leaks in

Library of Congress Catalog
Card # 75-22014 by
Althouse, Turnquist and Bracciano

Table 7 Comparative Refrigerant Performance per Ton of Refrigeration^a

No.	Refrigerant Chemical Name or Composition (% by mass)	Evapo- rator Pressure, psia	Con- denser Pressure, psia	Com- pression Ratio	Net Refriger- ating Effect, Btu/lb _m	Refriger- ant Circu- lated, lb _m /min	Liquid Circu- lated, in ³ /min	Specific Volume of Suction Gas, ft ³ /lb _m	Com- pressor Displace- ment, cfm	Power Con- sump- tion, hp	Coeffi- cient of Perfor- mance	Comp. Dis- charge Temp., °F
170	Ethane	236.410	674.710	2.85	69.27	2.88704	289.1266	0.5344	1.543	1.733	2.72	123
144	Carbon dioxide	332.375	1045.360	3.15	57.75	3.46320	158.5272	0.2639	0.914	1.678	2.81	156
1181	Bromotrifluoromethane	77.820	264.128	3.39	28.45	7.02901	129.7814	0.3798	2.669	1.134	4.16	104
125	Pentafluoroethane	58.870	228.110	3.87	37.69	5.30645	126.8148	0.6281	3.333	1.283	3.67	108
170	Propylene	52.704	189.440	3.59	123.15	1.62401	90.7048	2.0487	3.327	1.035	4.56	108
190	Propane	42.37	156.820	3.70	120.30	1.66251	95.0386	2.4589	4.088	1.031	4.57	98
502	R-22/115 (48.8/51.2)	50.561	191.290	3.78	44.91	4.45305	103.3499	0.8015	3.569	1.067	4.42	98
22	Chlorodifluoromethane	42.963	172.899	4.02	69.90	2.86144	67.6465	1.2394	3.546	1.011	4.67	128
717	Ammonia	34.170	168.795	4.94	474.20	0.42177	19.6087	8.1790	3.450	0.989	4.77	210
500	R-12/152a (73.8/26.2)	31.064	127.504	4.10	60.64	3.29834	80.1925	1.5022	4.955	1.005	4.69	105
12	Dichlorodifluoromethane	26.505	107.991	4.07	50.25	3.97981	85.2280	1.4649	5.830	0.992	4.75	100
134a	Tetrafluoroethane	23.790	111.630	4.69	64.77	3.08785	71.8199	1.9500	6.021	1.070	4.41	108
124	Chlorotetrafluoroethane	12.960	64.590	4.98	50.93	3.92696	81.1580	2.7140	10.658	1.054	4.47	90
500a	Isobutane	12.924	59.286	4.59	113.00	1.76991	90.0059	6.4189	11.361	1.070	4.41	80
600	Butane	8.176	41.191	5.04	125.55	1.59299	77.7772	10.2058	16.258	0.952	4.95	88
114	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane ^b	6.747	36.493	5.41	43.02	4.64889	89.5631	4.3400	20.176	1.015	4.65	86
11	Trichlorofluoromethane	2.937	18.318	6.24	67.21	2.97592	36.2578	12.2400	36.425	0.939	5.02	110
123	Dichlorotrifluoroethane	2.290	15.900	6.94	61.19	3.26829	62.3495	14.0800	46.018	0.974	4.84	94
113	Trichlorotrifluoroethane ^b	1.006	7.884	7.83	52.08	3.84047	68.5997	26.2845	100.945	1.105	4.27	86

Note: ^aBased on 5°F evaporation and 86°F condensation.^bSaturated suction except R-113 and R-114. Enough superheat was added to give saturated discharge.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Twin Cities Campus

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Institute of Technology*

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Minneapolis, MN 55455-0111
612-625-0705
Fax: 612-624-1398*

August 27, 1997

Mr. Boyd Cantrell
1412 30th Venue, SE
Albany, OR 97321-6012

Rec. 8-30-97

Re: "Thermo-Dyne"

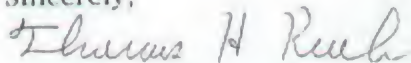
Dear Mr. Cantrell:

I was given your diagram and brief description of the "Thermo-Dyne" apparatus to review from Ms. Stafford at ASHRAE.

I believe this is a manifestation of a perpetual motion machine of the second kind(PMM2). This device absorbs heat from a single thermal reservoir(the atmosphere) and converts all of this energy into work. It is impossible to operate such a device, regardless of how it may be configured, as this violates the second law of thermodynamics. A brief discussion is attached from a thermodynamics text by Wark.

I am sorry to provide you with such discouraging news but every good engineer with expertise in thermodynamics should give you the same advice.

Sincerely,

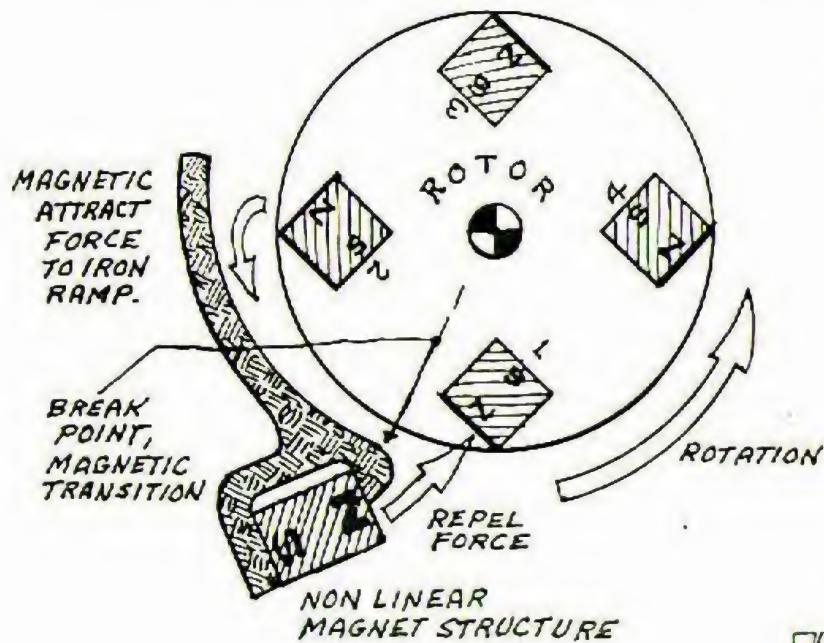


Thomas H. Kuehn
Professor & Director of Graduate Studies

encls.


cc: R. E. Stafford w/encls.

NON ELECTRIC PERMANENT MAGNET MOTOR -- IT REALLY WORKS!
FOUR PROVEN INDIVIDUAL CONCEPTS UNIFIED INTO A SINGLE FUNCTION.



BACKGROUND REF:

H. JOHNSON
T. BEARDEN
J. BEDINI
R. COLE

 **B.A.S.E.**





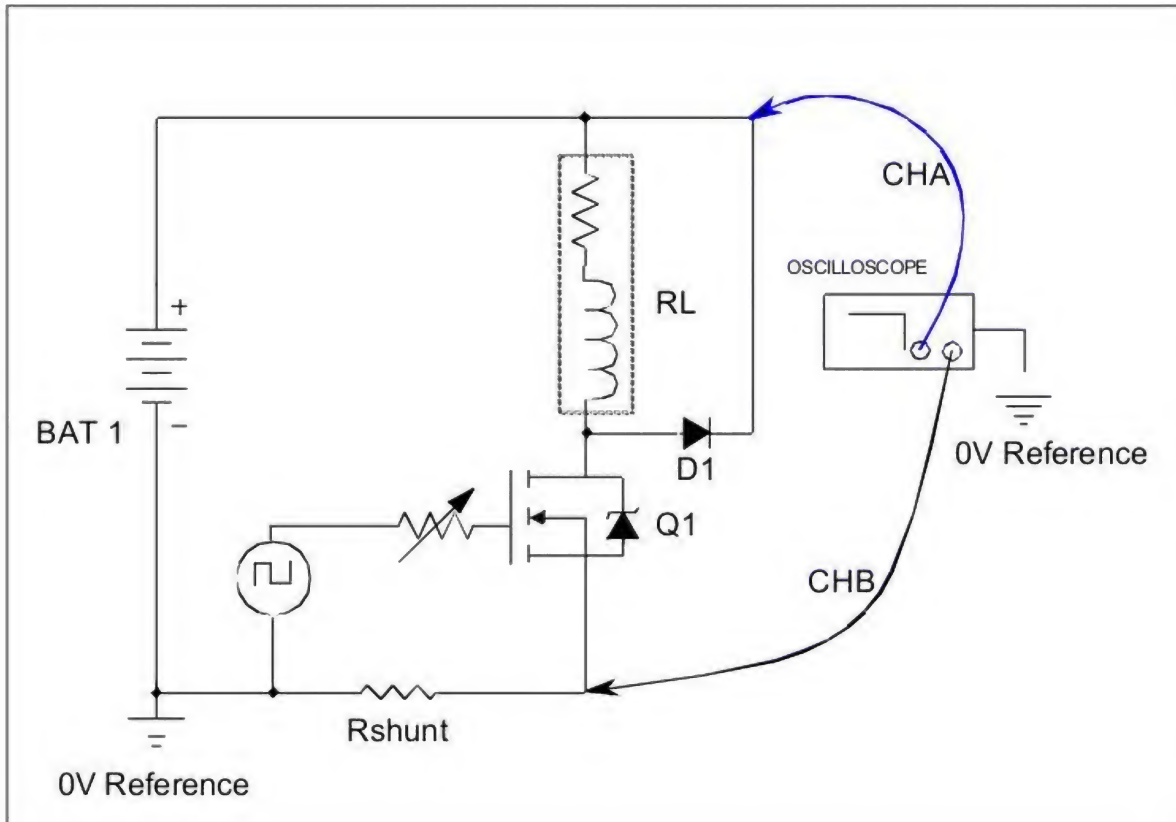
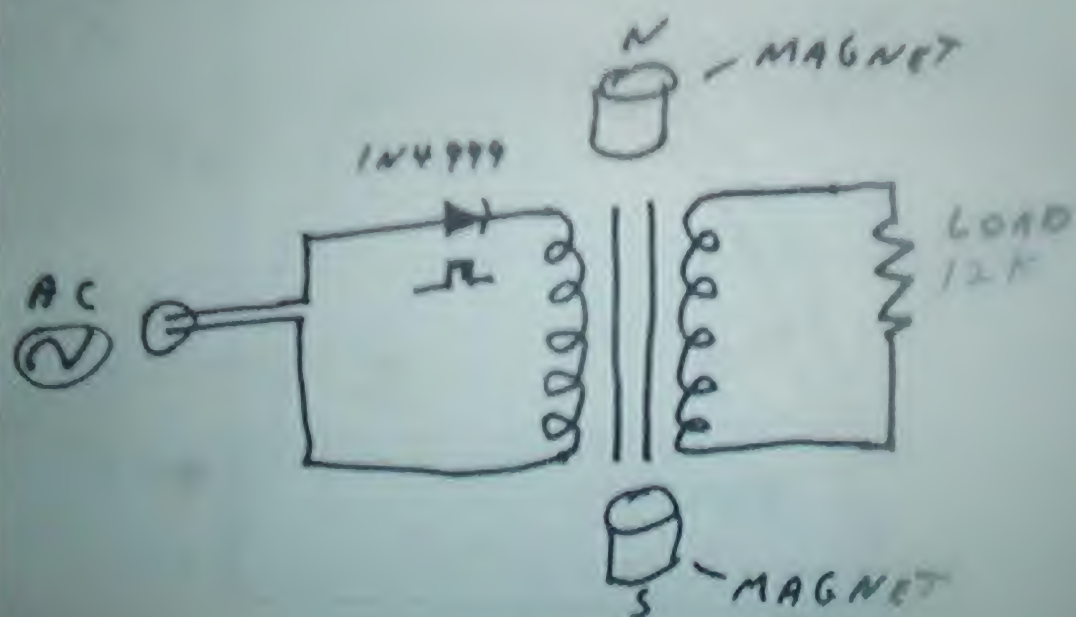
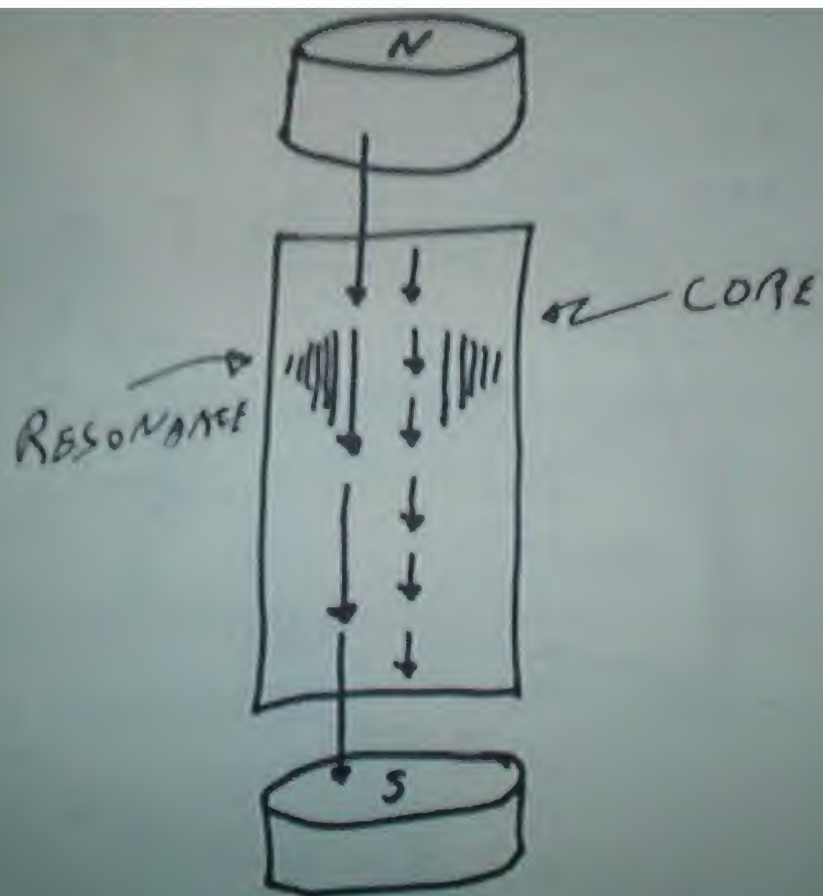
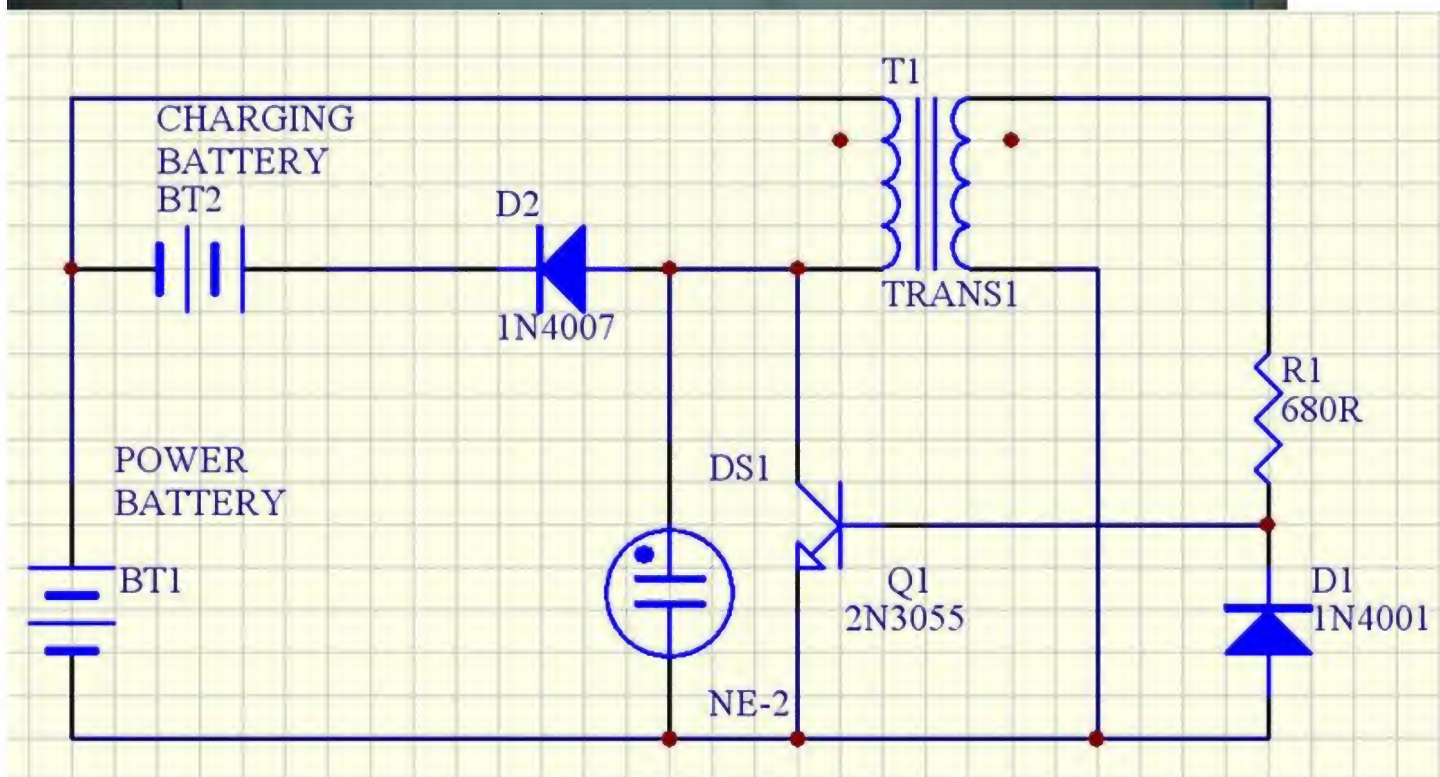
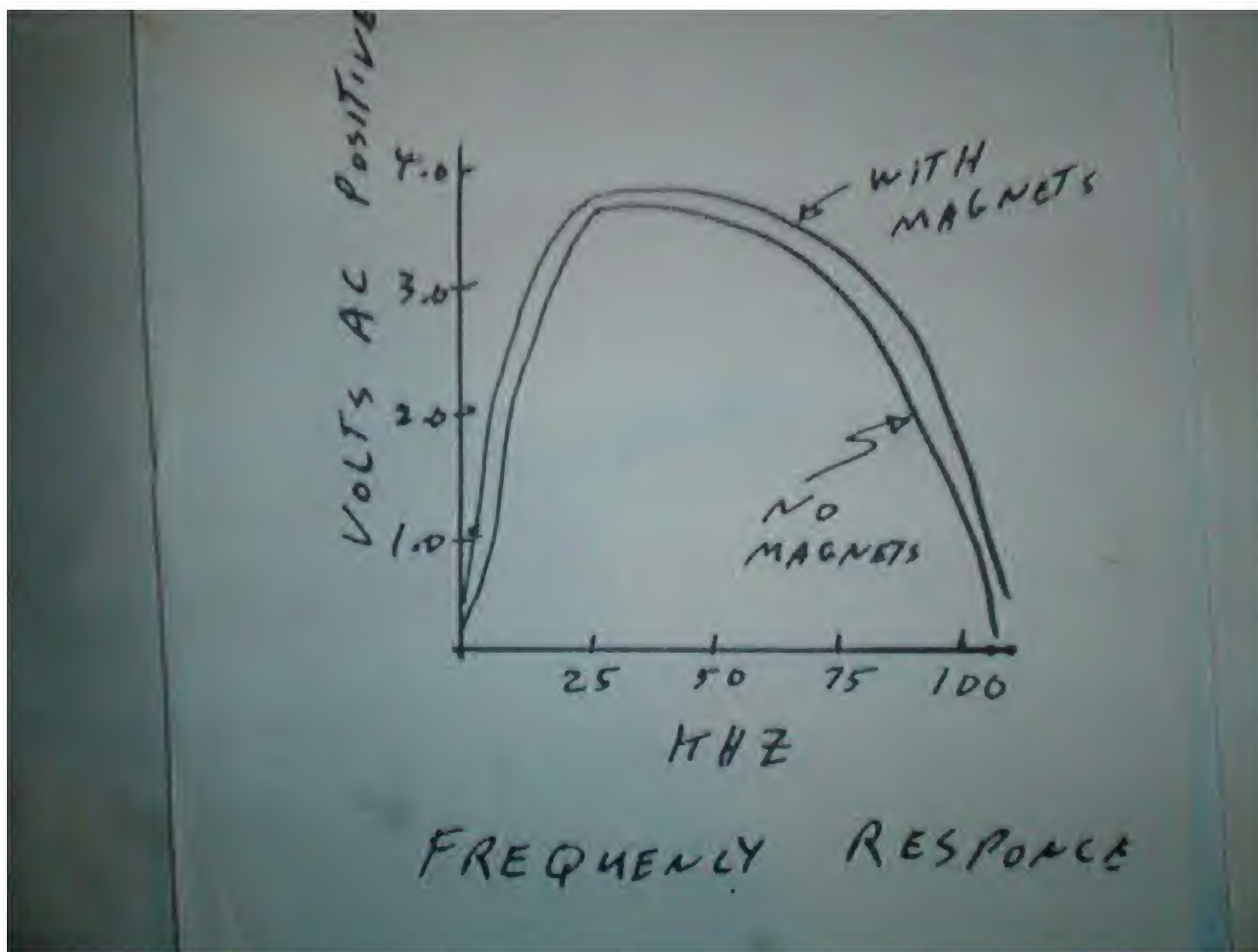


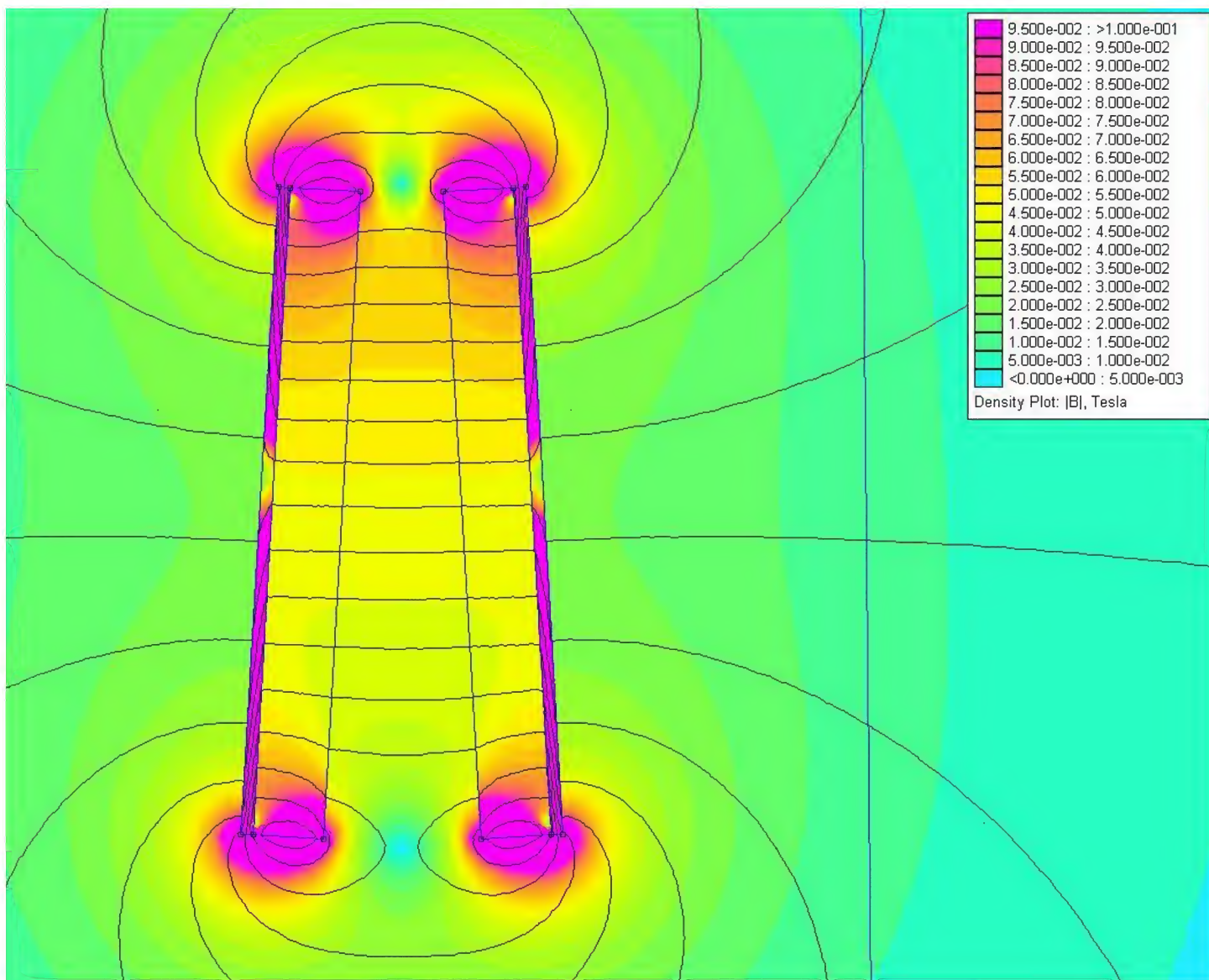
Figure 1 Circuit schematic diagram



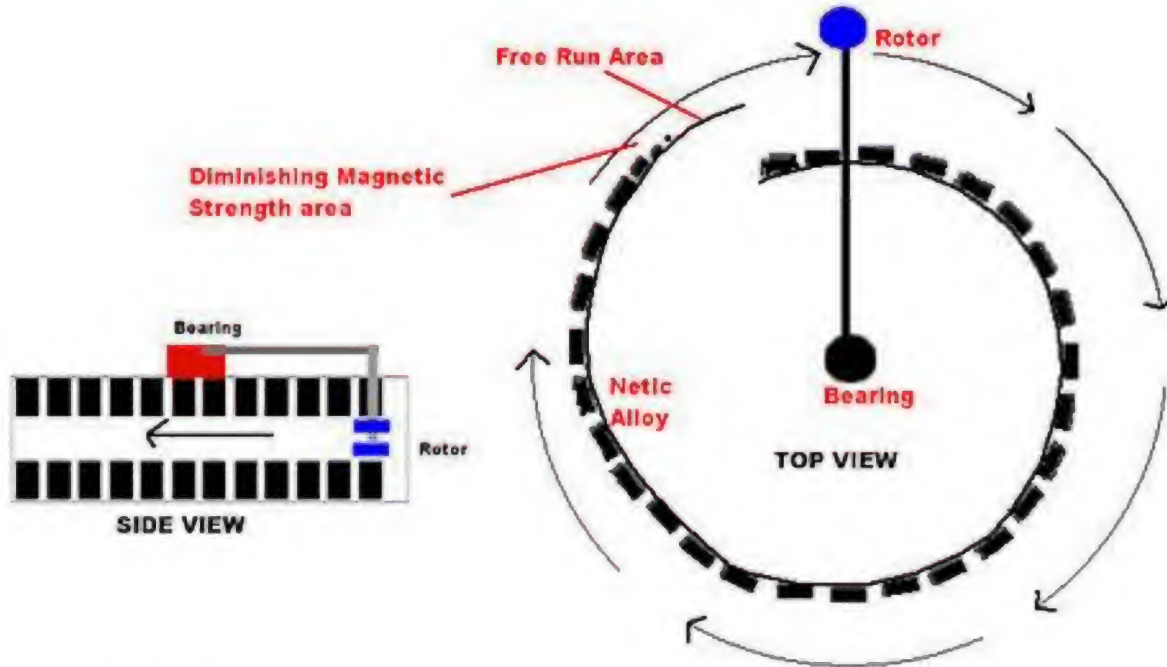




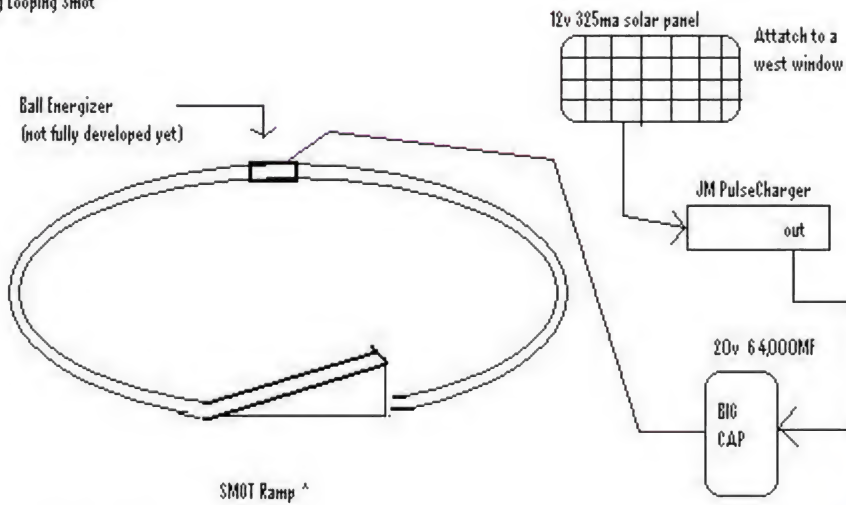




Adsitt Magnetic Ramped Motor Single Rotor Design



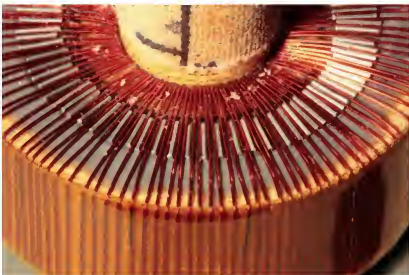
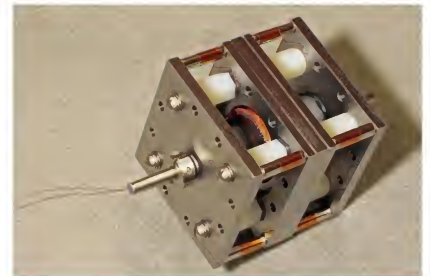
5/3/2005 Working Looping Smot
Version 1.0

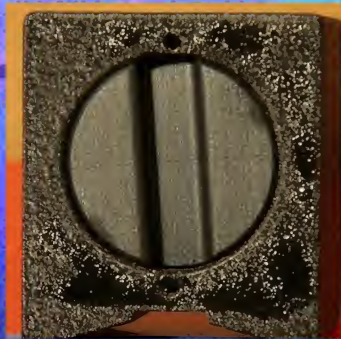


Joe's Looping Smot system.
Copyright 2005.

The ball will loop as long as you live:)

Version 1.0





Close-ups show horizontal seam in ferrite magnet cylinder.

It may contain central neodymium magnets and carry their flux to the system. Cylinder was not dismantled.



Body contains steel pole pieces separated by nonferrous metal. Cylinder magnetic attraction is strongest in directions shown.

Magnet is on. Field couples to pole pieces and out to hold the screwdriver.



Magnet is off. Field is shunted on both sides through the pole pieces.



Geometry of pole pieces and cylinder magnet is carefully matched so that the transition from on to off is very smooth. This smoothness occurs only while the pole pieces are against steel. When holding the unit away from steel, the knob turns with significant resistance and settles strongly in the off position.

VOOFEE EXPERIMENT #3 : FAILURE

By Tom Schum, January 20, 2009

Two coils were wound thru extra holes in the pole piece of the radial field magnet assy BEI LA12-12-006Z.
Each coil was 24 turns of 32AWG copper magnet wire.
Each coil measured about 124 uH, resistance = 1.34 ohms.

System was suspended on monofilament fishing line so it could rotate very easily. Suspension can be seen in photo below.
First test was with coils in series. No rotation was seen.
Second test was with coils still in series, but one coil reversed.
Still, no rotation was seen.



Verifying the Voofee experiment



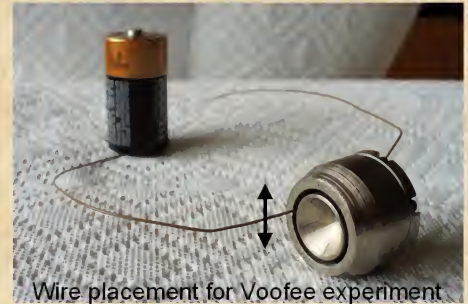
Voicecoil linear actuator
BEI LA12-12-006Z

Commercial linear voicecoil actuator was modified as shown, wire was installed as shown, and connected to a battery.

Wire moved up with one polarity and down with the opposite polarity.

Force on the wire was not a torque.

January 17, 2009, by Tom Schum



Wire placement for Voofee experiment



Radial magnet, bottom view



Radial magnet, top view



Center pole piece with new hole added

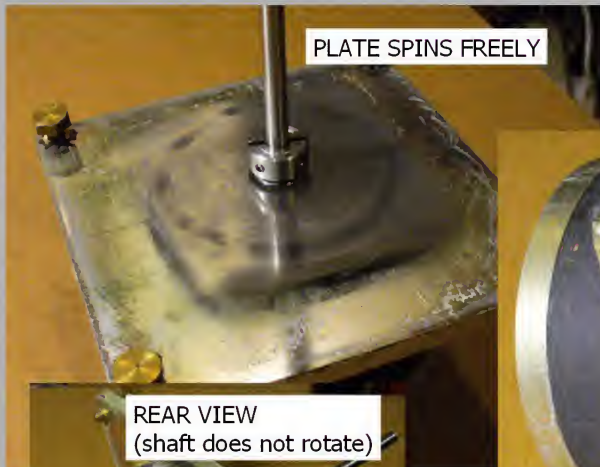


PLATE SPINS FREELY

ABSENCE OF MAGNETIC DAMPING AGAINST ATTRACTION IN A RADIAL FIELD GAP.

January 29, 2009 Tom Schum

1/4" THICK STEEL PLATE WAS SUSPENDED WITHIN STRONG FIELD FROM RADIAL MAGNET ASSEMBLY. PLATE SPUN FREELY WITHOUT MAGNETIC DAMPING.



REAR VIEW
(shaft does not rotate)



GAP FROM PLATE TO MAGNET
IS LESS THAN 1/8 INCH.

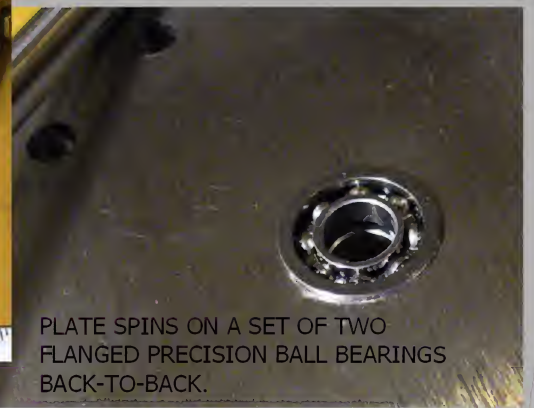
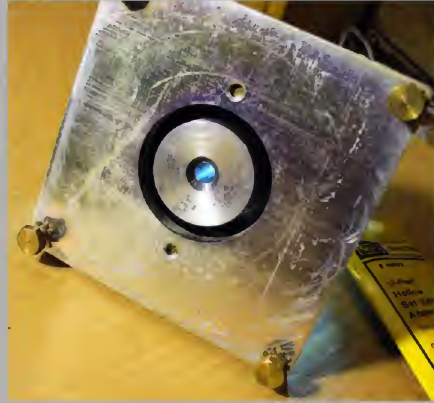


PLATE SPINS ON A SET OF TWO
FLANGED PRECISION BALL BEARINGS
BACK-TO-BACK.

RADIAL MAGNET ASSEMBLY (WITH ADDED THRU-HOLE)

Rear is 4" diameter, overall thickness is 2.125", front plate is 5/16" thick and 5" square. Magnet is probably alnico. Brass screws held it together, but these screws have been drilled out to allow machining work to be done to the center pole.

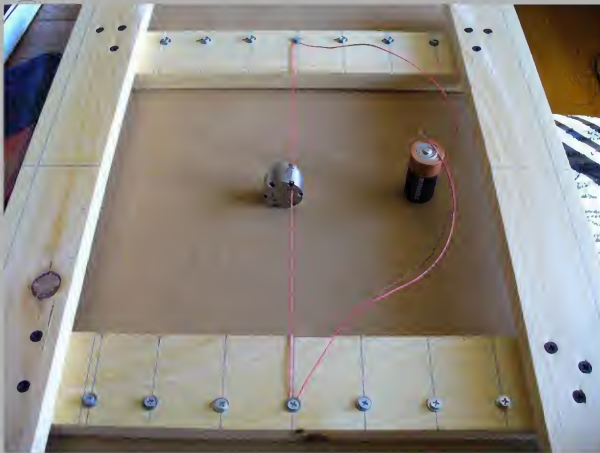


Hole has been added, with mount cutout for flanged metric ball-bearing. Gap has been machined larger, and is now 1/4" wide. Its original width was about 1/16". Gap outside diam is 2.109"

FINDING THE COUNTERFORCE IN THE VOOFEE EXPERIMENT

- Step 1: Applying current, wire moved opposite to direction field assy moved, indicating an equal and opposite counterforce. Movement of field assy appeared as a rotation by 1 degree or so, limited by size of hole wire passed thru.
- Step 2: After immobilizing the wire, field assy rotated in response to current, without visible motion of wire. Direction of rotation depended on direction of current flow thru the immobile wire.

By Tom Schum January 24, 2009



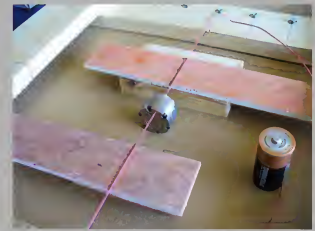
Wire (stretched taut in a frame) passes thru radial field assy.



Motion (rotation) of radial field assy (wire immobile).



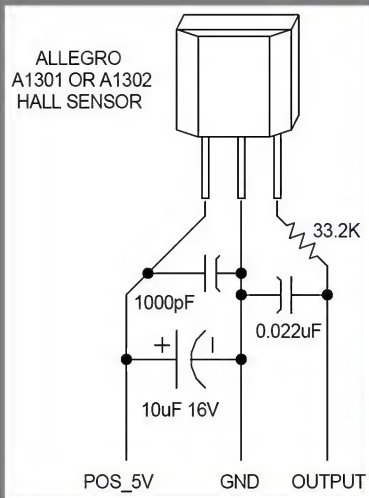
Wire exit



Step 2 : making wire immobile

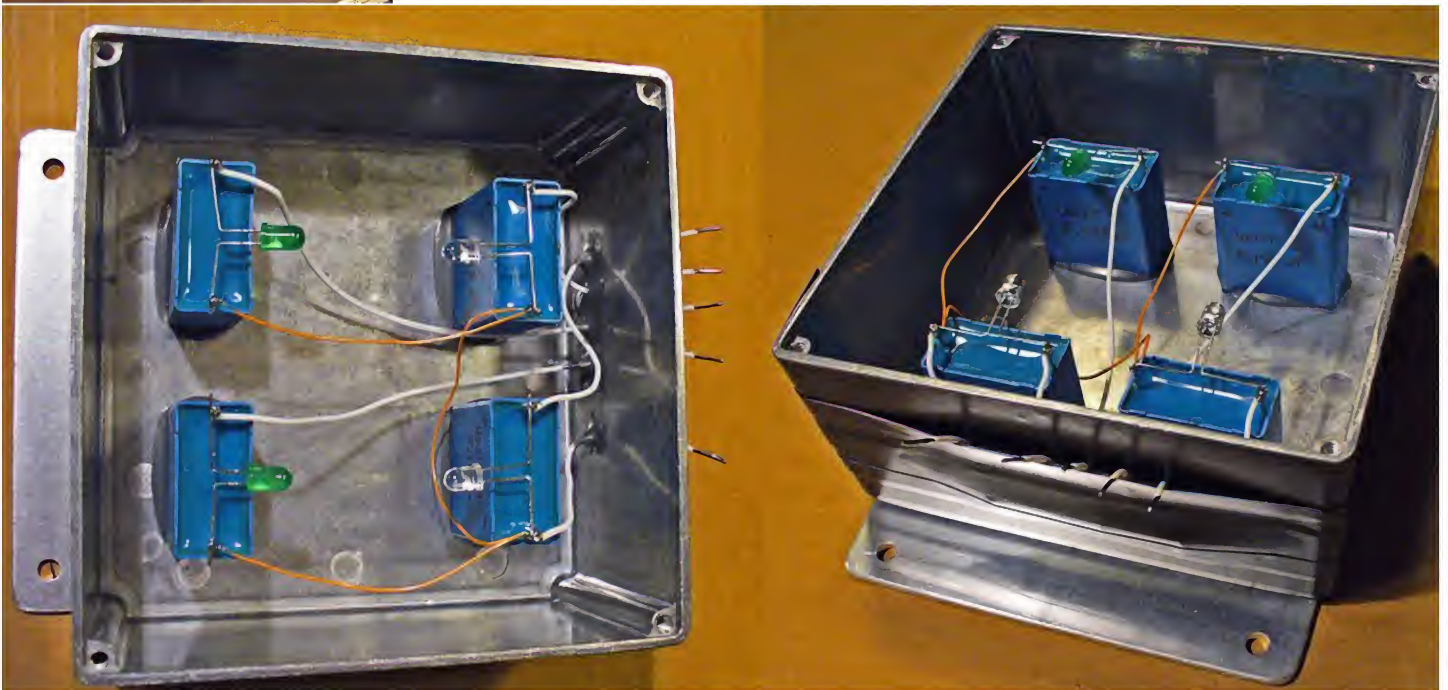
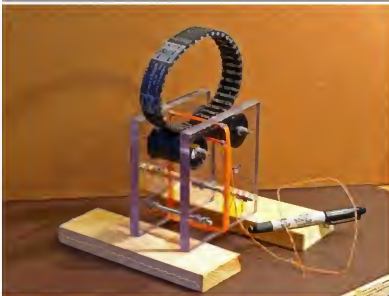
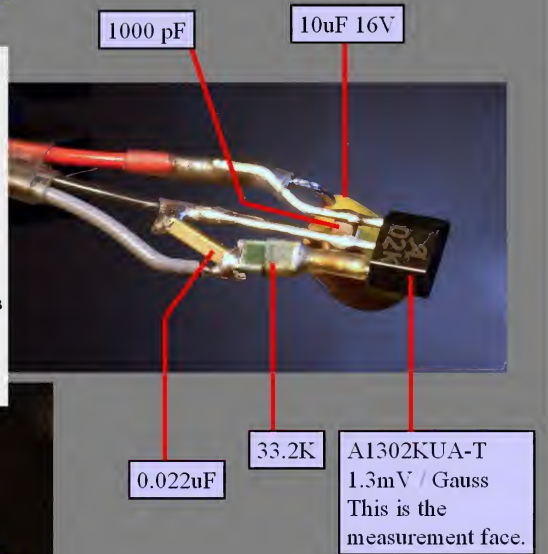
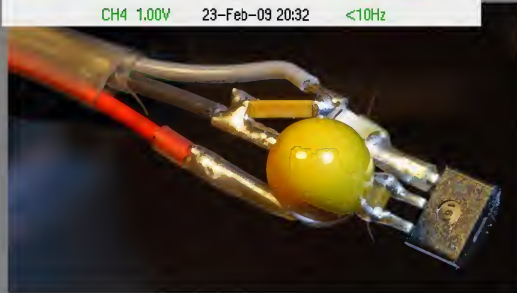
Low-Cost Gauss Meter Probe

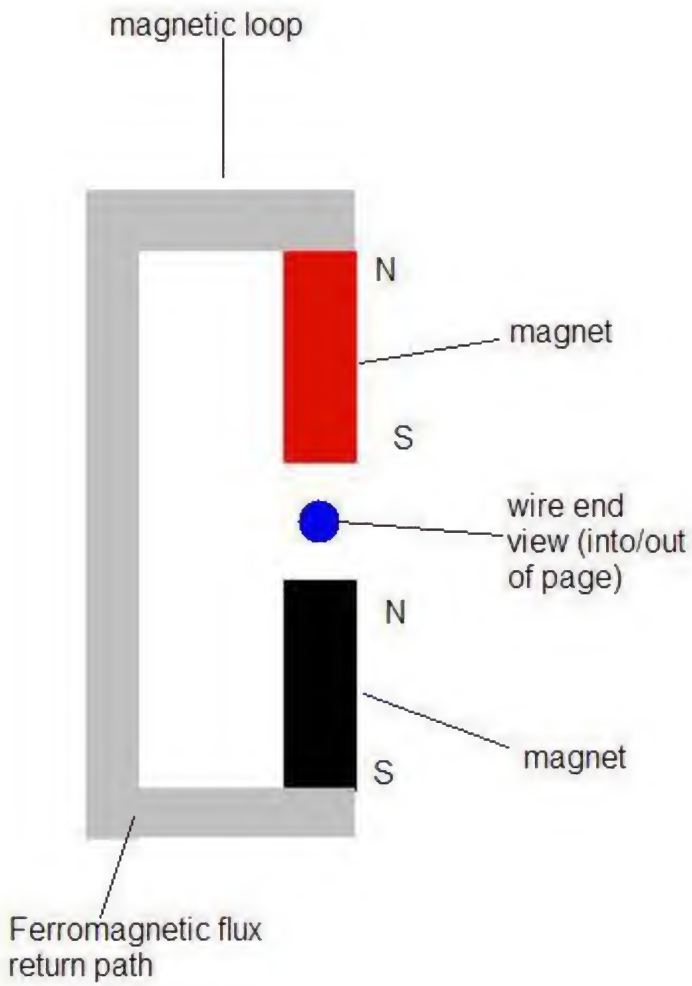
February 22, 2009 Tom Schum



Requires 5VDC at 11mA

33.2K and 0.022uF determine frequency response (300Hz typ)

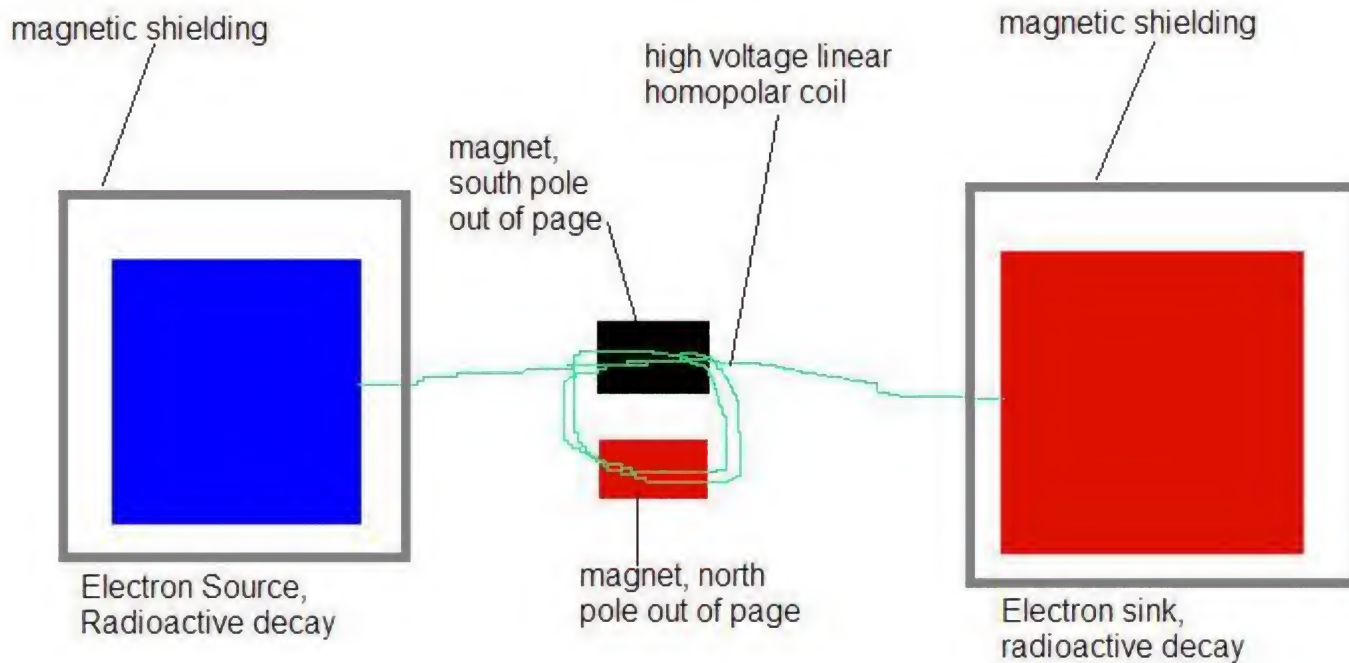




NOTE: ANY PATENTABLE ASPECTS
ARE HEREBY DECLARED "IN
THE PUBLIC DOMAIN".

linear homopolar motor,
expanded view

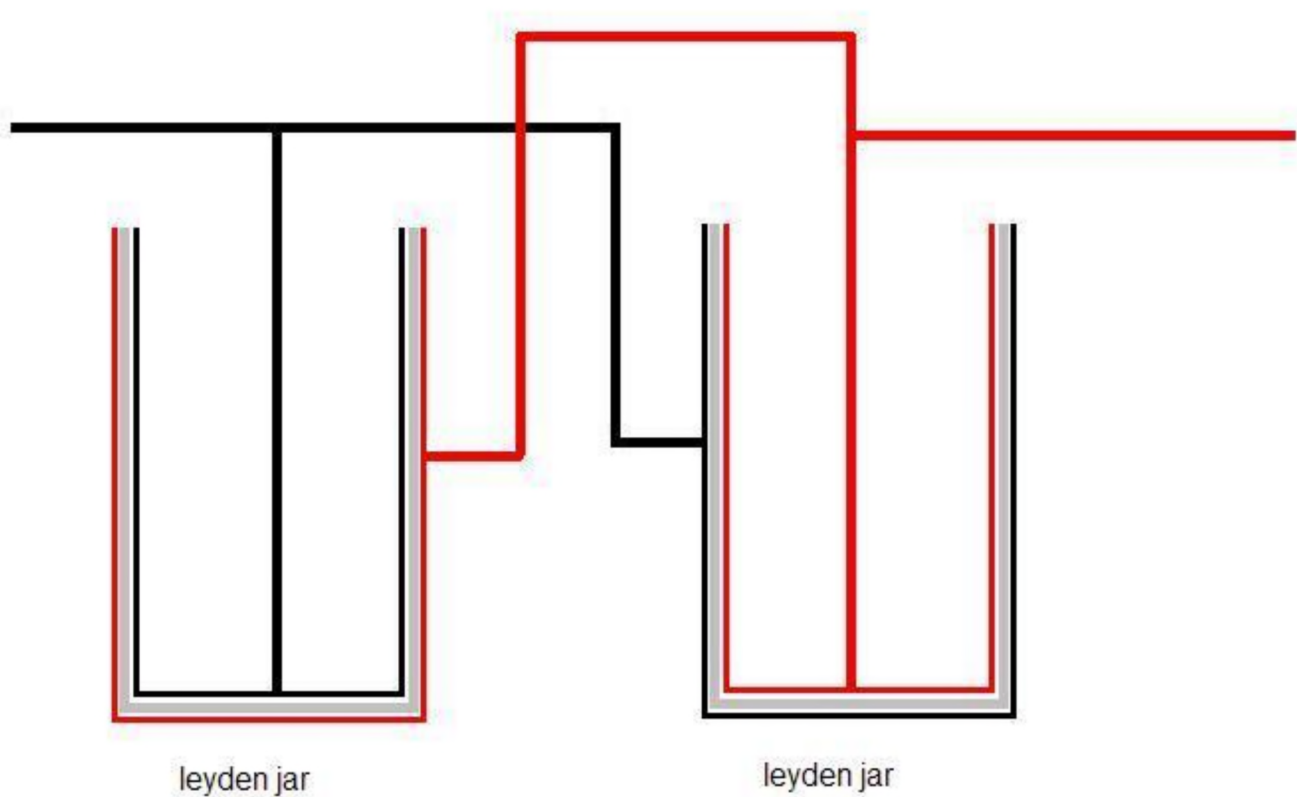
Clifton Pinter

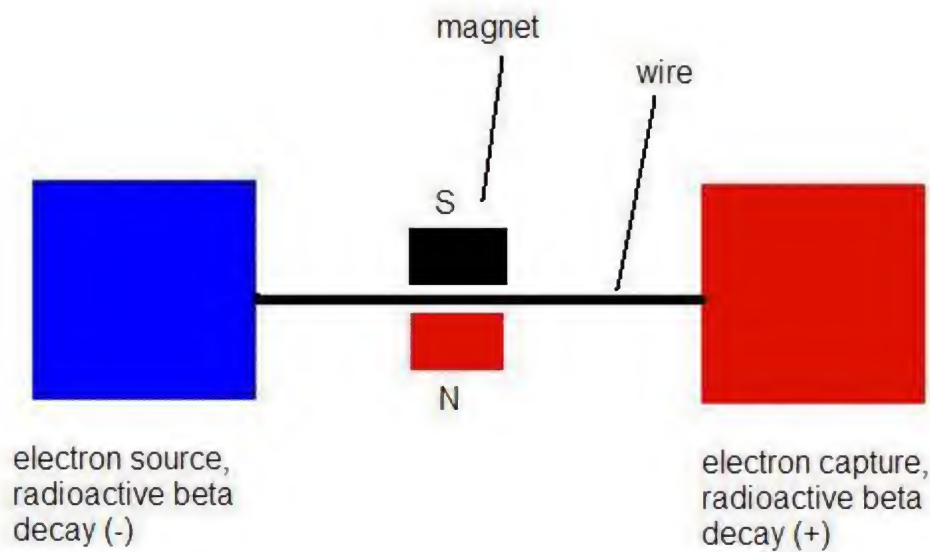


NOTE: ANY PATENTABLE ASPECTS
ARE HEREBY DECLARED "IN
THE PUBLIC DOMAIN"

Possibly necessary magnetic
Shielding improvement

Clifton Pinter

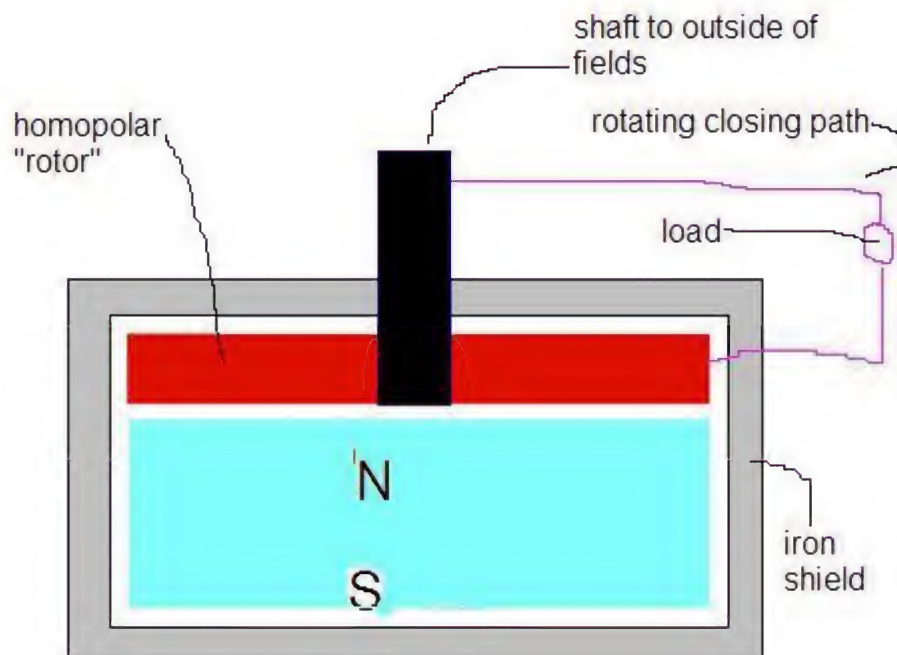




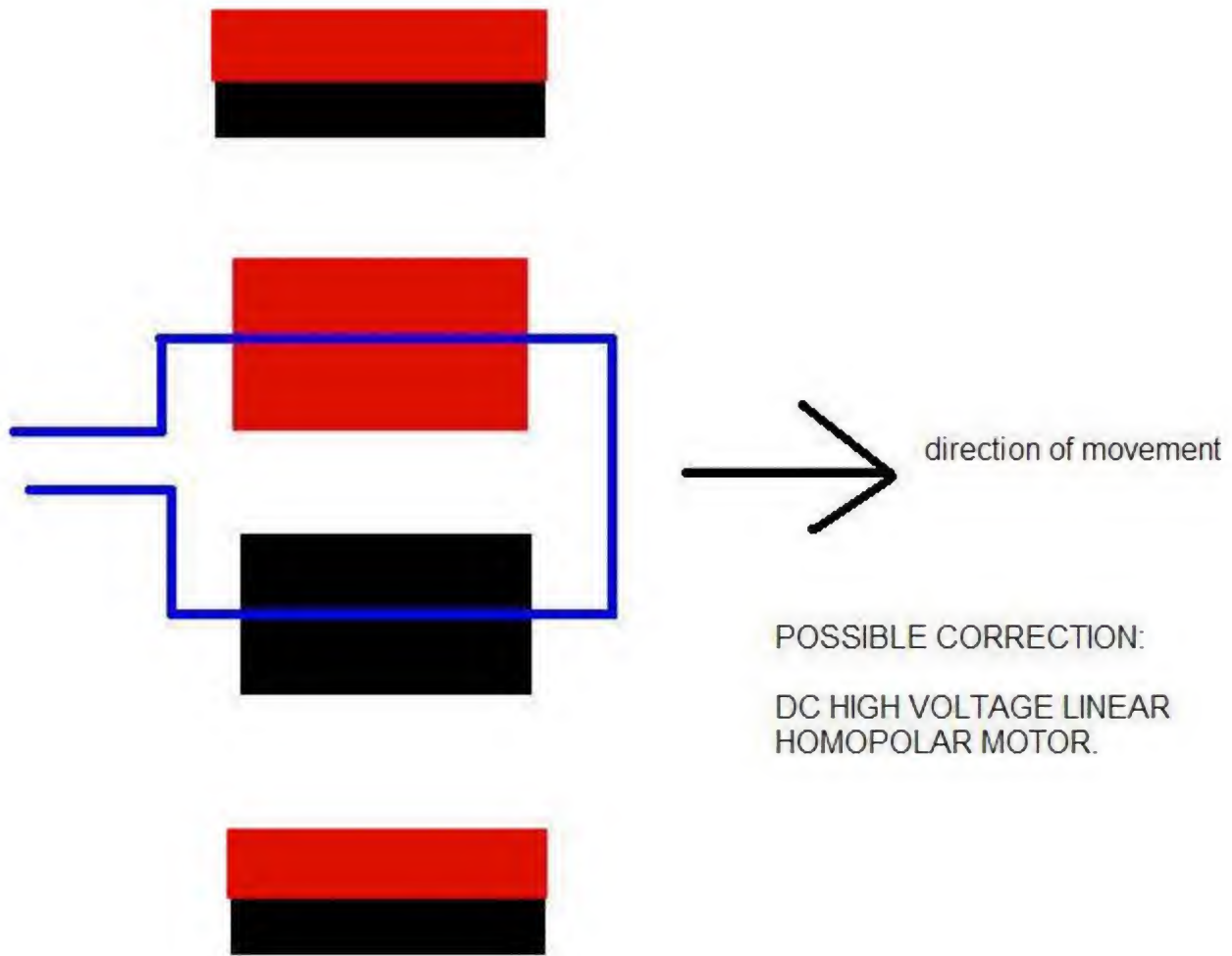
Note: Any patentable aspects
are hereby declared "in the
public domain"

radioactive decay linear homopolar
motor sub-light speed drive

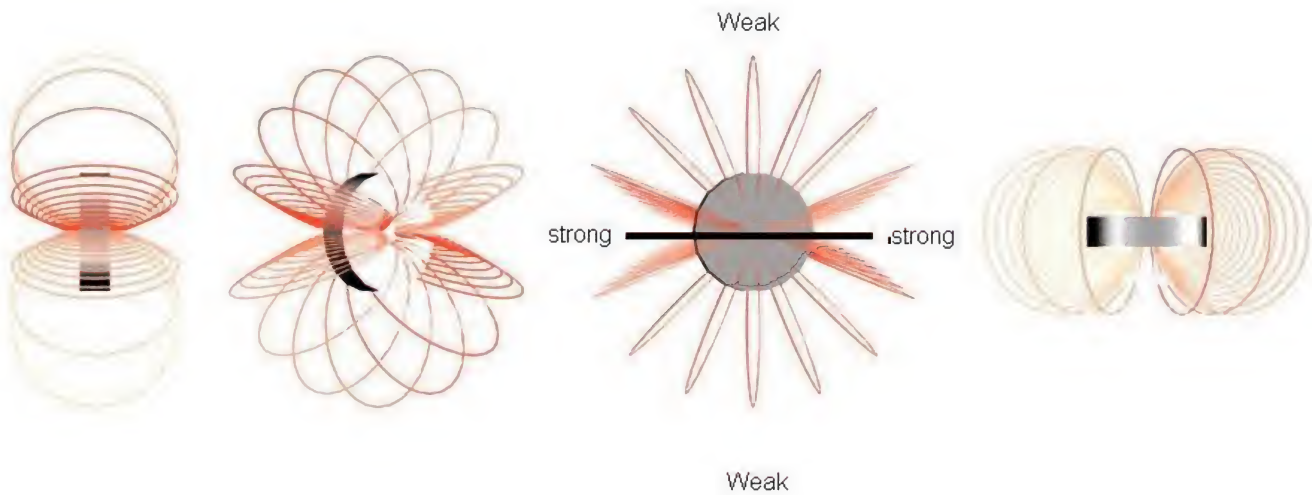
Clifton Pinter

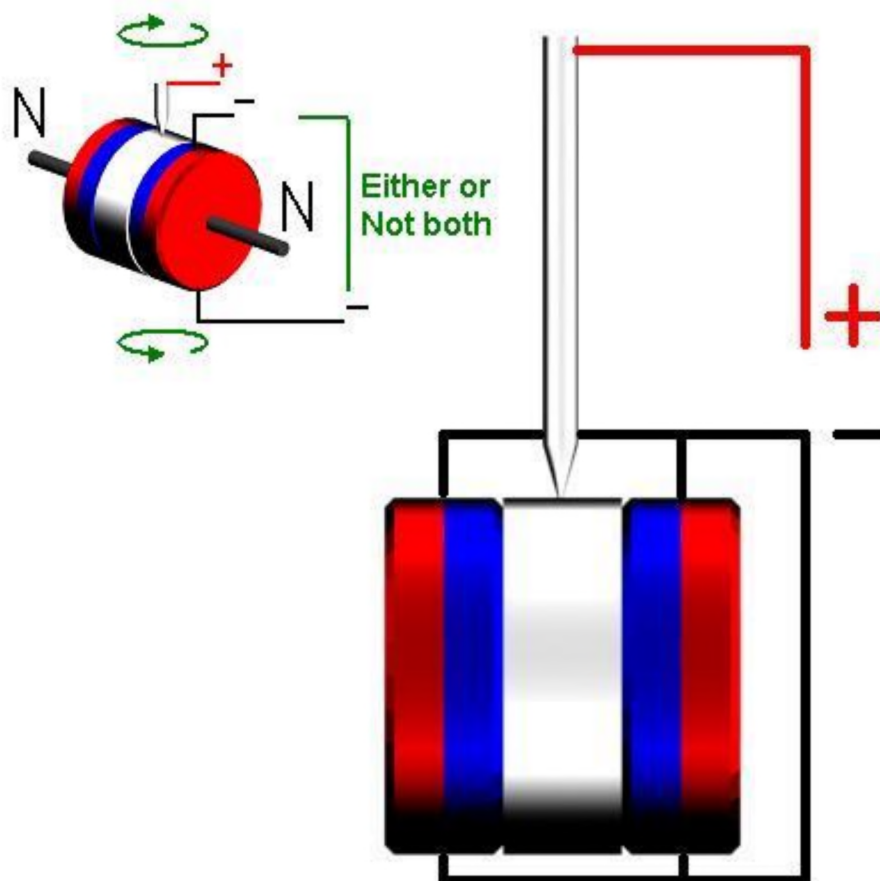


note: all parts rotate together as one.

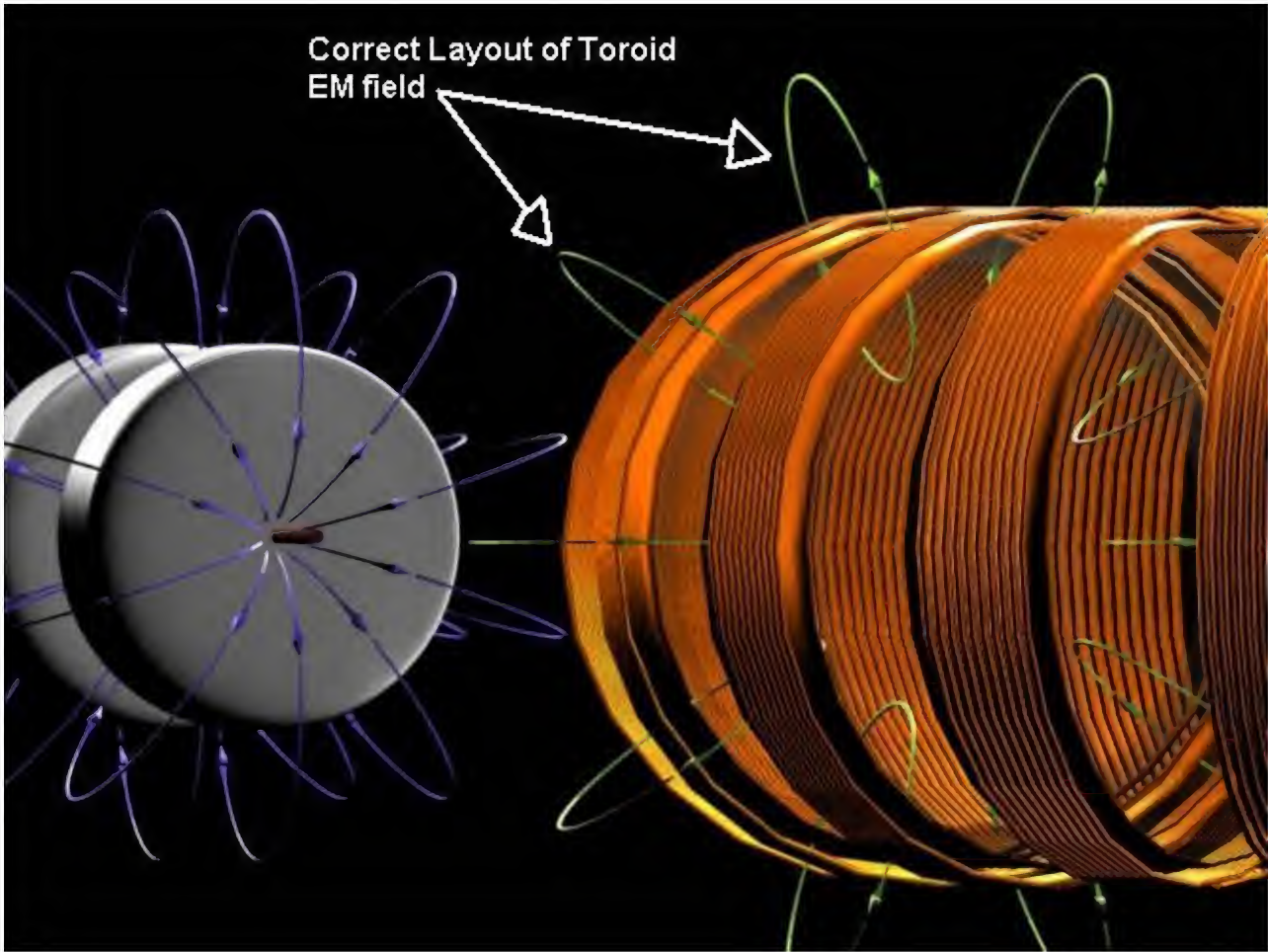


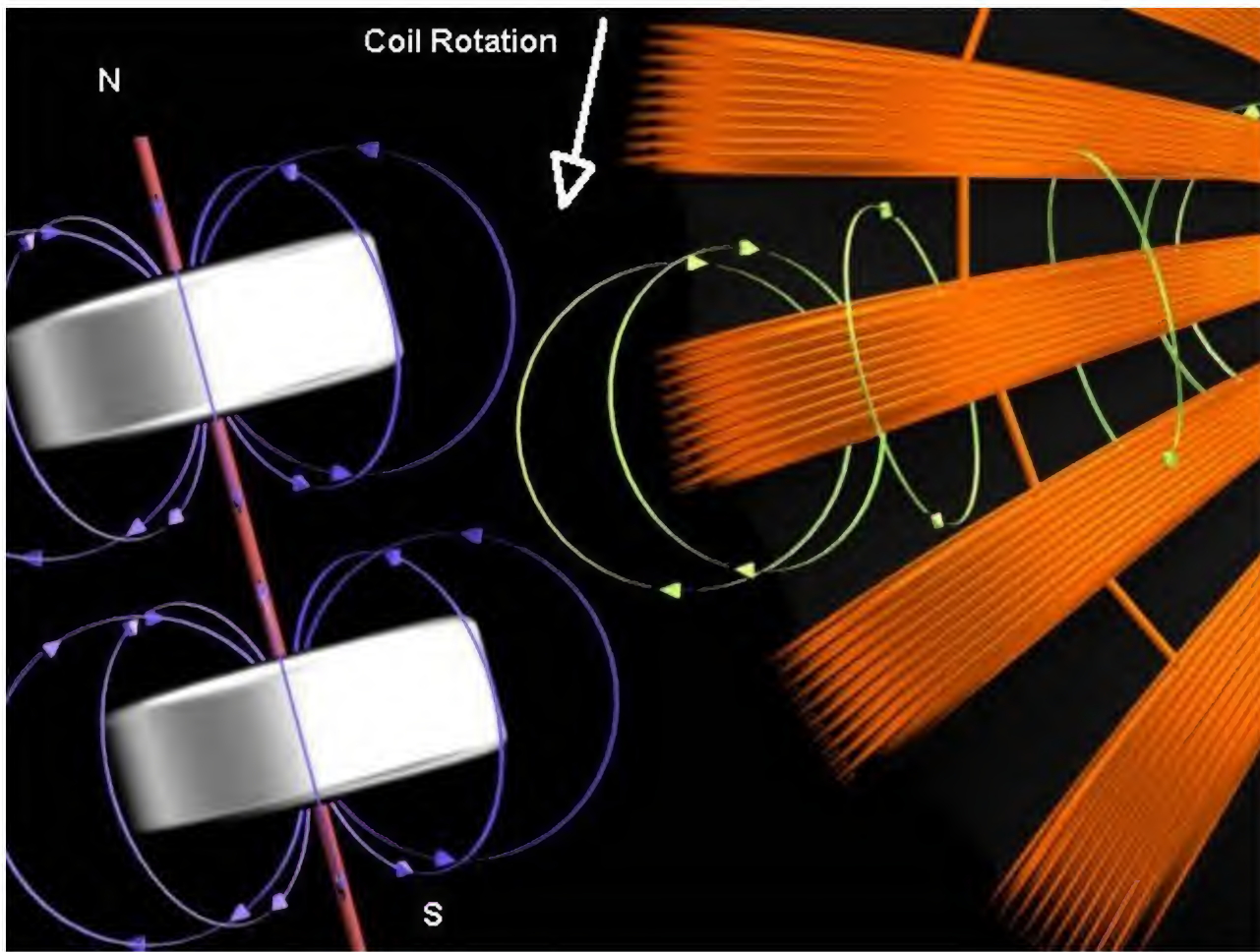
Clifton Pinter



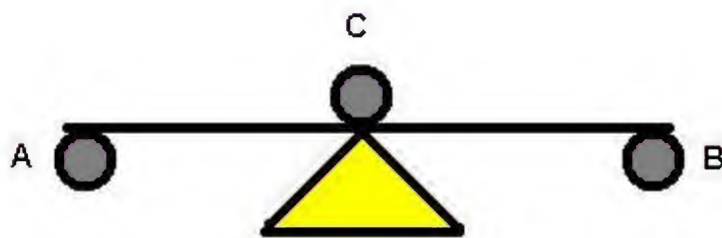


Correct Layout of Toroid
EM field



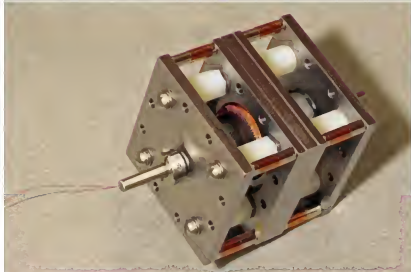


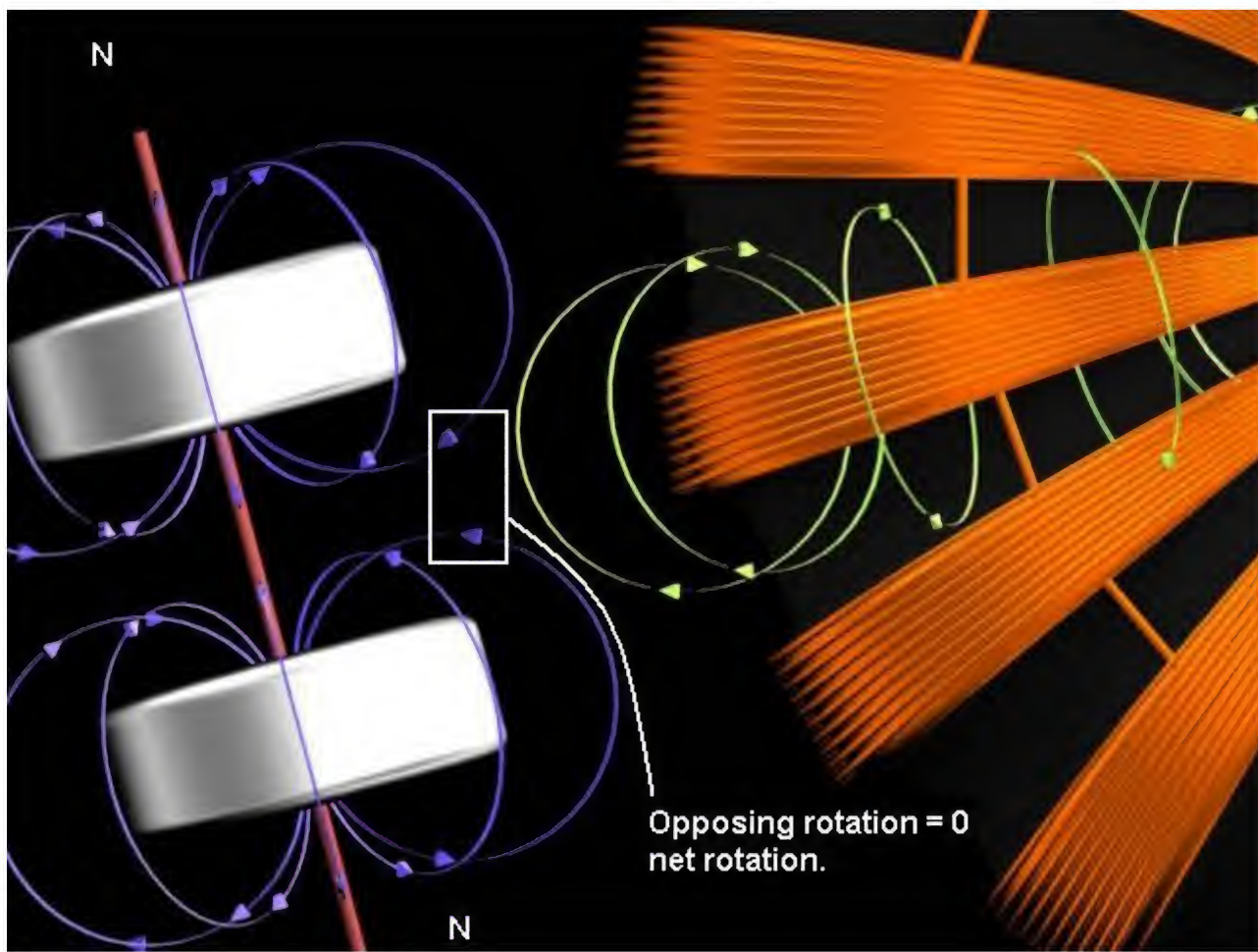
Why over balancing wheels dont work.

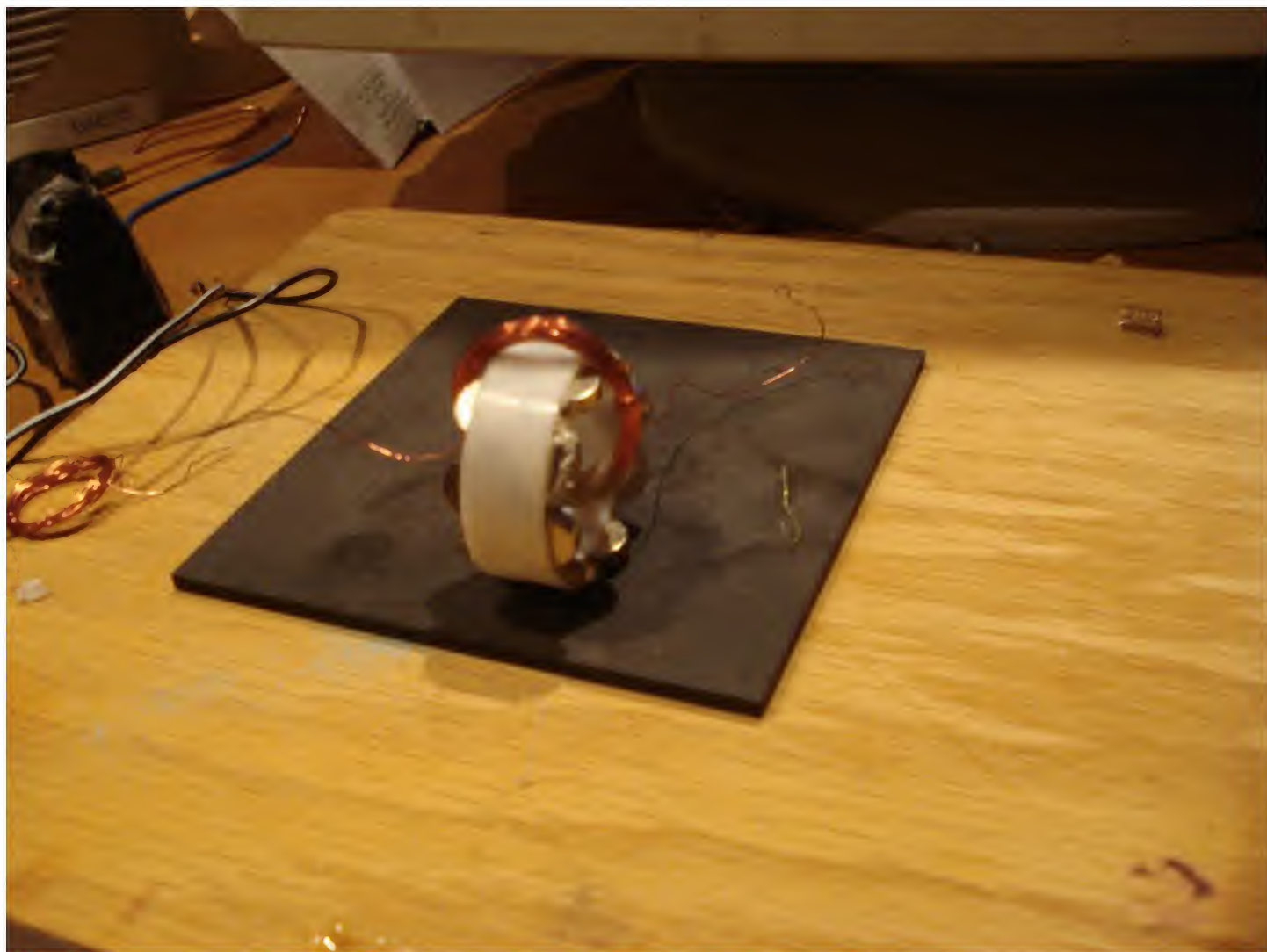


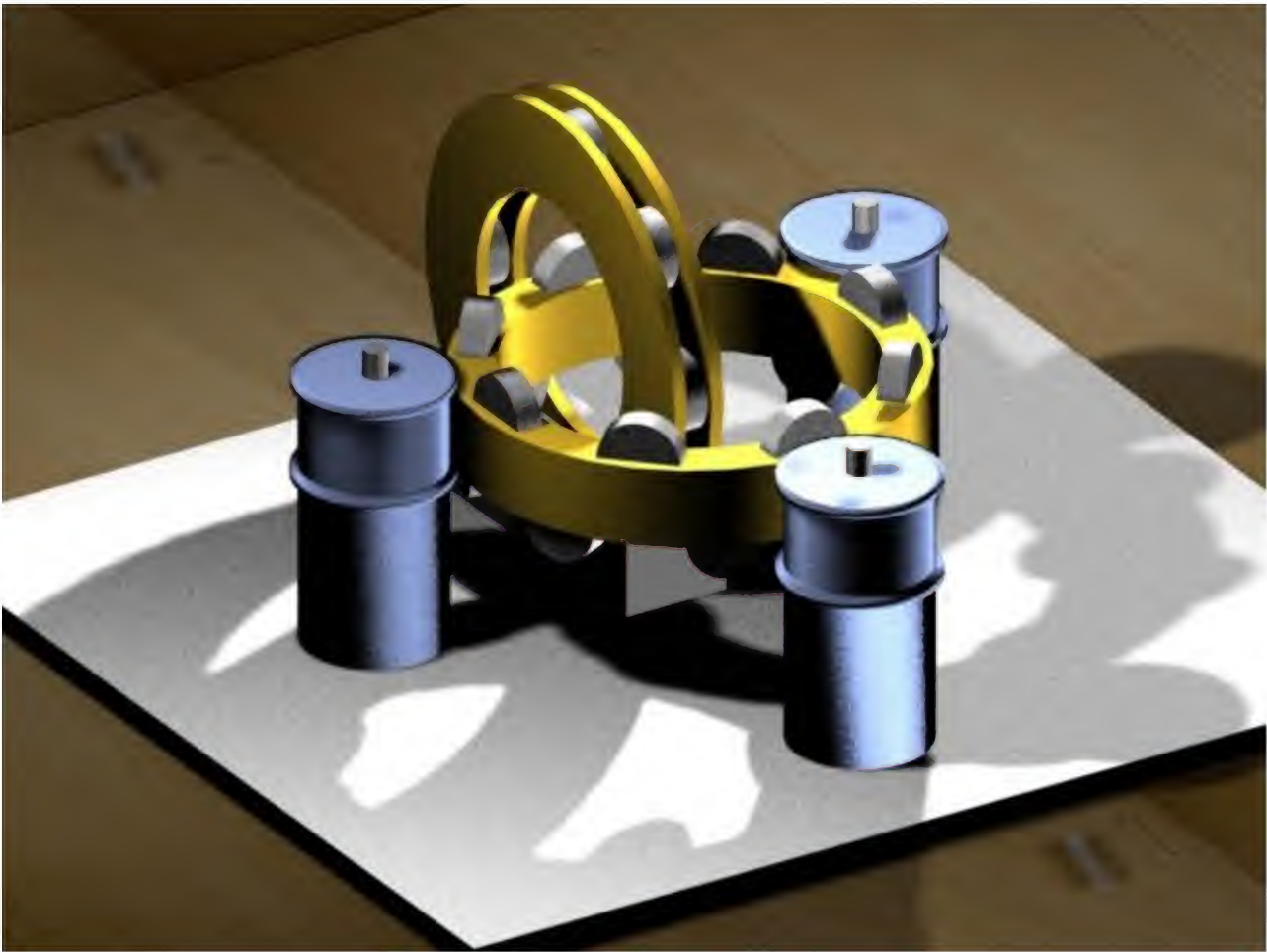
Ball A, B, and C all weigh the same. Ball A and B are set equadistant from a fulcrum. Ball C must move in both directions. All the energy that is required to move ball C MUST come from either ball A, B, or both. Gravity will have an influence on the system.

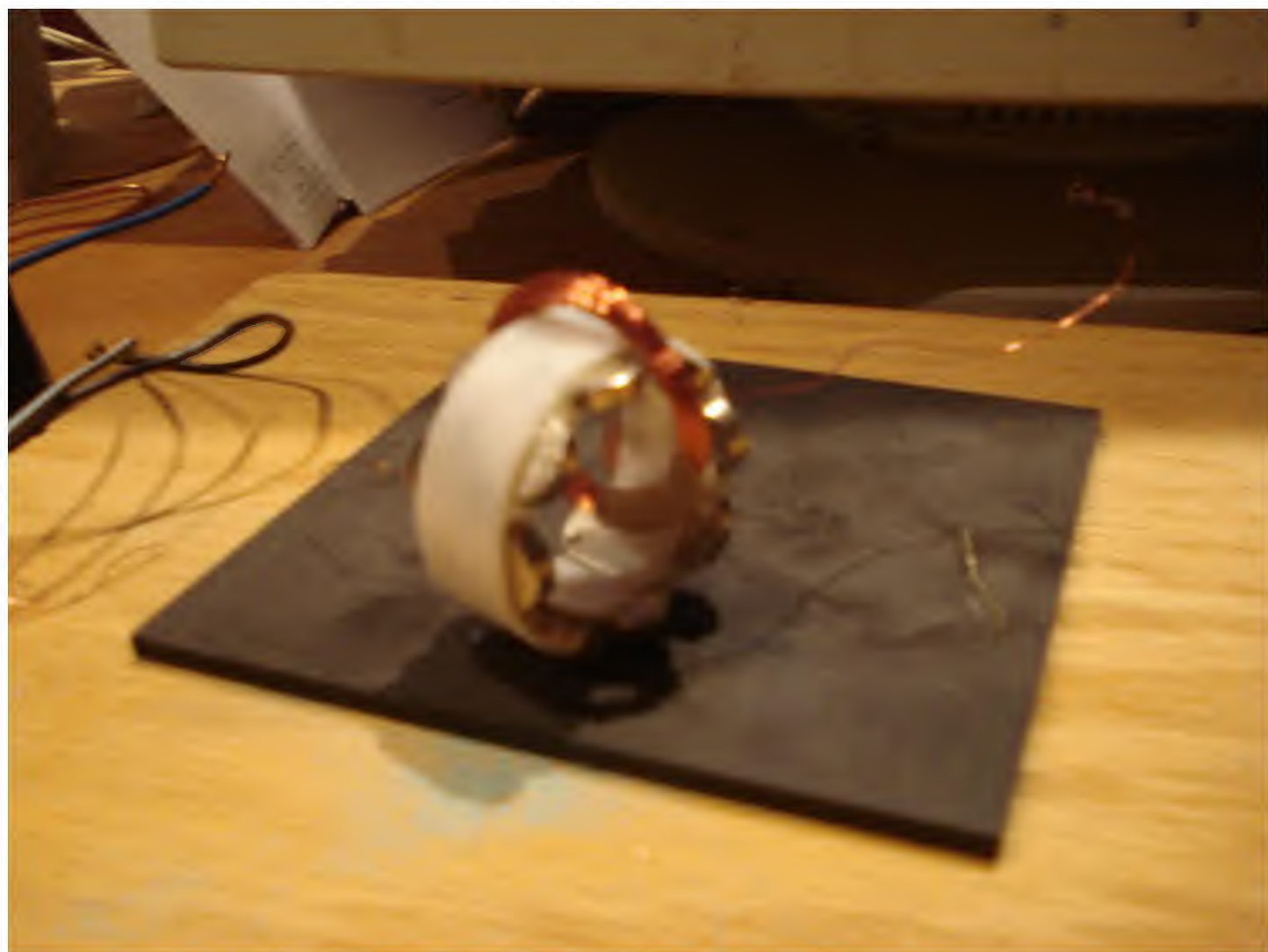
If you cannot figure out how to oscillate ball C back and forth between ball A and B without adding energy to the system, you have failed and will fail at creating an overbalanced wheel. This is the first problem you should solve before even thinking about drawing up an overbalanced wheel.

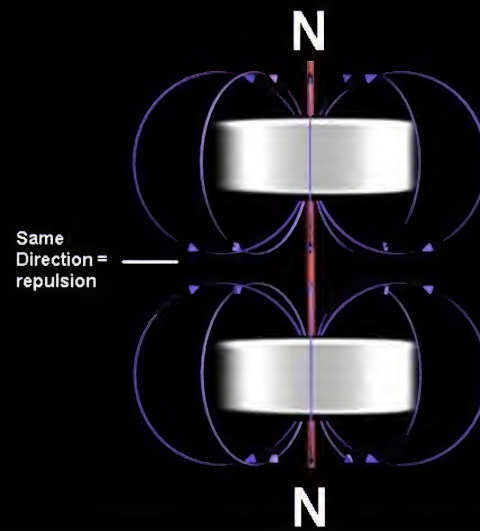
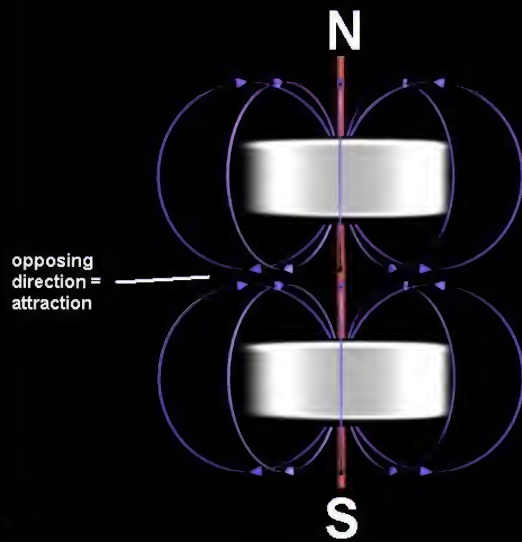
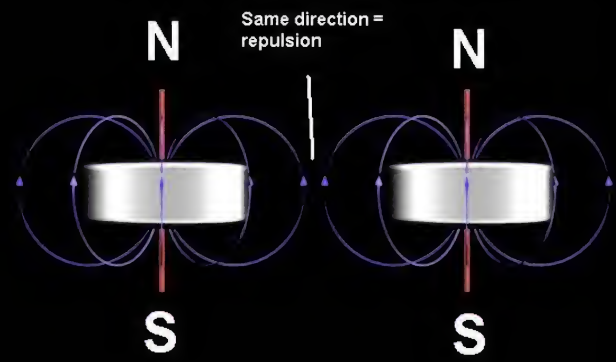
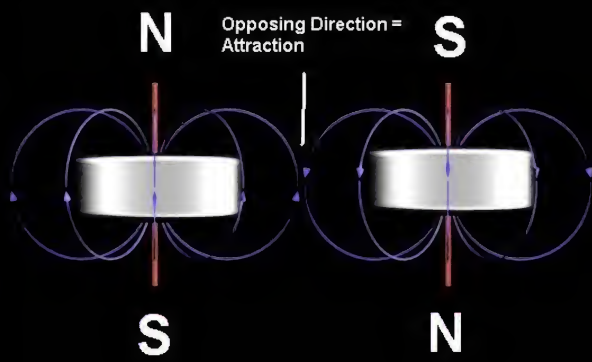






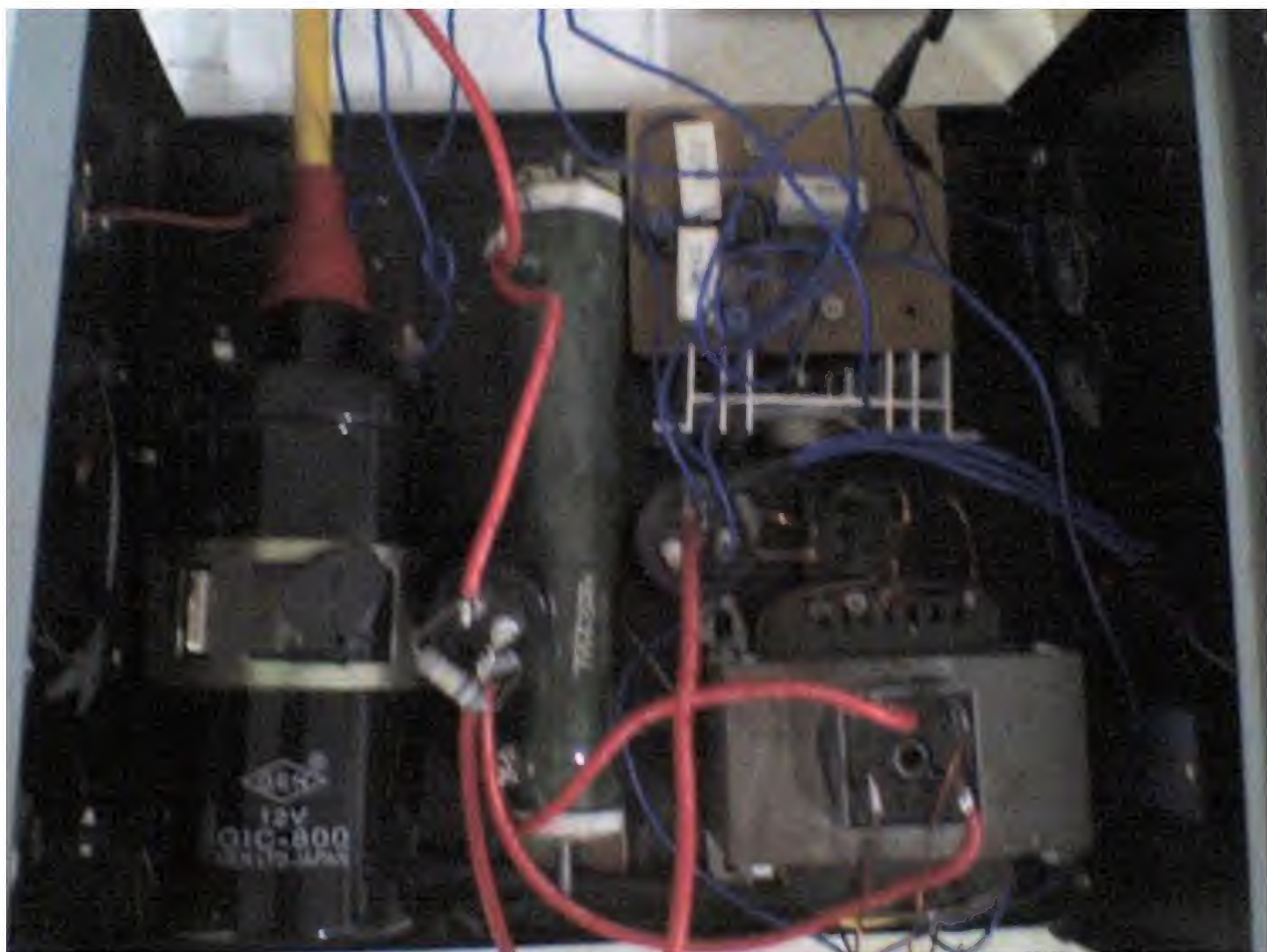


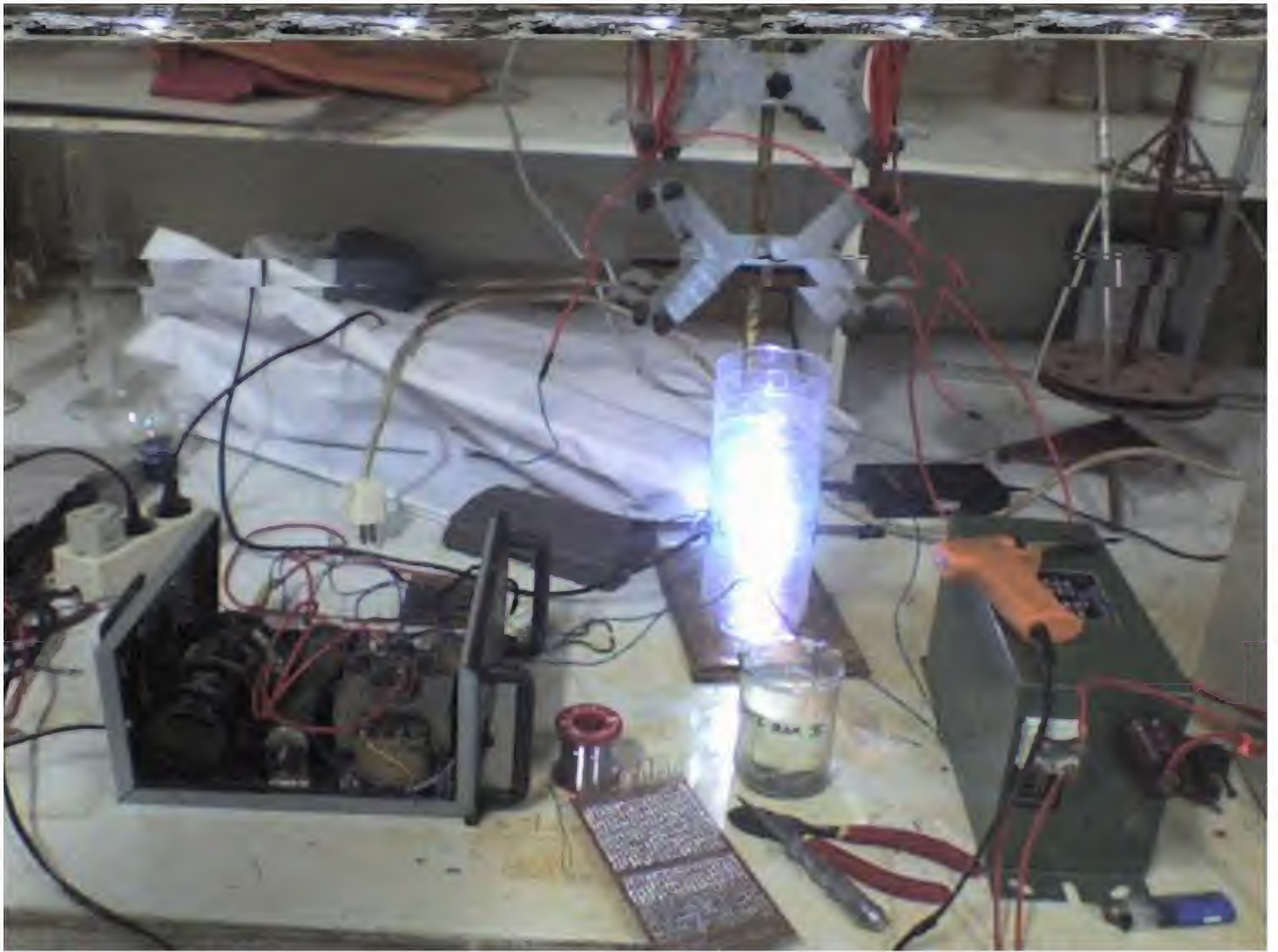












NEW! Update

#878P

FUELLESS HEATER

MODEL " D "

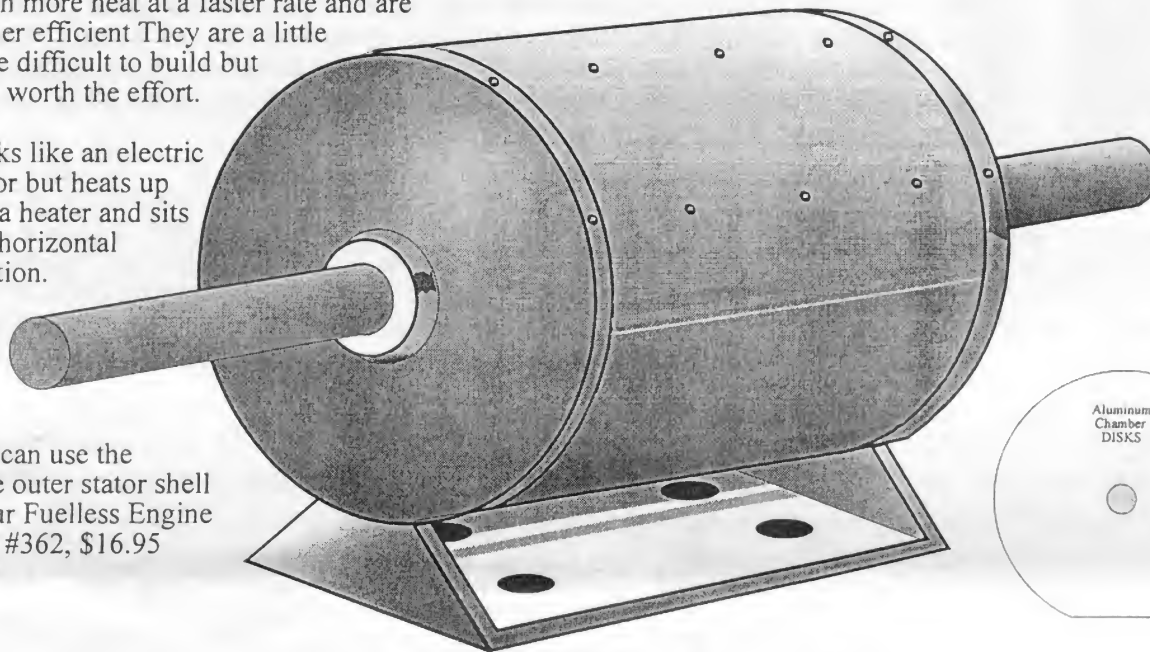
Copyright PATENT PENDING 2000 Creative Science

Rick has just designed a better way of making these heaters, They produce much more heat at a faster rate and are higher efficient They are a little more difficult to build but well worth the effort.

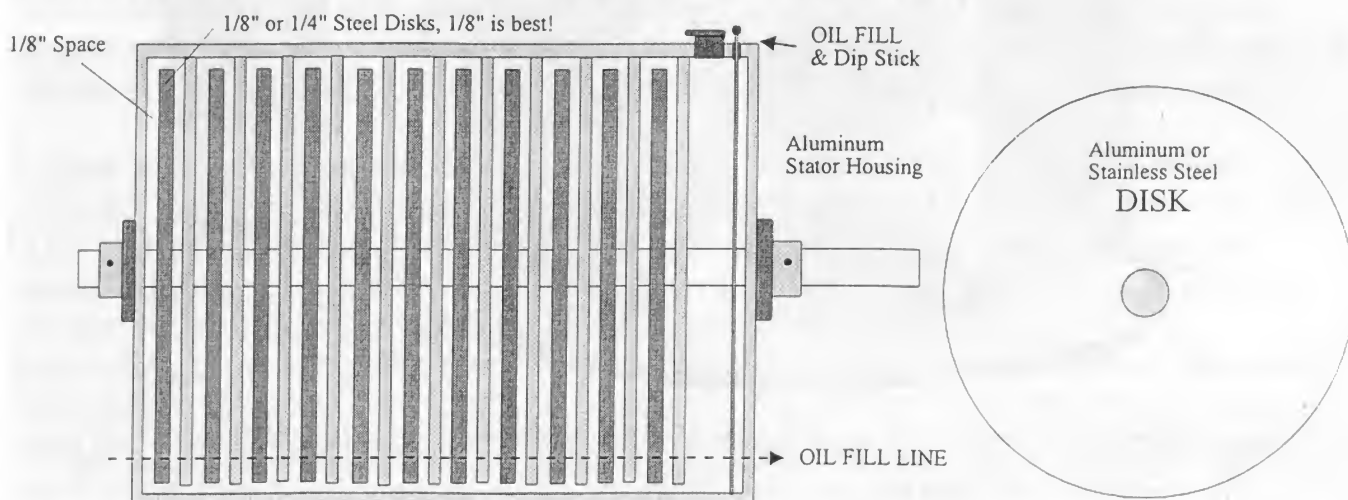
MORE COMPACT & PORTABLE

Looks like an electric motor but heats up like a heater and sits in a horizontal position.

You can use the same outer stator shell as our Fuelless Engine has. #362, \$16.95



The unit is divided by multiple chambers, the more chambers the better, each chamber wall is 1/4" aluminum, The chamber walls do not move, within each chamber is a 1/4" or less steel disk which is connected to the rotating shaft. there is a 1/8" space on each side of the steel disks which rotates within the aluminum chambers, each chamber has it's own steel disk that rotates to produce *free electrical heat*. We also allow a 1/8" space all around the ends of the disks, (between the disks and the aluminum stator wall). the stator is the round pipe housing which again is aluminum. each chamber wall has about 1/2" cut off of it at the bottom, to allow for the oil to equally flow to each chamber. This design right now is all on paper, but we know it will work and we are ready to build it. If you would like more detailed plans please send \$225.00 to: Rick's NEW Heater - PO BOX 557 New Albany, IN. 47151



If you use Stainless steel or aluminum disk, you could use this unit as a heater and a Hydrogen and Oxygen maker just by using water in place of oil.

WARNING! Hydrogen & Oxygen is Explosive



"The engine required almost no modification to run on hydrogen," says Ricketts.

"FUEL OF THE FUTURE"

Ordinary Water Powers This Old Farmall "H"

Ordinary well water works better than gasoline or diesel fuel to power farm tractors because it burns clean and it's free, says an innovator from Tennessee who's converted a 1948 Farmall "H" to run on water by using electricity to extract hydrogen.

The tractor was originally propane-powered so it required only a few changes to run on hydrogen, such as boosting strength of the spark by closing plug gaps from .20 in. to .10 in. What amazes everyone who sees the tractor operate is that the only thing coming out of the exhaust is pure, clean water vapor because when hydrogen is burned it recombines with oxygen to turn back into water.

"It's the fuel of the future because we'll never run out of water and sun," says Dr. Cliff Ricketts of Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro who built the hydrogen-power system with the help of students. Ricketts has been working on alternative fuel projects since the late 1970's when he built a pickup powered by 100 percent corn alcohol. He ran the truck for more than 25,000 miles with no problems at all. Once alcohol had been proven to work he started looking for an even better fuel.

Ricketts worked closely with Dr. Roger Billings at the American Academy of Science in Independence, Mo., who was the first person in the U.S. to power an internal combustion engine with hydrogen in 1967. Billings has developed several commercial hydrogen power systems and continues to develop new and more efficient ways of converting water to hydrogen.

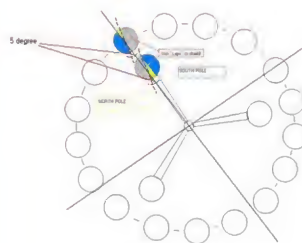
Hydrogen is produced by running an electrical current through water. It splits the water molecules into their two components, hydrogen and oxygen. On Rickett's Farmall, a solar panel supplies the electricity, which passes through water in the fuel tank. The oxygen generated by the system is ejected while the hydrogen is pumped to a normal welding tank mounted on the side of

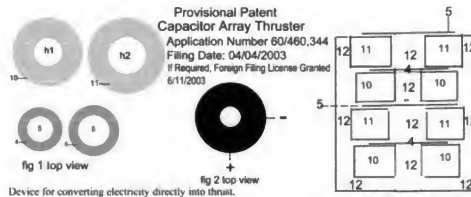
the engine and fitted with a special low pressure regulator. It plumbs into the regular fuel line that feeds the engine where the hydrogen burns just like the propane that originally powered the tractor. Other than changing plug gaps, the only other change Rickett made was to engine timing. "The tractor runs beautifully. We didn't modify the engine itself at all."

The small solar panel on the tractor doesn't produce enough hydrogen to keep the experimental tractor running continuously. Ricketts uses a supplementary electric motor to generate the hydrogen he needs.

"We just want to show people what can be done. I can imagine the day when entire barn roofs will be covered with photo cells that'll continuously produce fuel from water to power tractors, pickups, cars and all other internal combustion engines on the farm. Photovoltaic cells are becoming more and more efficient and more affordable. There will come a day when the price of fossil fuels will rise enough that we'll have to look for another source of fuel and we want to be ready," says Ricketts, noting that he's found it's relatively simple to convert any internal combustion engine to run on hydrogen. Before converting the Farmall, he converted a gas-powered Briggs & Stratton engine with no problem at all. Ricketts has also started work on a hydrogen fuel cell which simply reverses the process of making hydrogen fuel. A fuel cell actually combines hydrogen and oxygen molecules to make water and in the process generates electricity. "This process has the potential to make every farm energy self-sufficient because it uses ordinary elements available for free all around us," says Ricketts, who's consulting with Dr. Roger Billings in developing the new technology.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Dr. Cliff Ricketts, MTSU, P.O. Box 5, Murfreesboro, Tenn. 37132 (ph 615 898-2523).





Device for converting electricity directly into thrust.

It relies on the Biefeld-Brown Effect and dielectric pressure to produce thrust. It consists of a cylindrical array with rings of dielectric of equal thickness. Thickness can be 2 inches or whatever the dielectric used will allow for effective operation. Four + and - layers are shown here, but more can be used.

The Positively charged dielectric 11 has a larger outer and inner h2 diameter while the Negatively charged dielectric 10 has smaller inner h1 and outer diameter.

Dielectric layers are proportioned to have same surface area.

Capacitor plates are in two different proportions; Positive plates 5 have a larger inner and outer diameter, while the Negative plates 4 have a smaller inner and outer diameter. Plates are proportioned so both + and - plates have the same surface area. There must be a "margin" between inner and outer plate diameters and inner/outer dielectric diameters to avoid arcing and dielectric failure. Plates are made of aluminum foil.

Plate/dielectric arrangement: Positive 5/11, then Negative 4/10, then repeat.

Two dielectrics are used: the inner, core rings 10 and 11 are tightly pressed together and encased by the second dielectric 12, which also fills the inner cavity and forms an outer casing of uniform thickness. A margin of dielectric 12 should be 3 left on the Negative end.

Dielectric 10/11 should have twice the K as dielectric 12 and the total volume of dielectric 12 should be twice the volume of the core dielectric 10/11.

Titanium Dioxide of 110K could be used for the core dielectric while Titanium Oxide with dielectric rating of 50 to 55 (50K to 55K) would be used as dielectric 12.

Entire unit must be heavily insulated with a very thick layer of tar or other substance and a final, outer casing (not shown).

High Voltage, low Amperage electricity of 10 Kilovolts or more is applied.

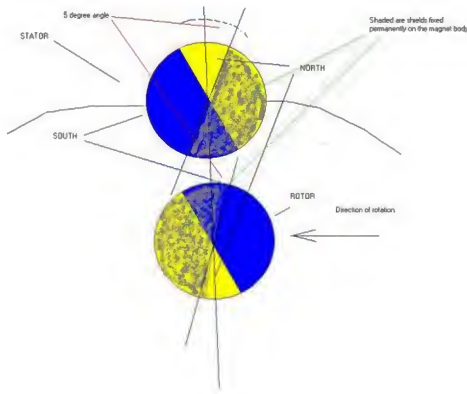
Positive and Negative inputs should be set 90 degrees apart fig2 because energy fields propagate at 90 degree angles to the initiating input energy.

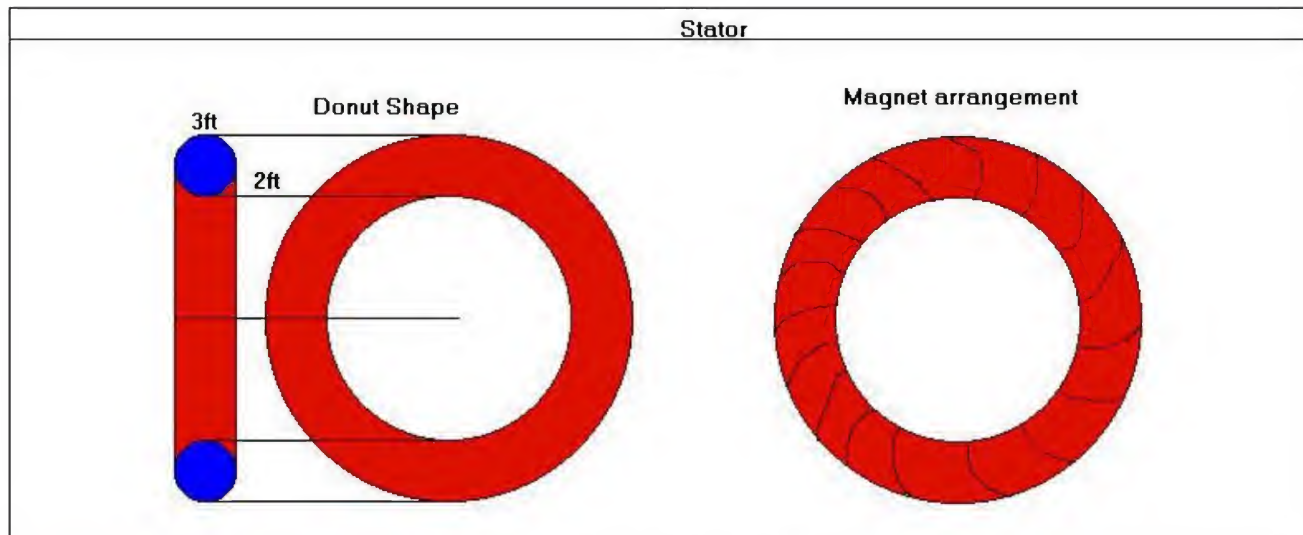
Charging leads should be thick copper wire and completely insulated from dielectric 12 and set deep into the inner core dielectrics 10 and 11, and make electrical contact with the plates 4 and 5.

By staggering the plate/dielectric proportions a cascade Biefeld-Brown effect is produced, creating kinetic force in the direction of positive charge.

Other dielectrics can be used, but must be proportioned so that, dielectric 12 has half the dielectric strength as 10/11, it must be twice the total volume as 10/11; if it is one-third the K rating as 10/11, then it must be three times the volume, etc.

tomken8d@hotmail.com
Thomas F. Kennedy, Jr.
91 Tompkins Ave. Rm. 322
SI NY 10304



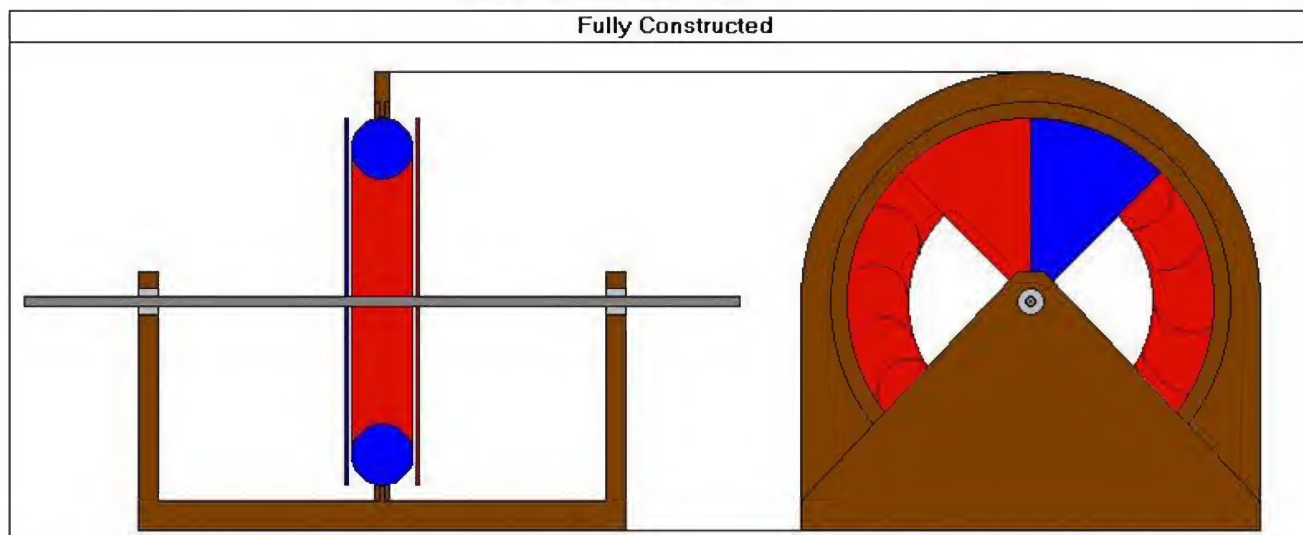


Note: Torus, Toroid and/or Doughnut, above is the word as it was stated in the text.

Positive is the North Pole = Blue on Magnets
Negative is the South Pole = Red on Magnets

While,

North on a Compass Pointer pointing North is Red and South is White.



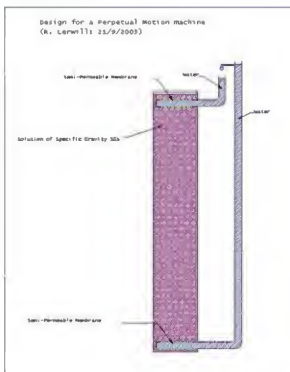
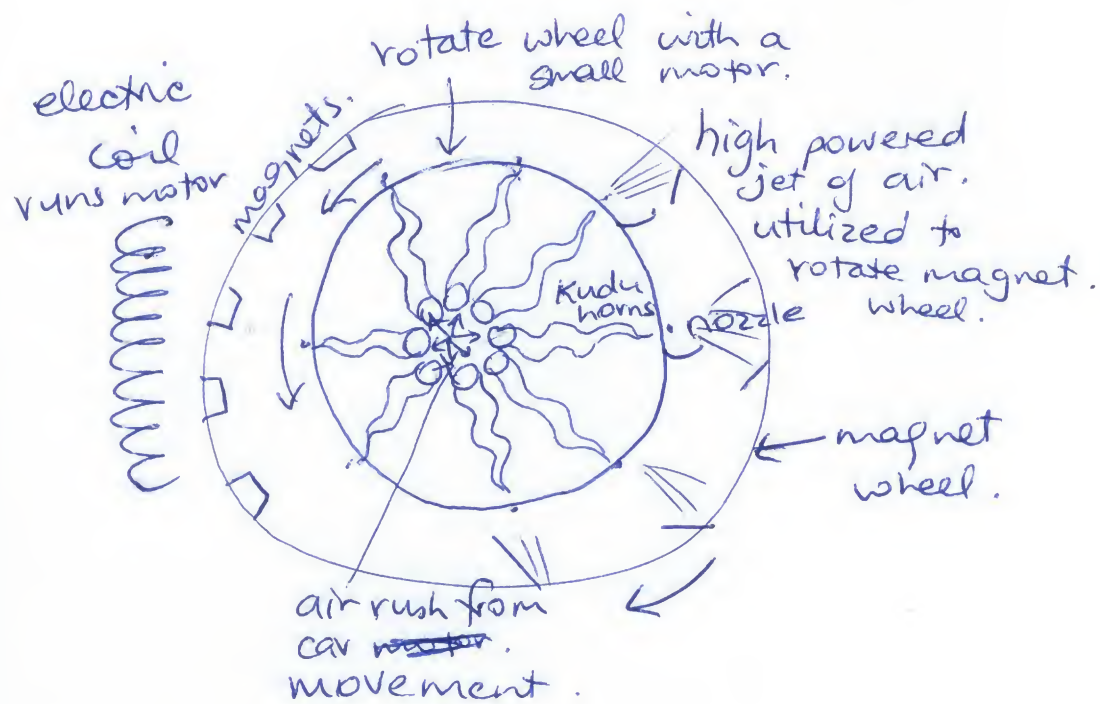
I am familiar with Howard Johnson and his model. However, you don't need to configure the magnets like he did. Here is what I did. Think of a donut shaped object about three feet in diameter with the center hole about two feet in diameter. Ok, now this donut is made up of bar magnets all in a spiral formation. The bar magnets are placed on this donut at an angle so that all the positive ends point inwards but at a very slanted angle and curved all the way around the donut shape so you have a magnet covered three dimensional donut. Now this serves as the stator magnets. Now the armature magnets are on a bearing connected to a shaft that is fixed to the center of the donut where there is just air. These armature magnets are glued to a piece of plastic that is shaped like an hour glass that extends over the donut but the armature magnets are straight and are configured opposite one another so magnet 1 is positive pointing inward and the next one beside it negative pointing inwards and so on. This armature is three feet in diameter and is placed just over the stator magnets by 1 cm. It spins so fast that I can't even see the armature magnets! Also the air around the donut looks pink! I know that this sounds wierd but it looks pink when the hour glass magnets are spinning and it smells like rain! Only no rain. Wierd!

I think what makes it turn is the angled stator magnets spiraling positive ends all pointing inwards while curved which is in strong contrast to the straight magnets in an hourglass configuration with every other magnet positive and negative. The spiraling configuration directs the spinning hourglass shape of the armature magnets to go in a dedicated direction.

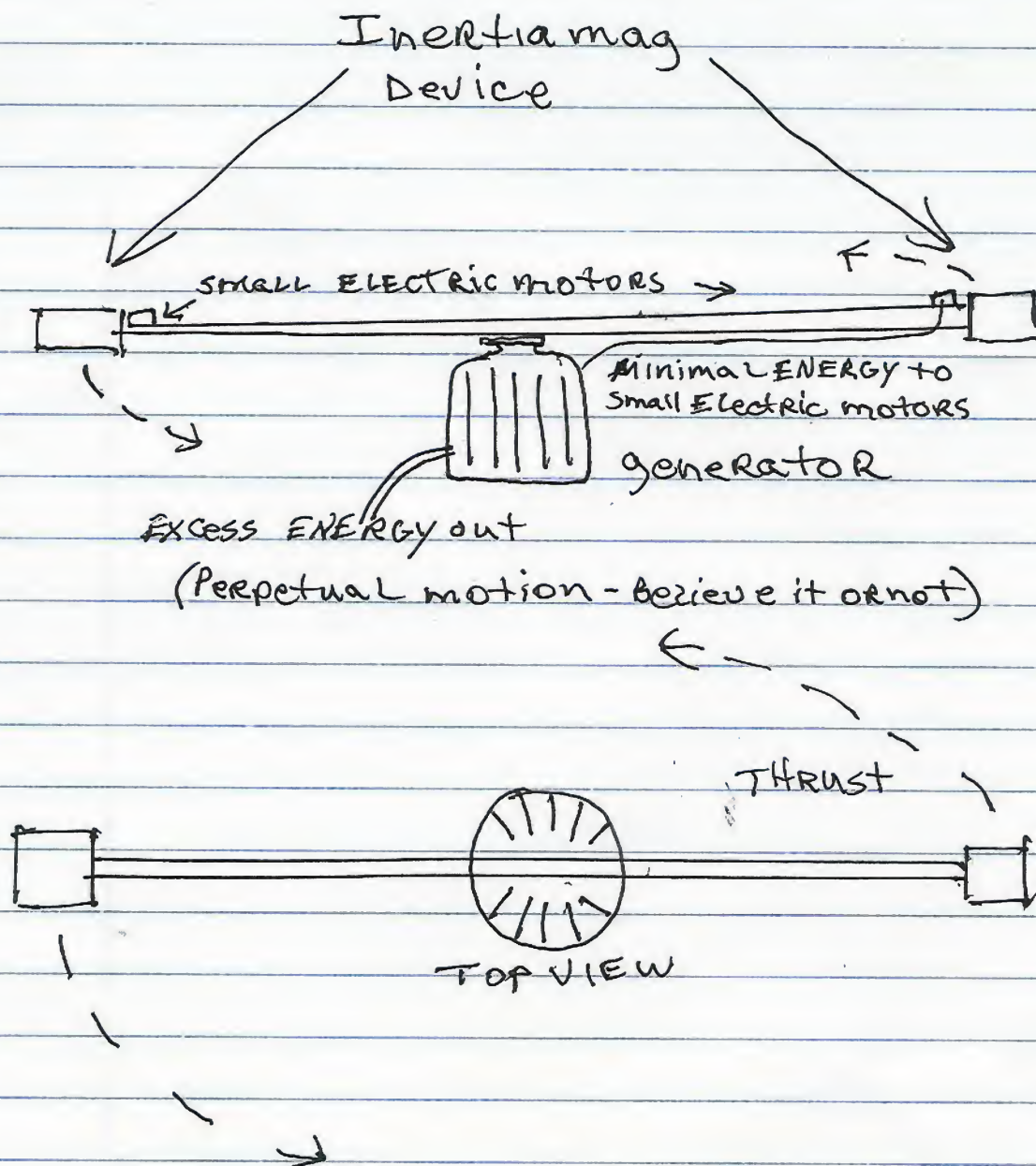
It really works and is the most exciting day of my life! I have something here. If I'm not careful when I go to stop it if I touch it with my bare hands I got shocked so bad it felt like a jolt from a capacitor! Now I use a brake pad to stop it.



Using Centrifugal motion
converting it to centripetal.

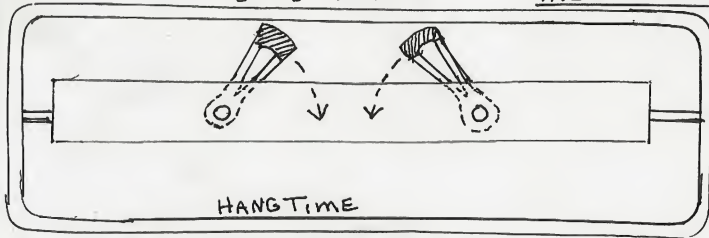


FREE ENERGY



1 to 1 Ratio

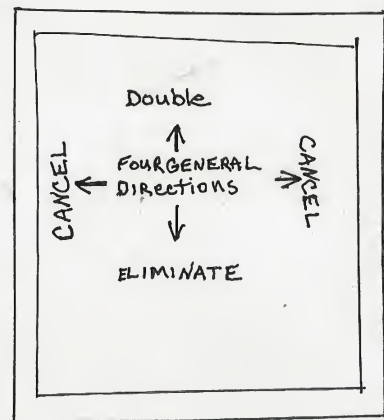
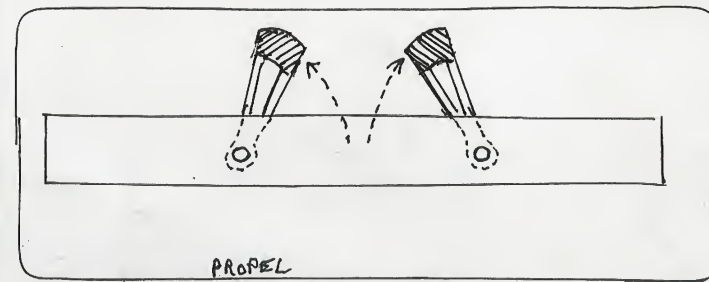
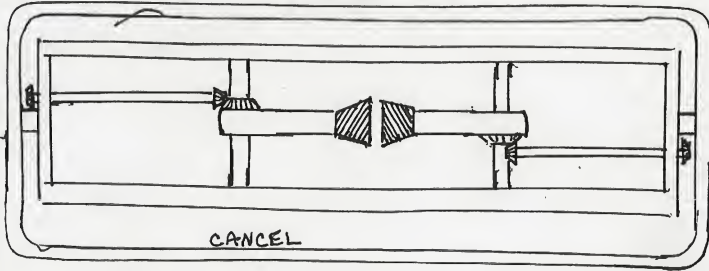
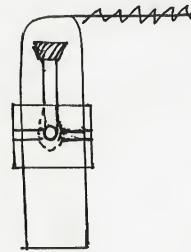
INERTIA MAG



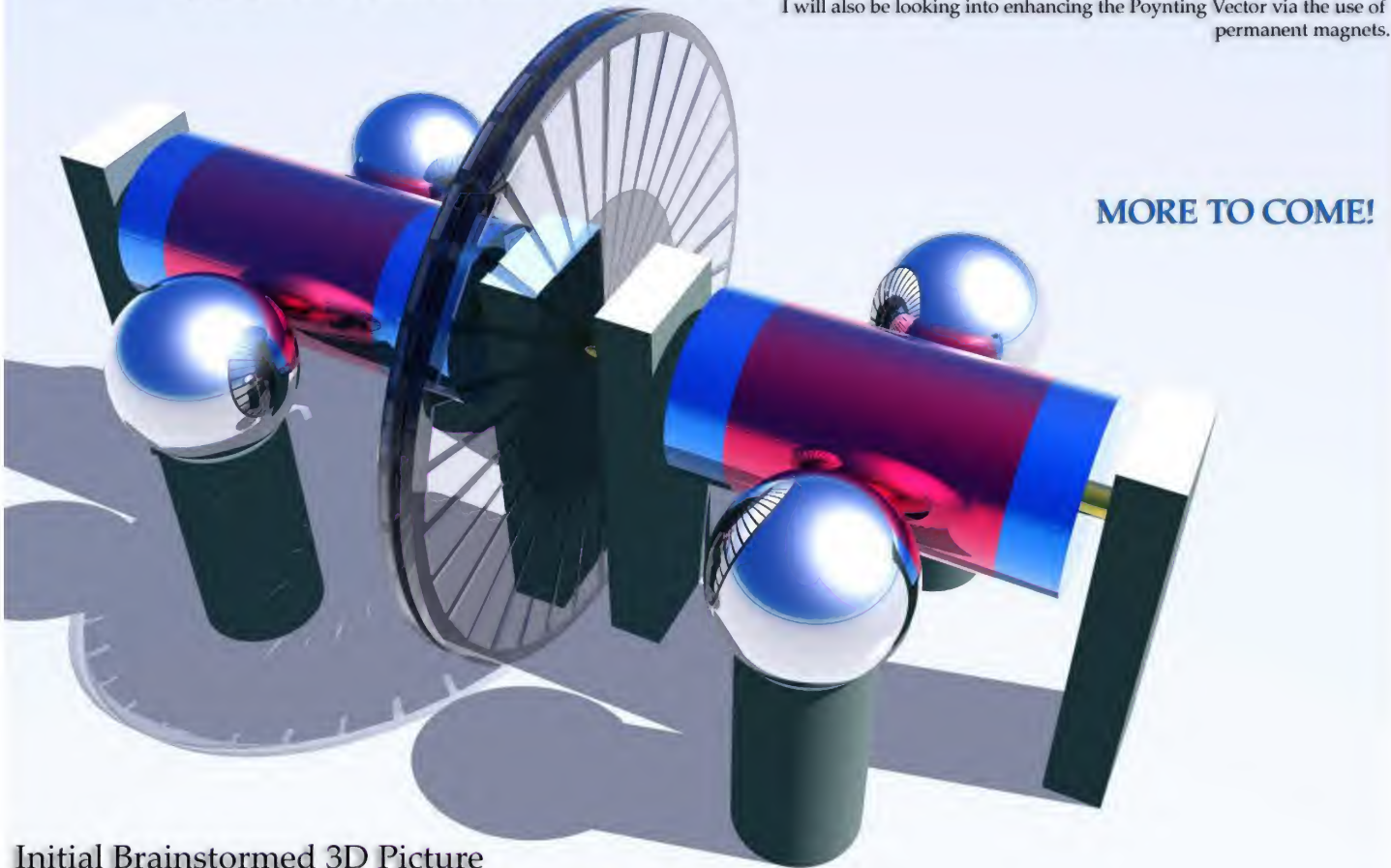
(WEIGHT)
ONE

REVOLUTION
PER
ONE

REVOLUTION
(FRAME)



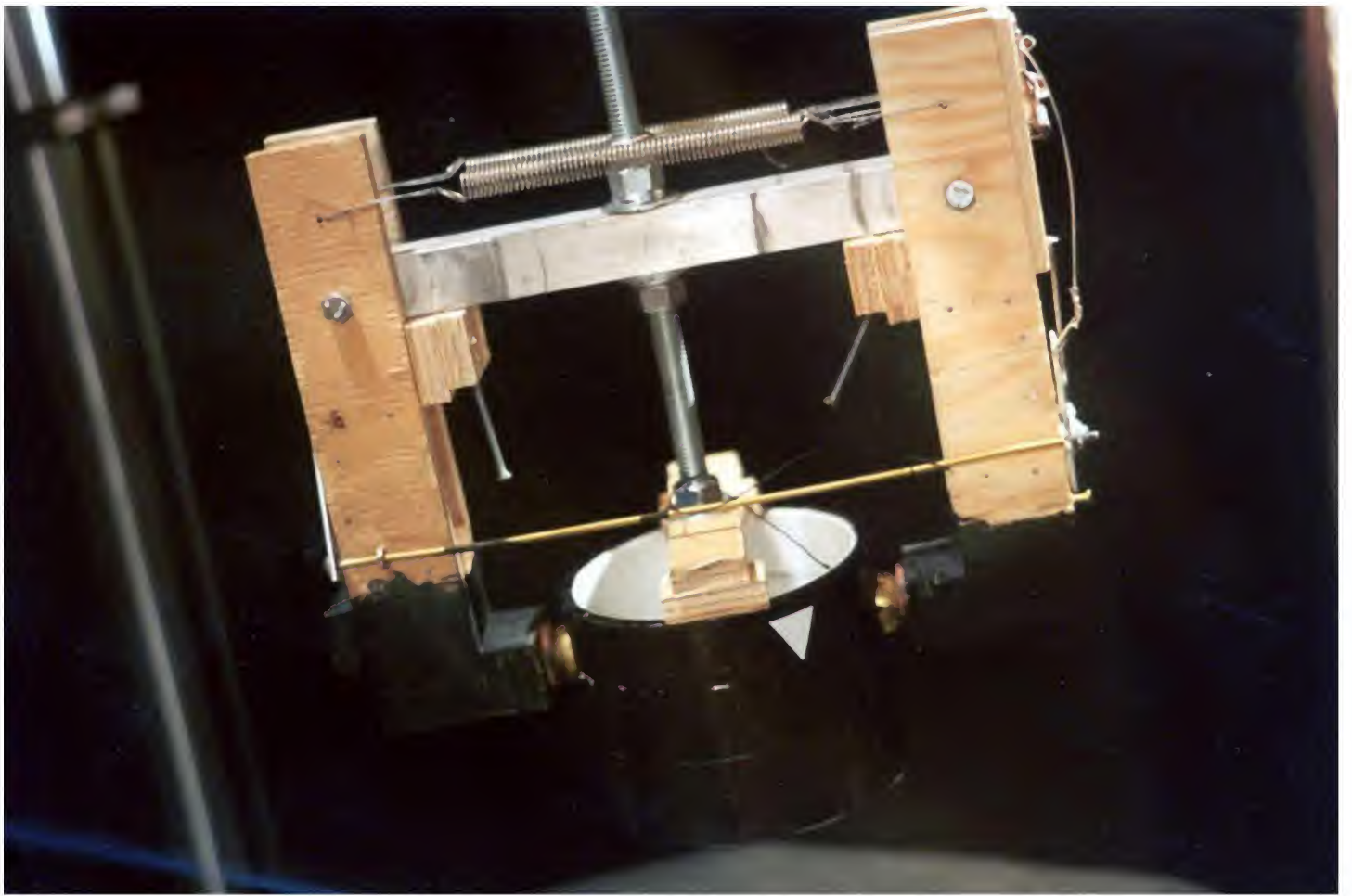
After going through the data from J.L.Naudin's PFT Motors which use the Poynting Vector for their operation and can run at speeds of over 400RPM on 30kV at 5uA and over 1200RPM on 30kV at 15uA, I did some thinking and searching. I came across a website giving a generic overview of average V and A outputs from standard electrostatic generators, in the case at the site it was for a Wimhurst type generator and the figures stated that "A Wimshurst machine with 31 cm disks turning at 20 turns per second produces about 20 uA of current only, and a maximum voltage of ~50 kV". Obviously I compared the two and figured that the PFT Motor should have enough torque to spin a single acrylic disc as in J.L.Naudin's experiment he hooks up a propelor to a PFT Motor and it turns at amazing speeds. I am just getting this initial description out on the net so people can brainstorm. I will also be looking into enhancing the Poynting Vector via the use of permanent magnets.

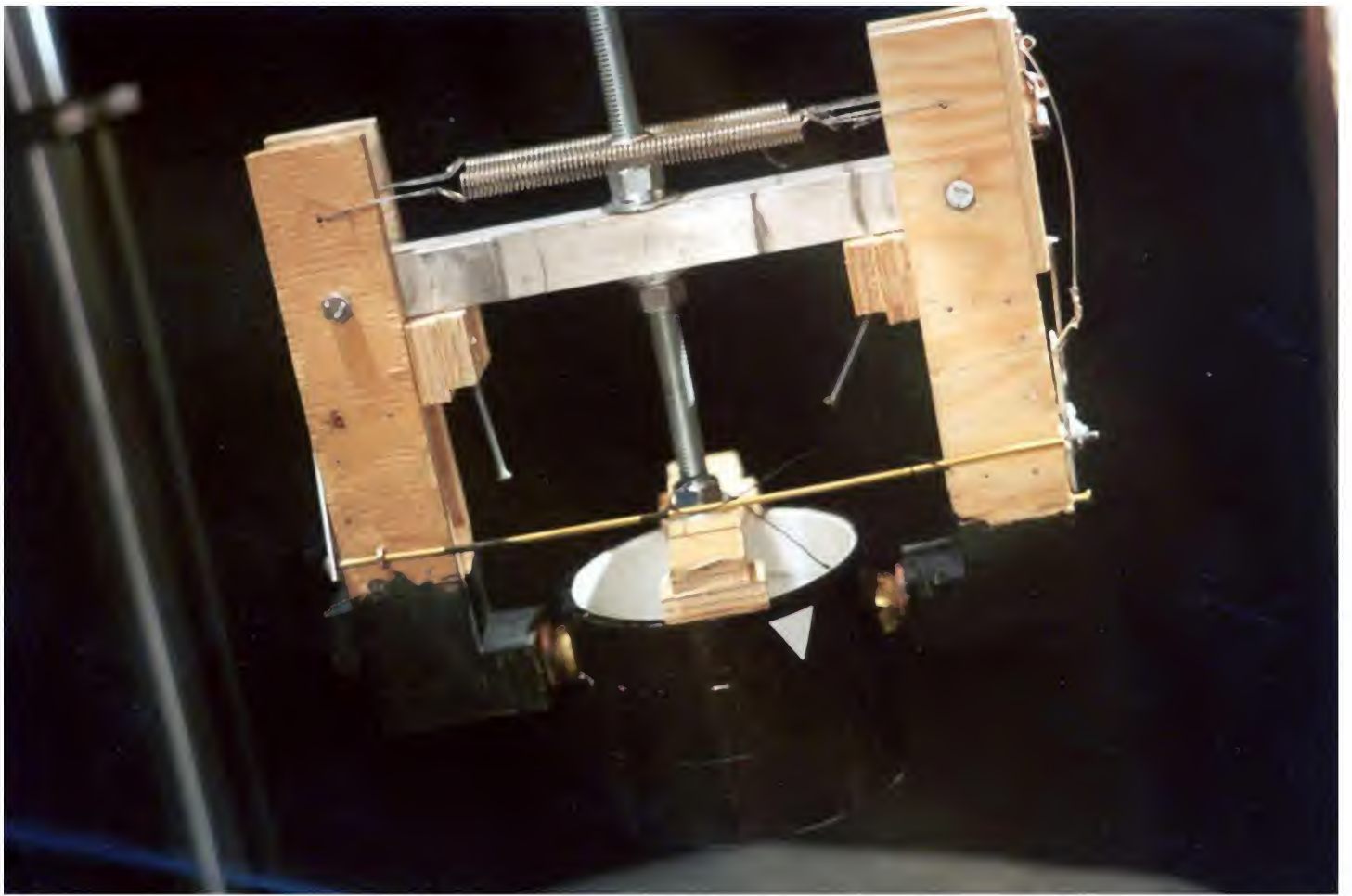


Initial Brainstormed 3D Picture

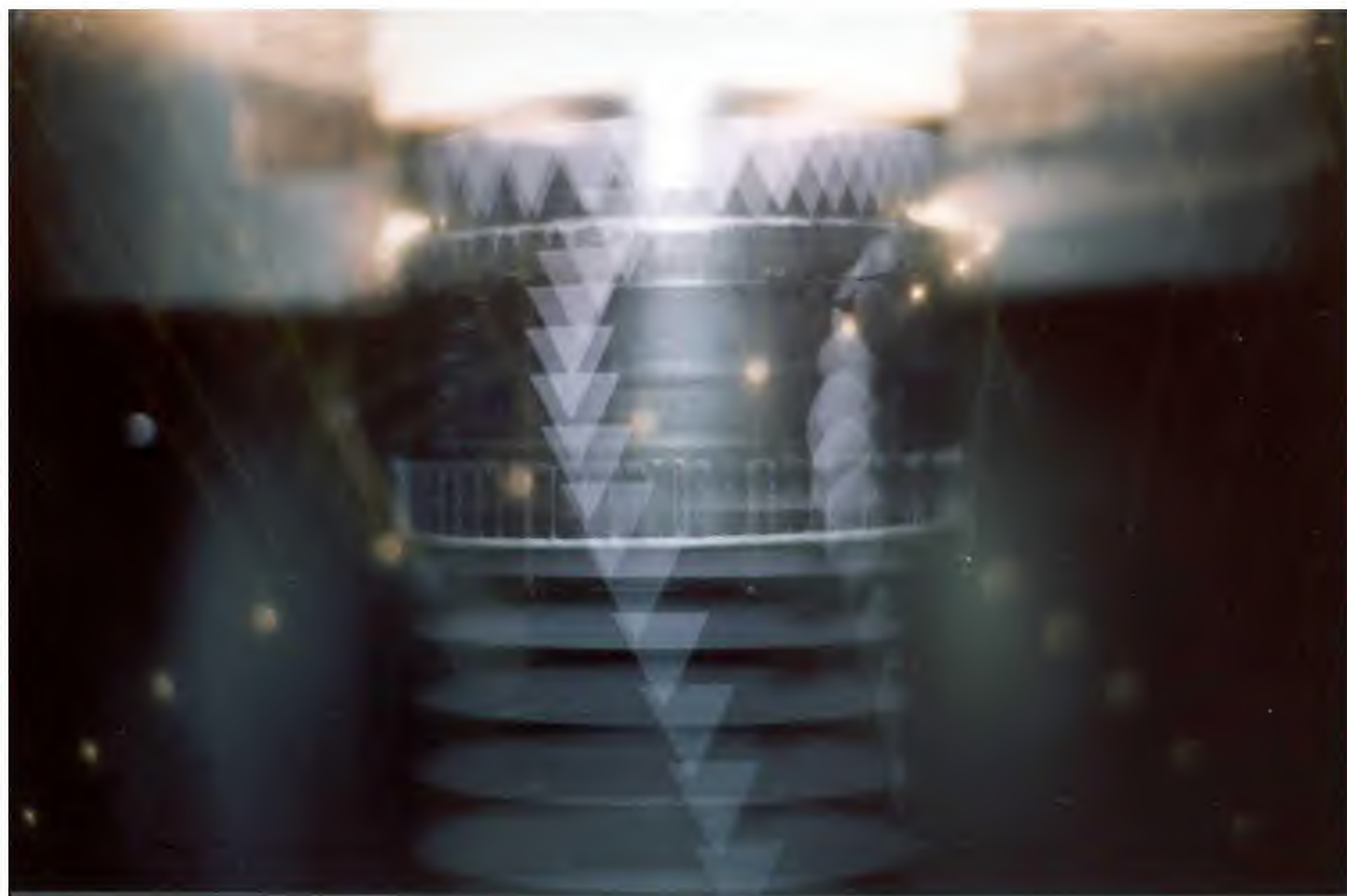




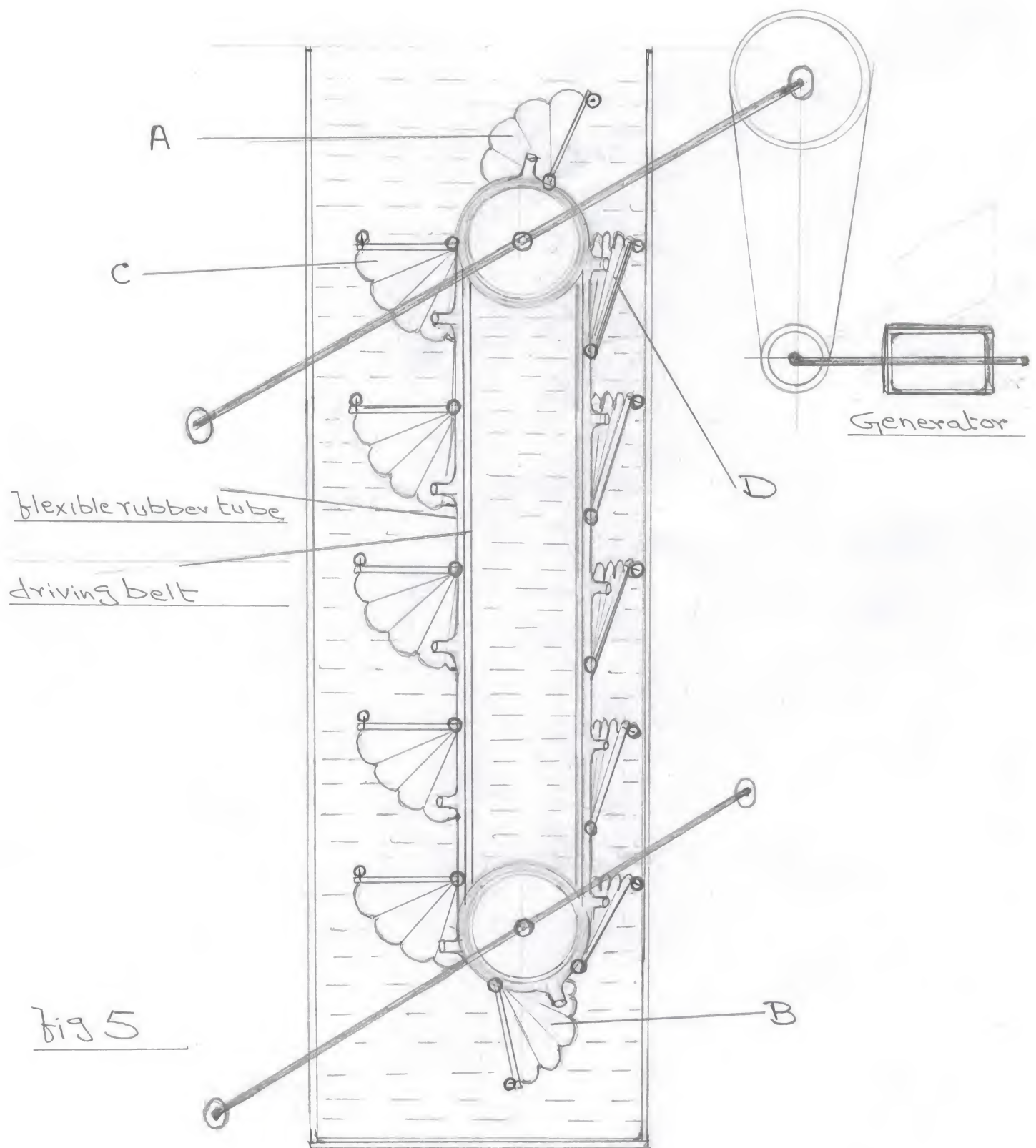




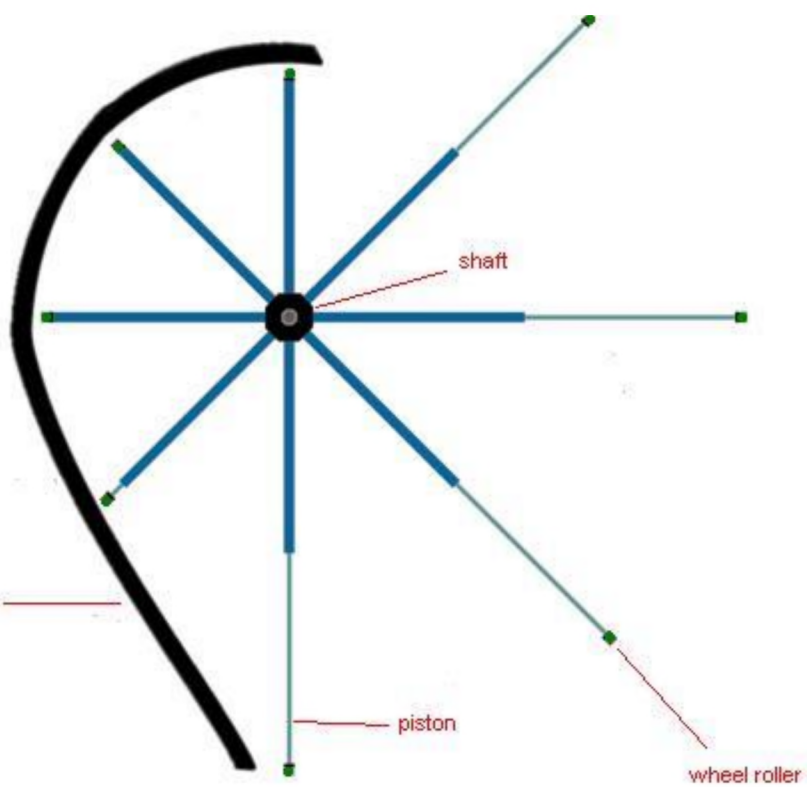




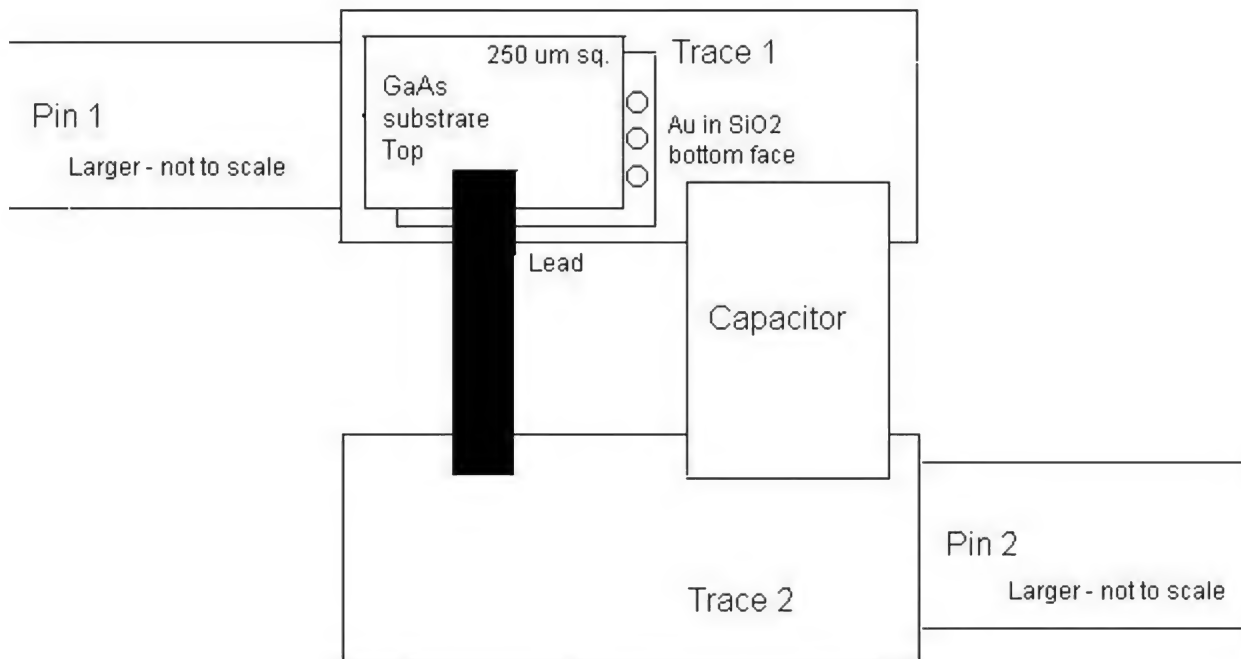
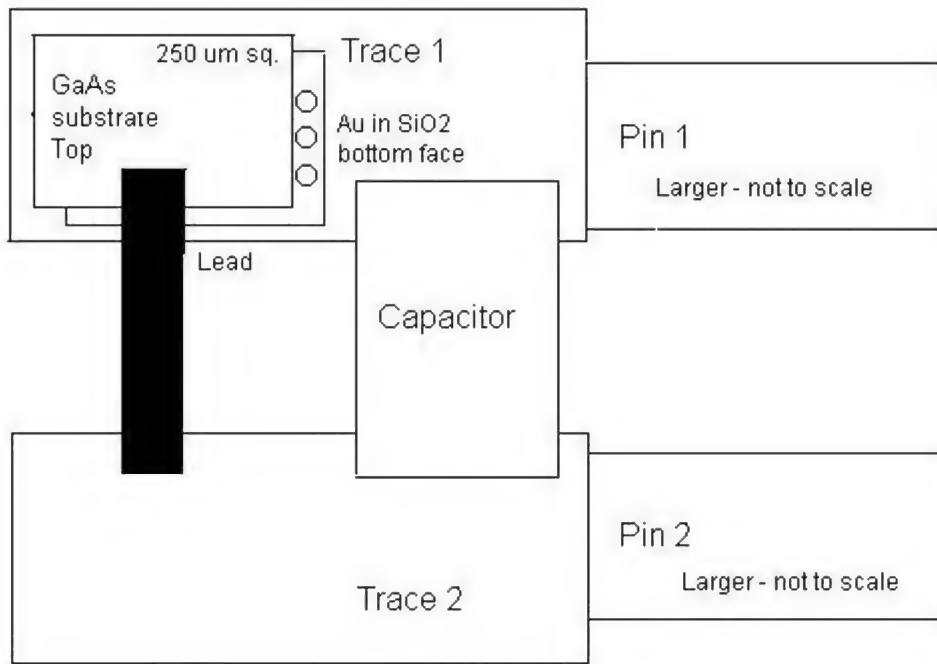
Buoyancy based Perpetual machine -

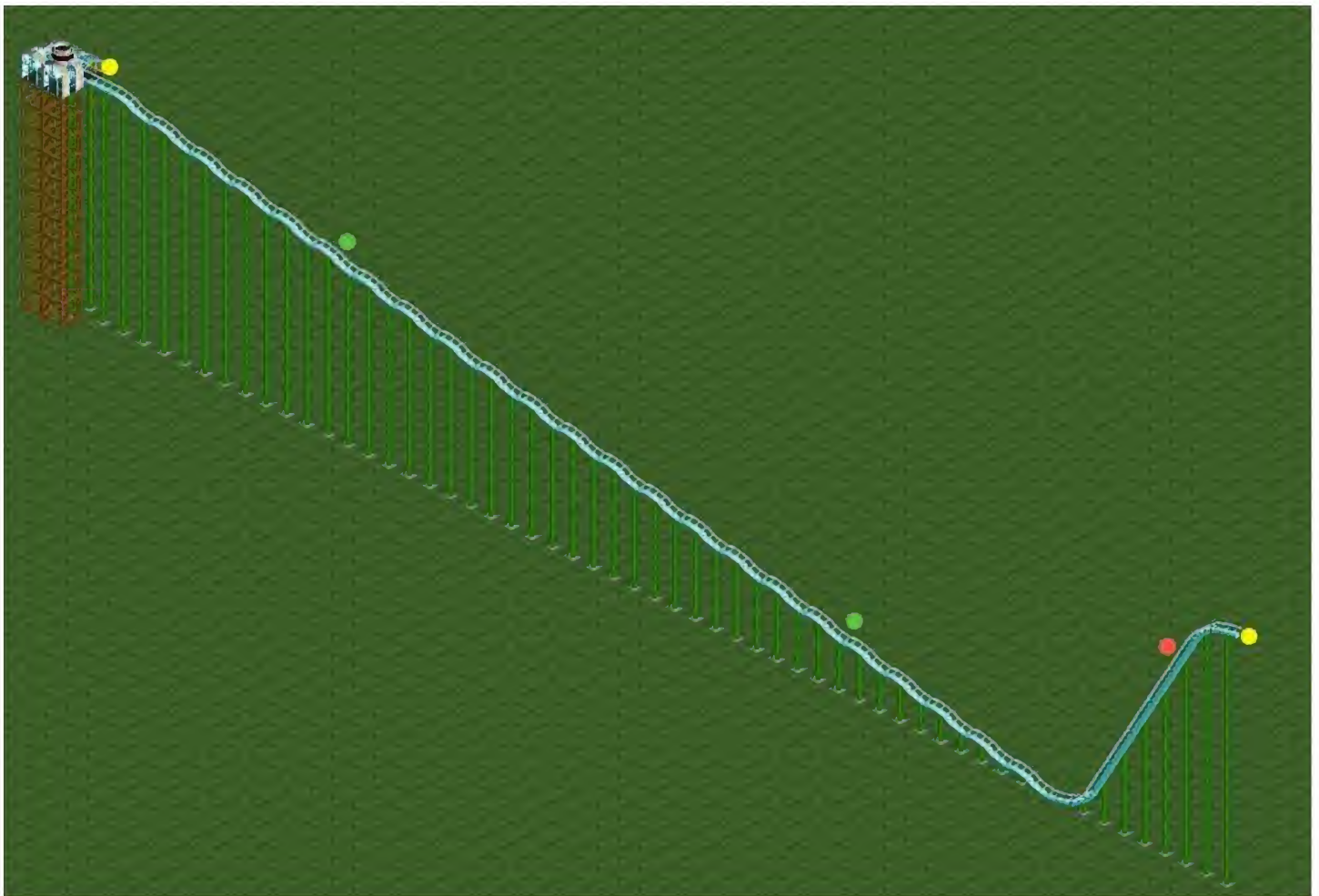


shield for
wheel
rollers

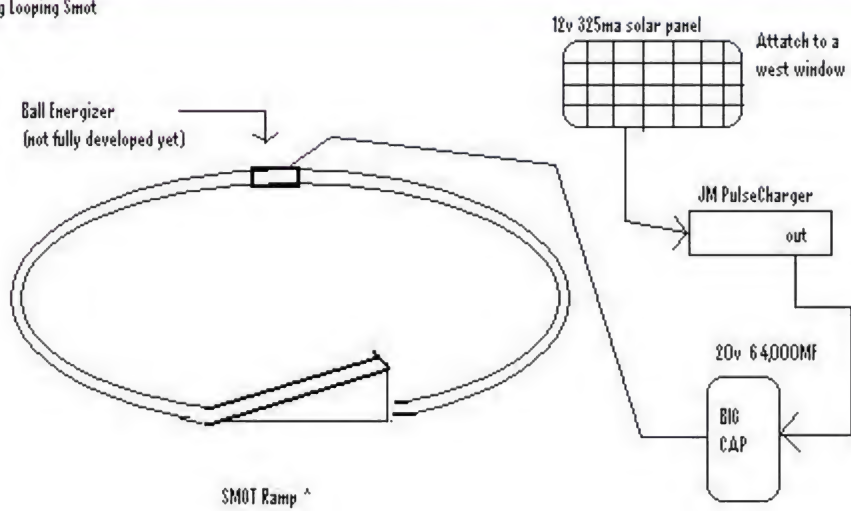








5/3/2005 Working Looping Smot
Version 1.0



Joe's Looping Smot system.
Copyright 2005.

The ball will loop as long as you live:)

Version 1.0

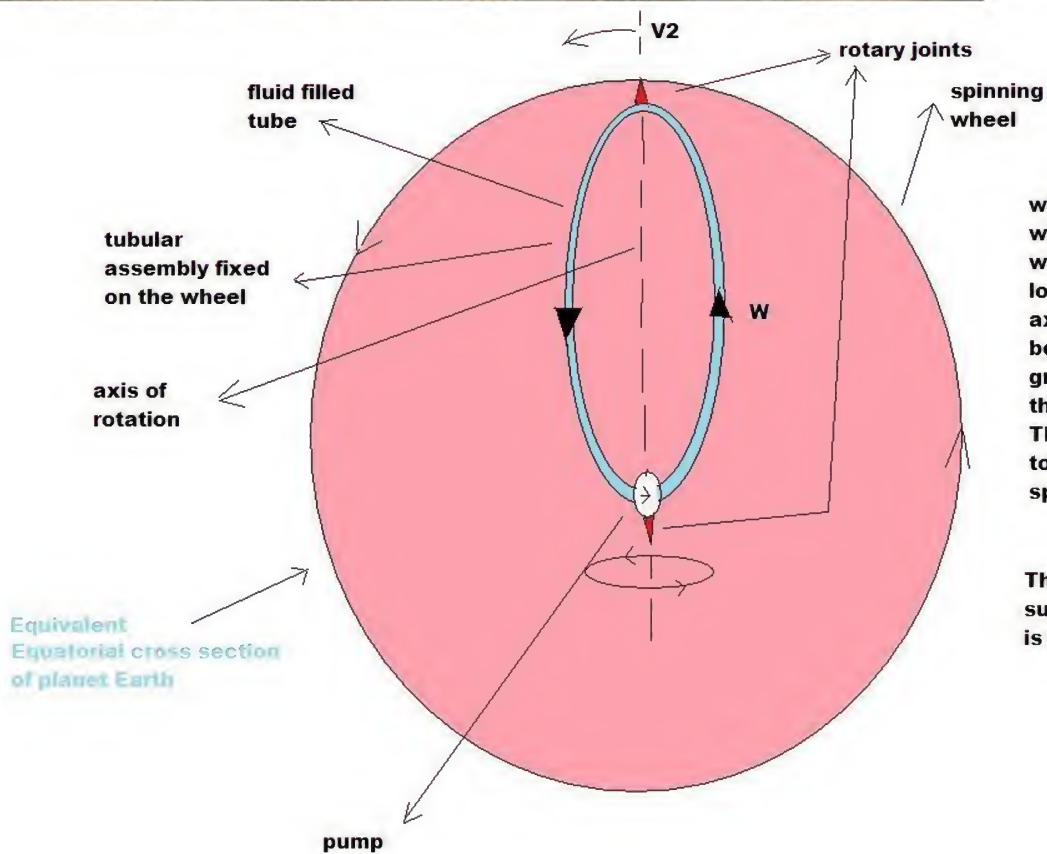








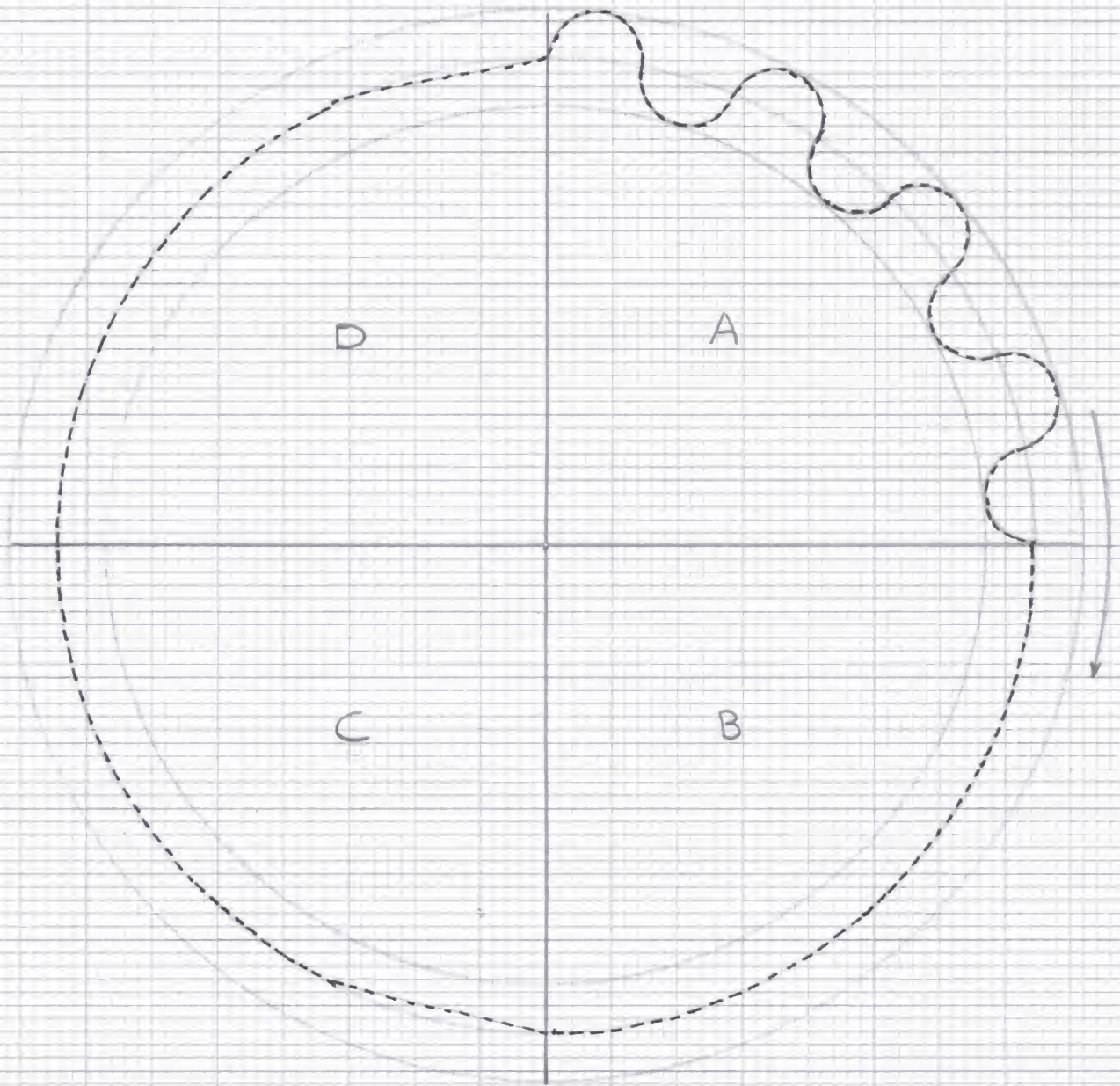




when the wheel spins along with the loop assembly and when the pump is ON, the loop also rotates along its axis as shown. This happens because of the inertial gradient along the radius of the spinning wheel. This technique could be used to extract energy from the spinning planet Earth.

This power generation is self supporting. No external power is required for the pump.

TYPE 56 Q



MAGNETIC PROPULSION WHEEL

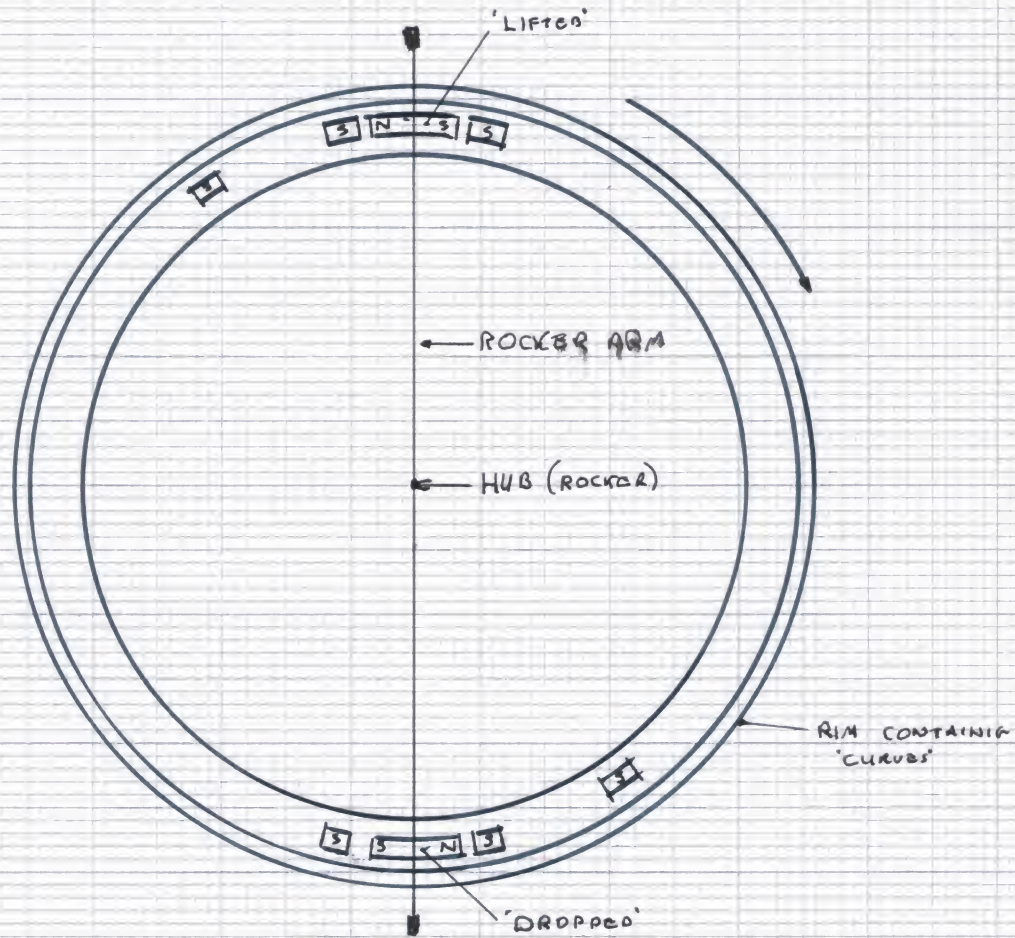


FIG. 1

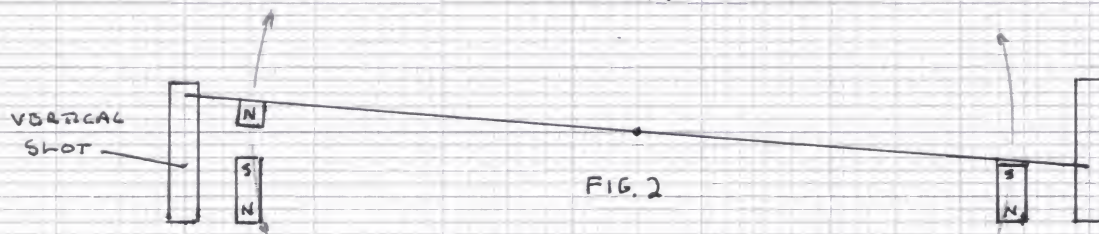


FIG. 2

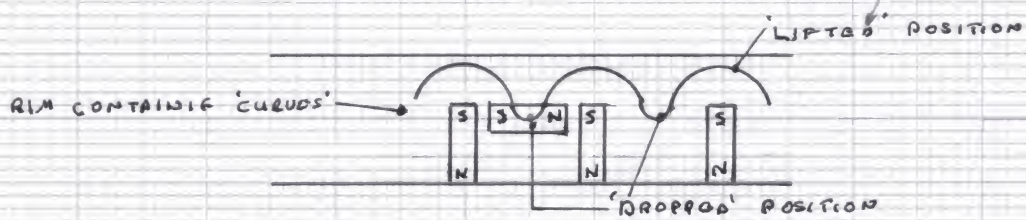
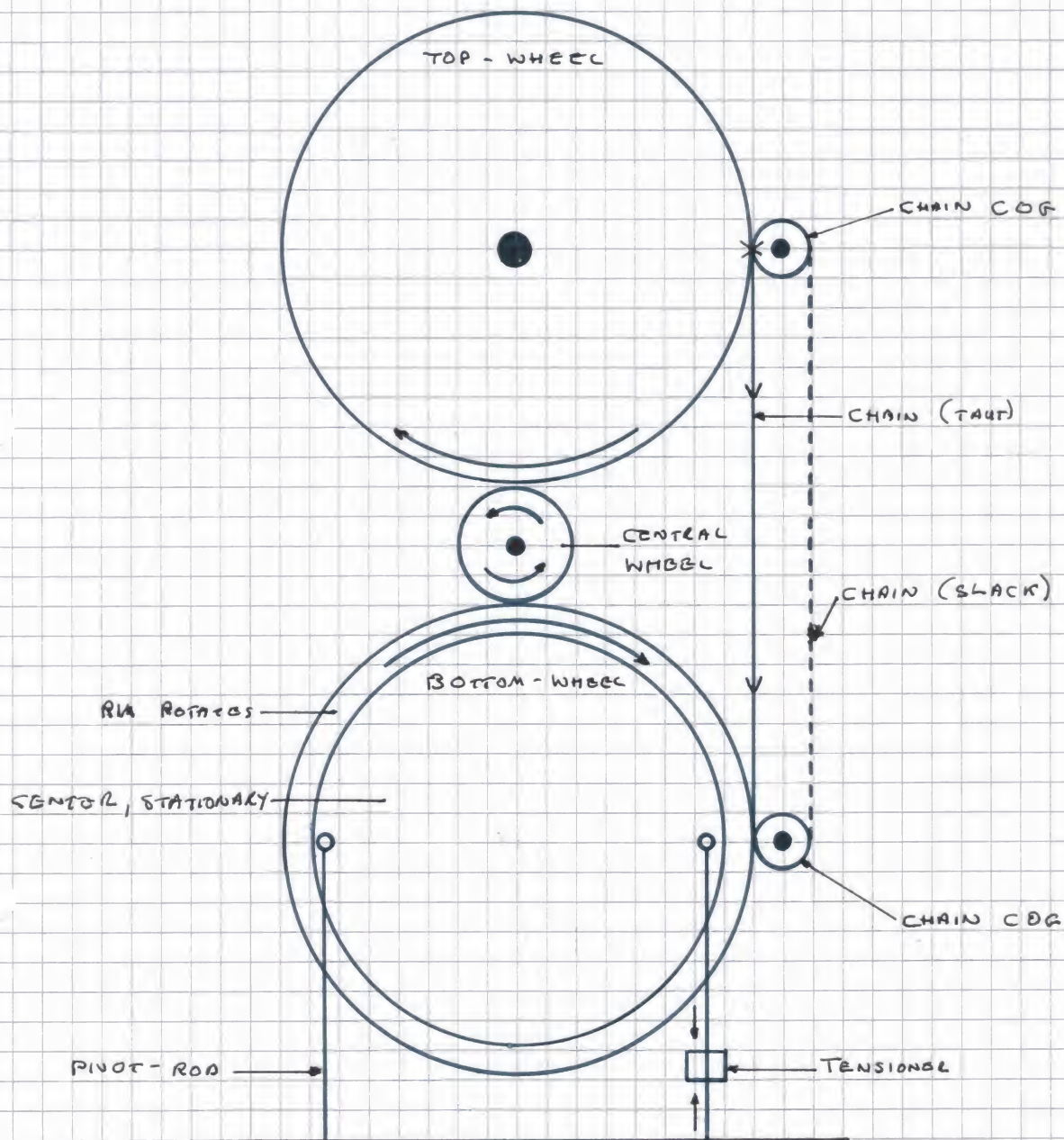


FIG. 3

THE 'WEIGHT-LESS', OVERBALANCING WHEEL, WITH 'ONE-SIDED' CHAIN



MOMENTUM PROPULSION UNIT

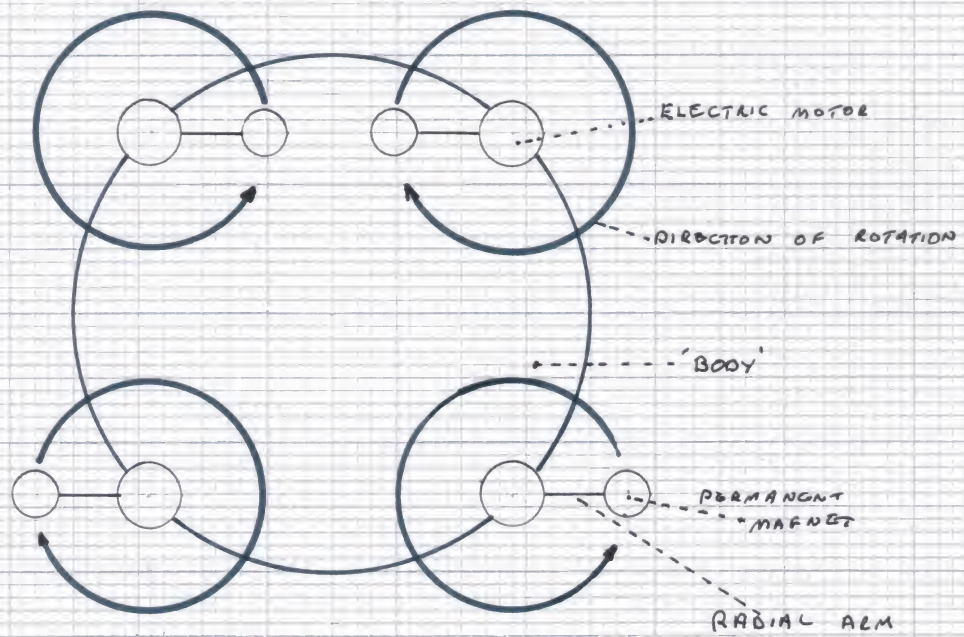


FIG 1.

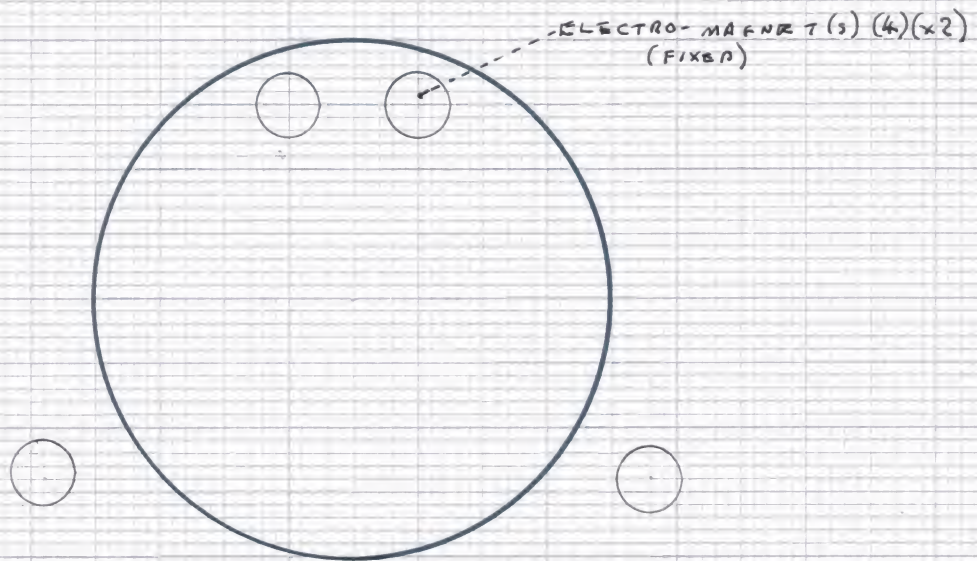


FIG 2.

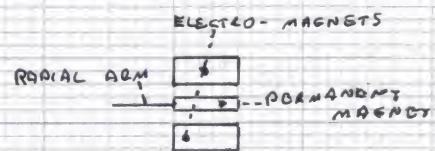


FIG 3.

INERTIAL DRIVE SYSTEM

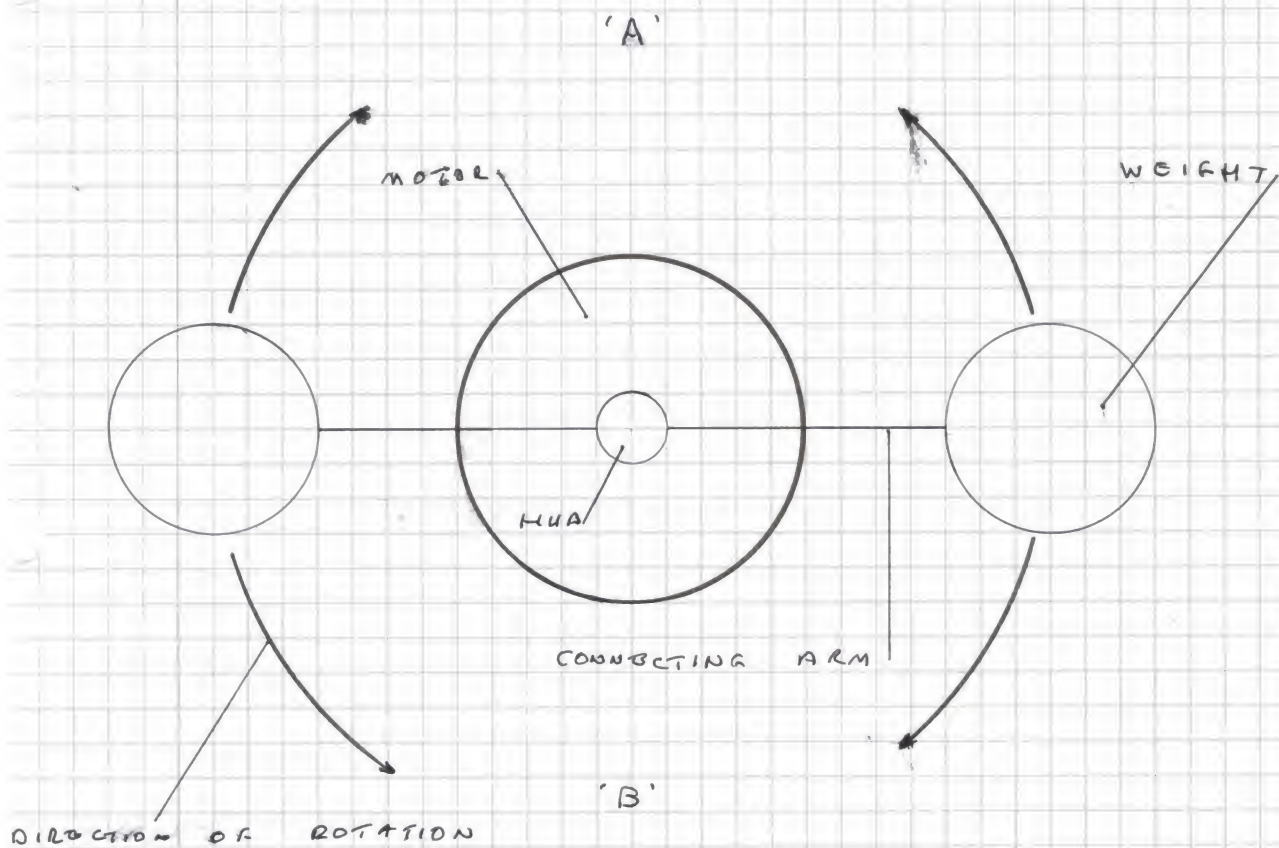


FIG. 1

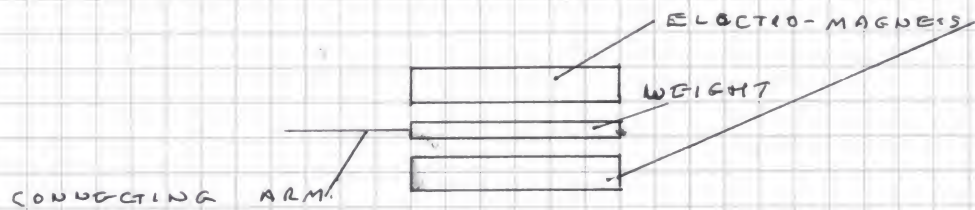


FIG. 2



GRAVITY WHEEL

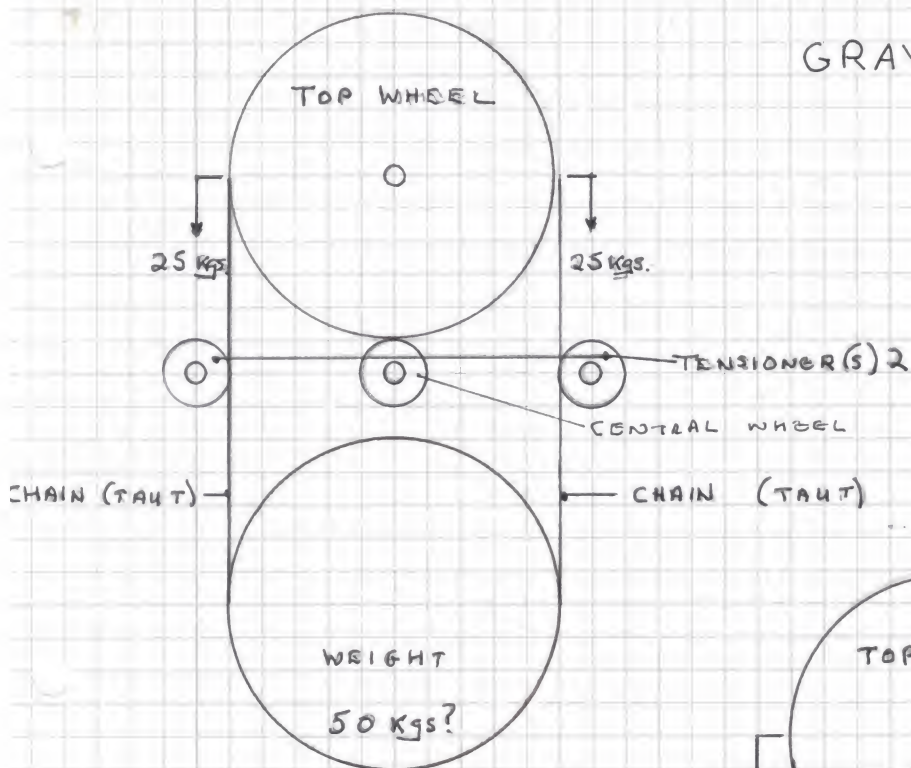


FIG.1

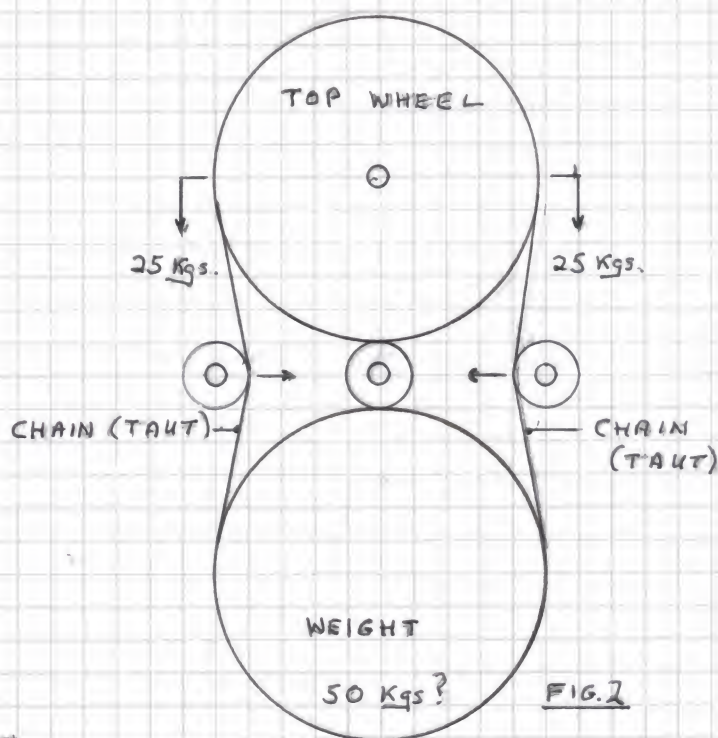


FIG.2

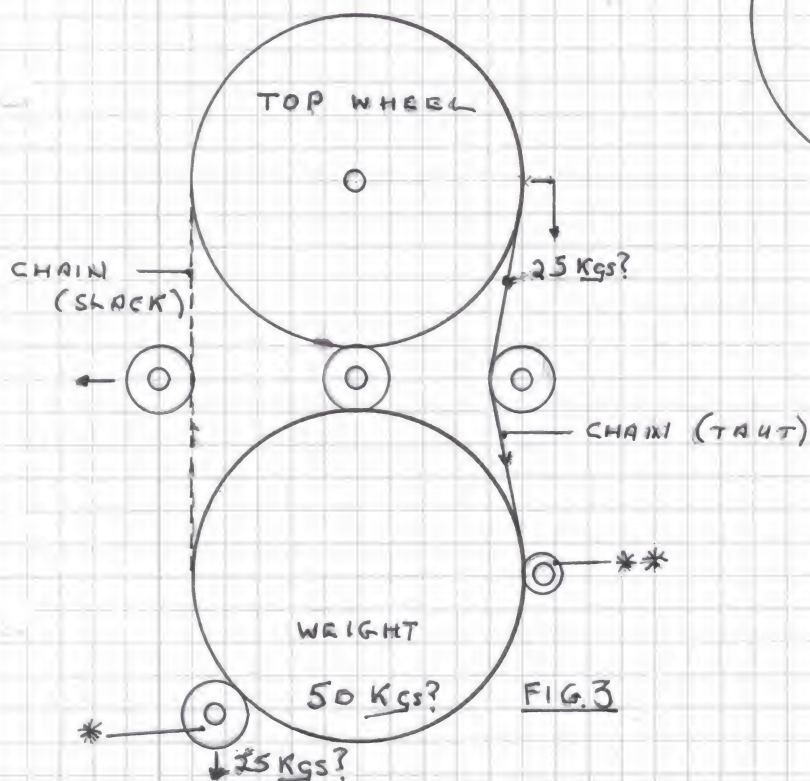


FIG.3

* WEIGHT SUPPORT WHEEL — ONE SIDE ONLY!

** 'BUMPER' WHEEL (KEEPS WEIGHT IN LINE)

















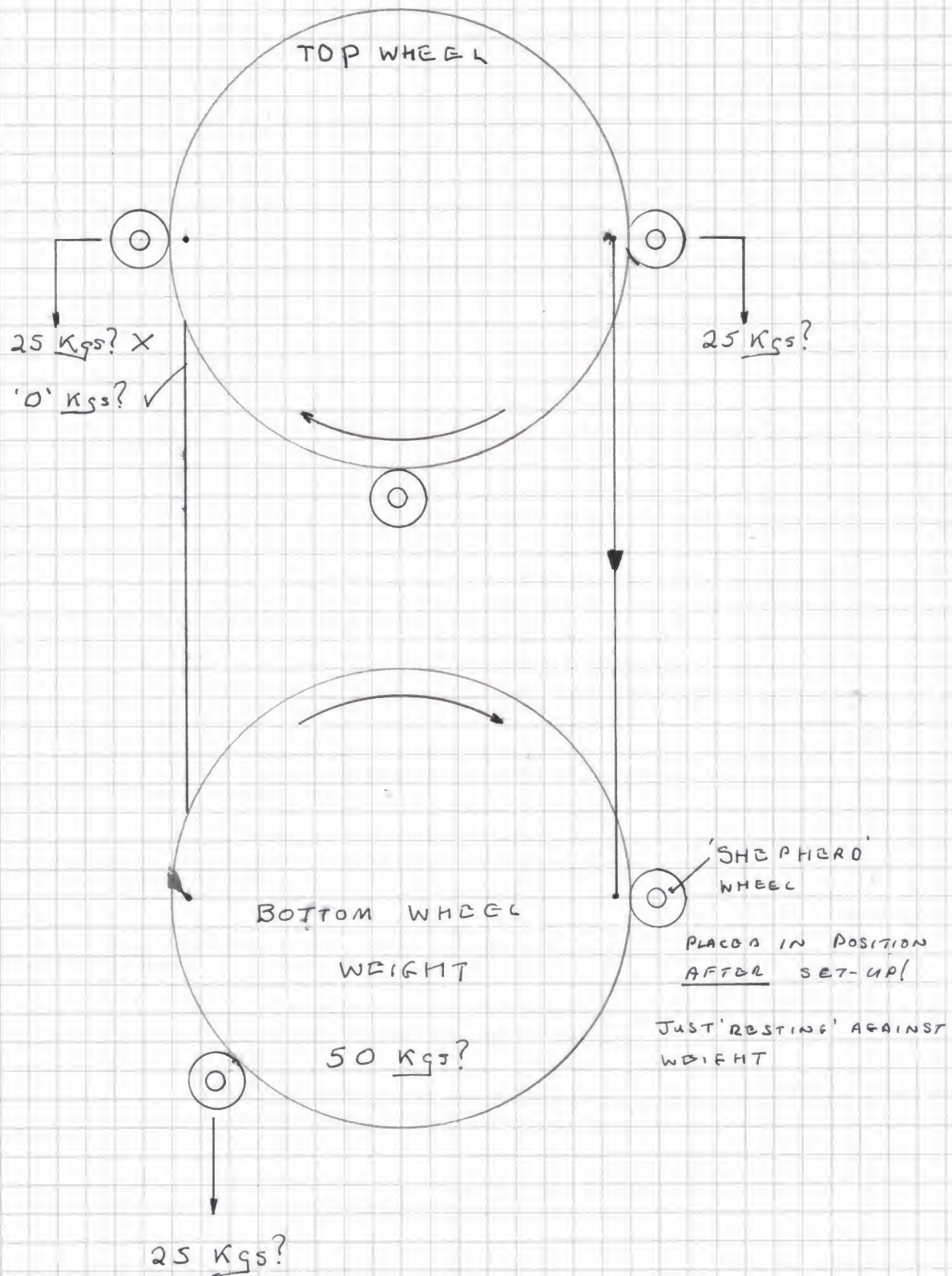








GRAVITY WHEEL MR.3



a low mass horizontally mounted disk with a center bearing

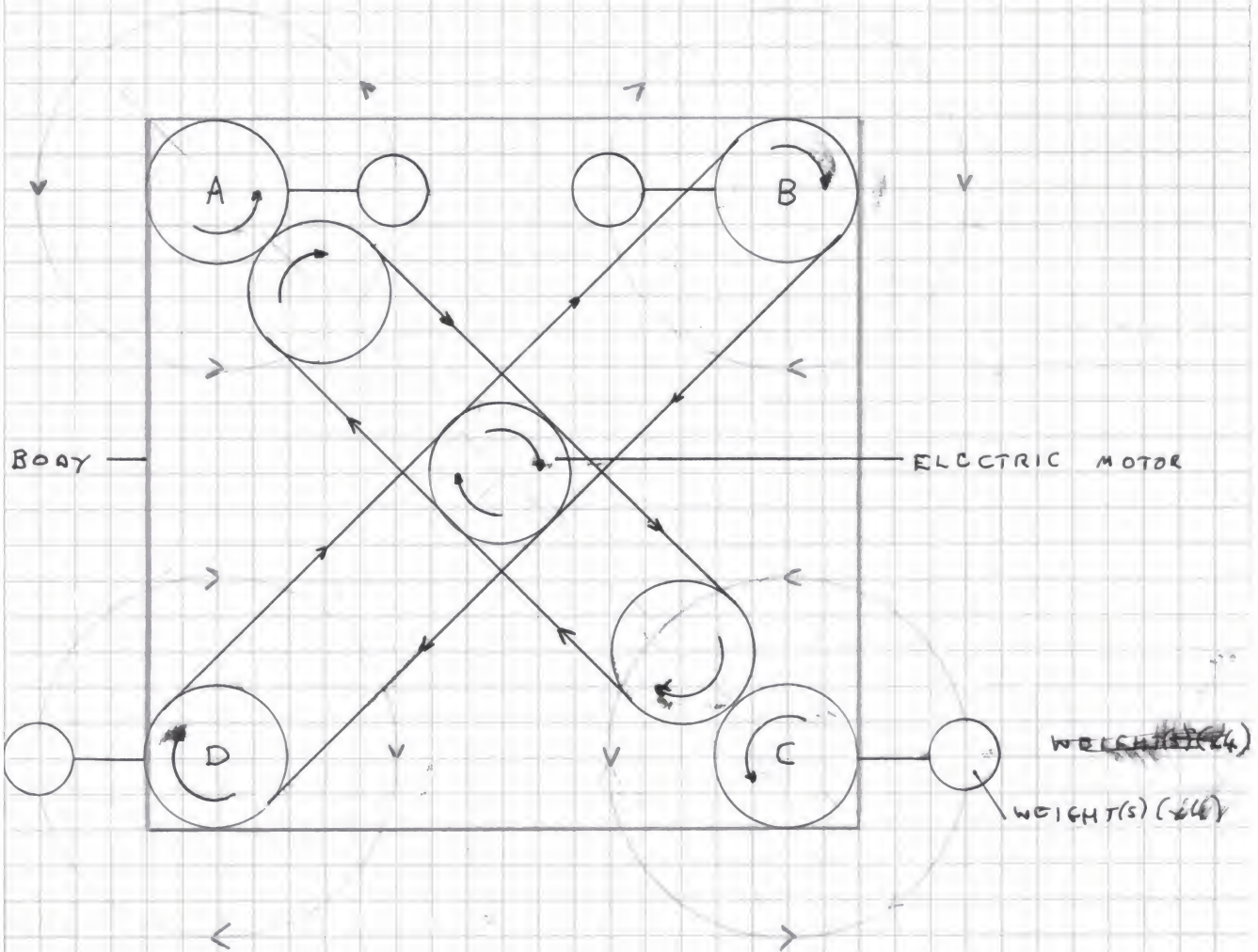
mass B: a 1 kg mass that can be accelerated as in the cylinder and spheres experiment, and released

an 8 kg balanced rim mass wheel, with center bearing

mass A: 1 kg overbalanced mass

After mass A drops one meter the system will be moving 1.4007 m/sec. This will take 1.428 second, at this point all the motion can be given to mass B. mass B then has the capability to rise 10 meters

NEW INERTIAL DRIVE - SYSTEM



SORRY ABOUT THE SMUDGES!

FIG. 1

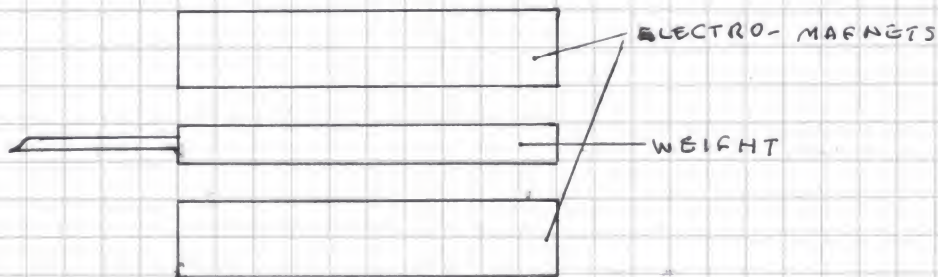


FIG. 2

A SIMPLE OVERBALANCING WHEEL

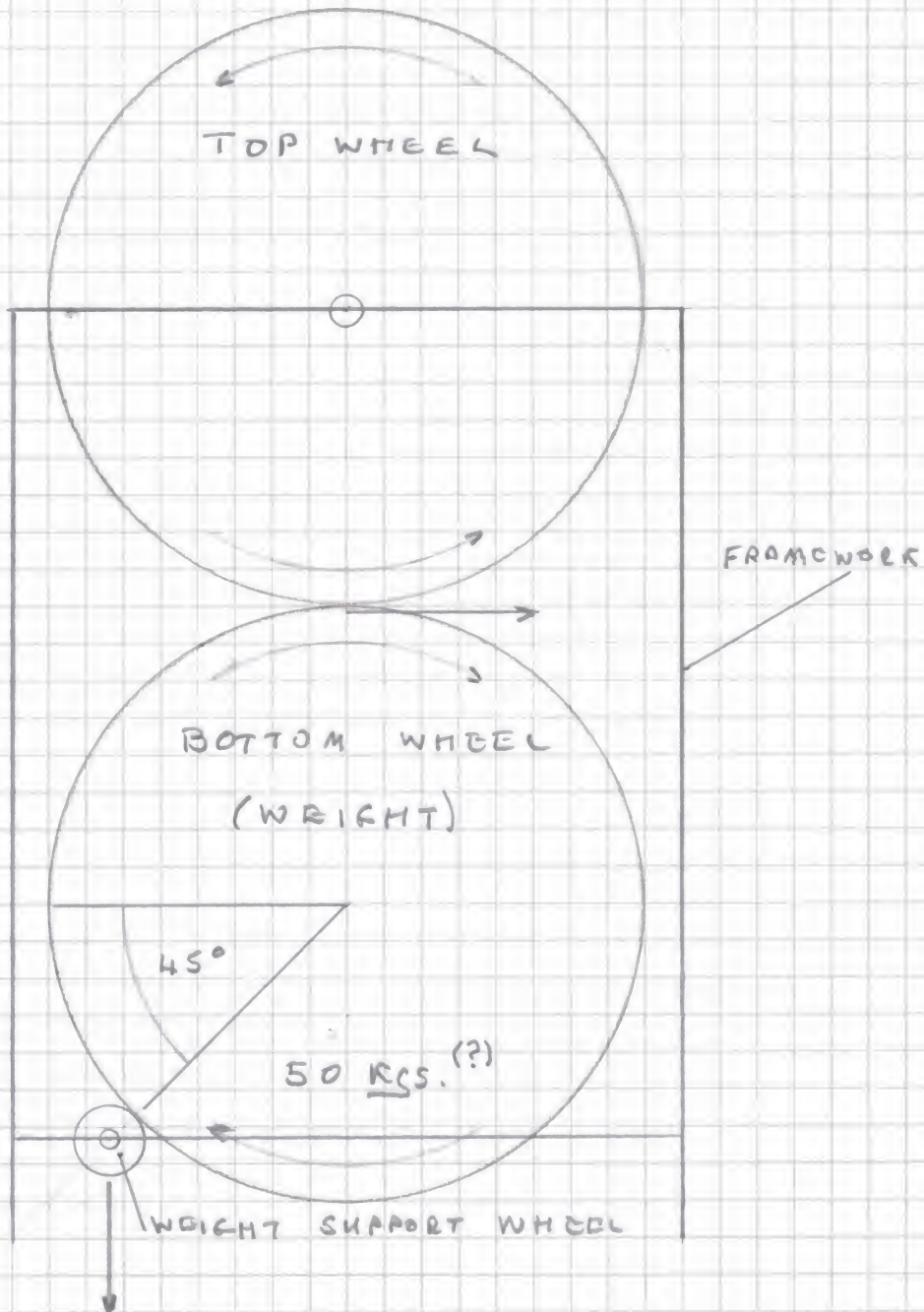


FIG. 1

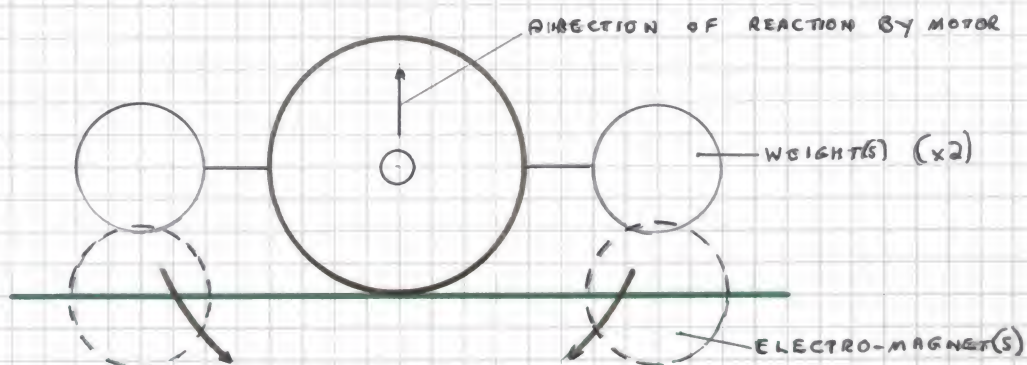


FIG. 2

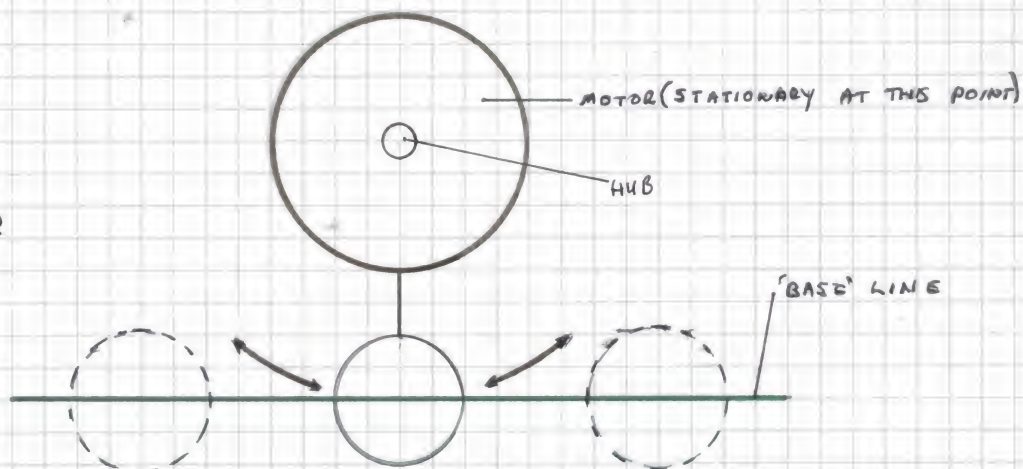


FIG. 3

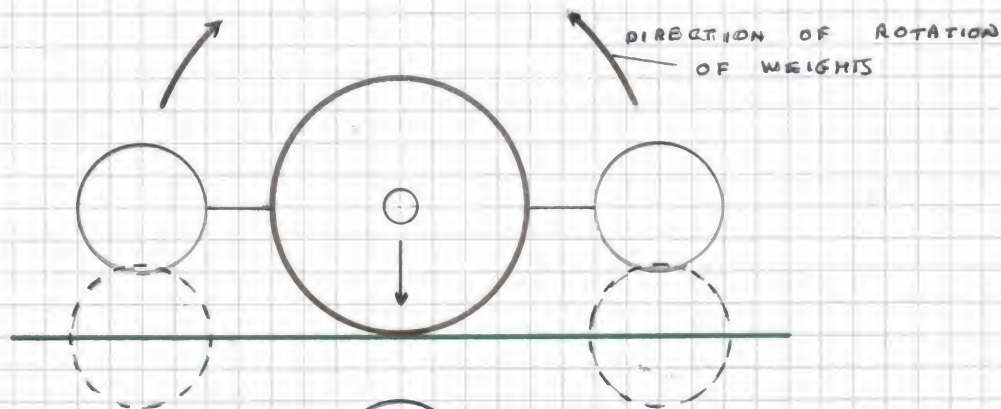


FIG. 4

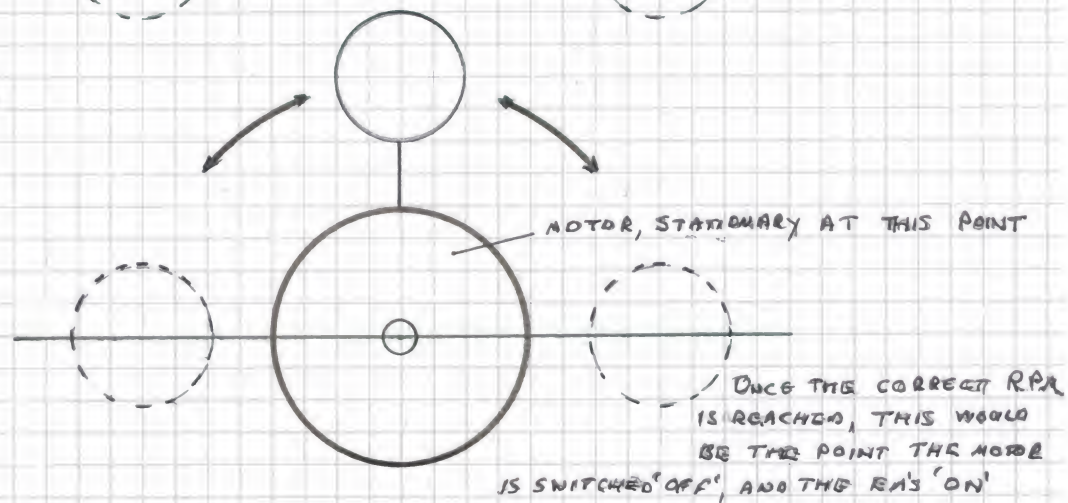
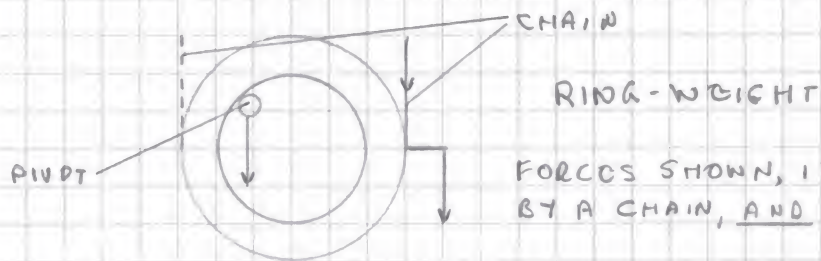
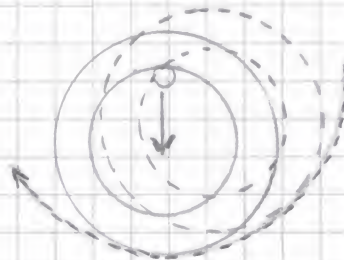


FIG. 1



FORCES SHOWN, IF SUSPENDED BY A CHAIN, AND A 'PIVOT'

FIG. 2



RING-WEIGHT (SOLIDS?)

THIS IS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO IT, IF IT WAS NOT SUPPORTED BY THE CHAIN

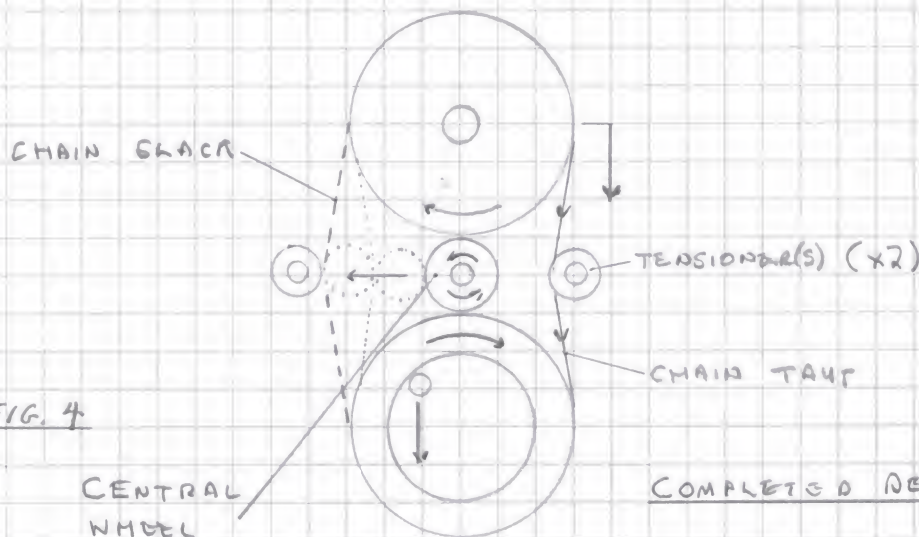
FIG. 3



TOP WHEEL

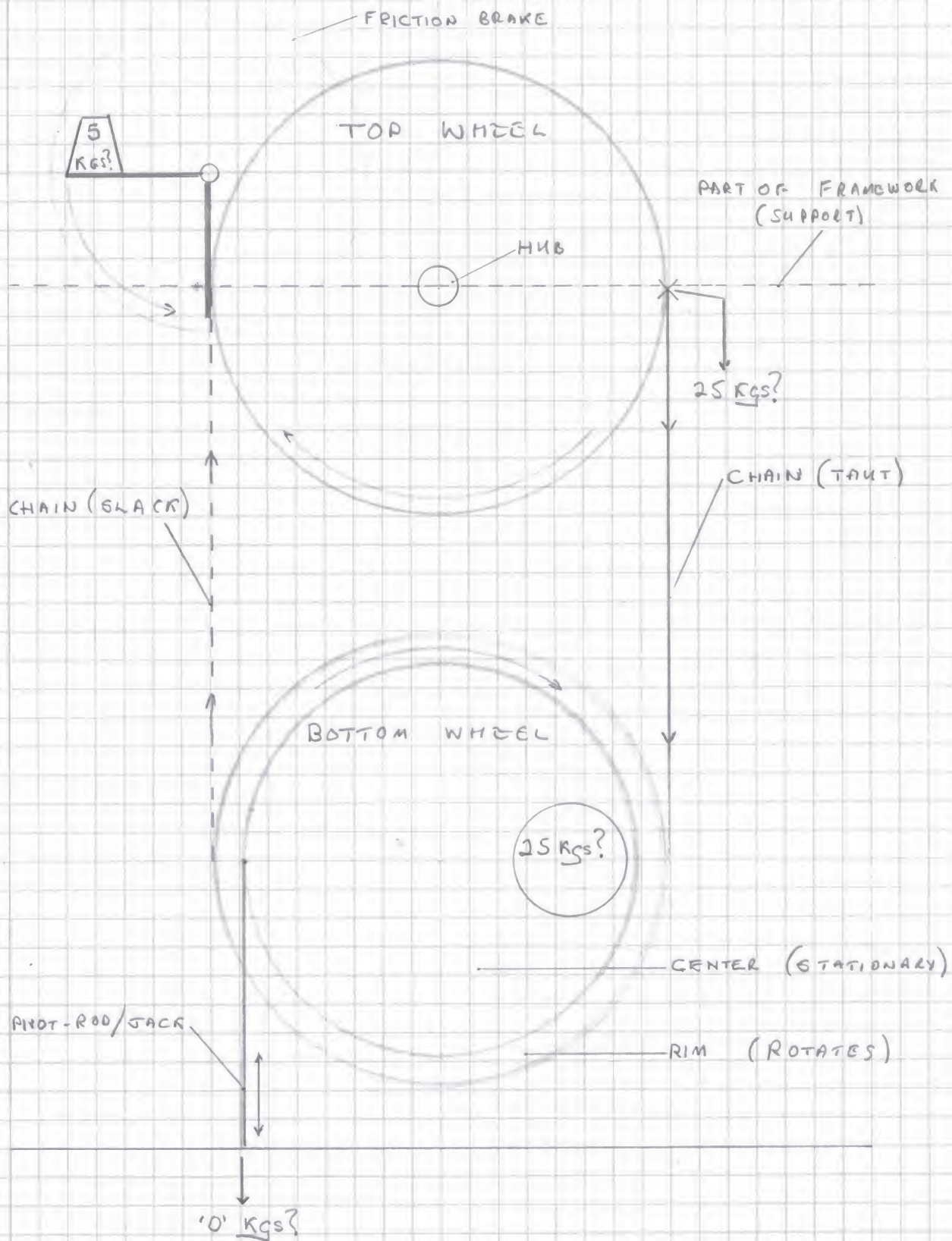
DOWNWARD FORCE SHOWN AT THE 3 O'CLOCK POSITION (X), AND DIRECTION OF ROTATION CAUSED BY THIS DOWNWARD FORCE

FIG. 4

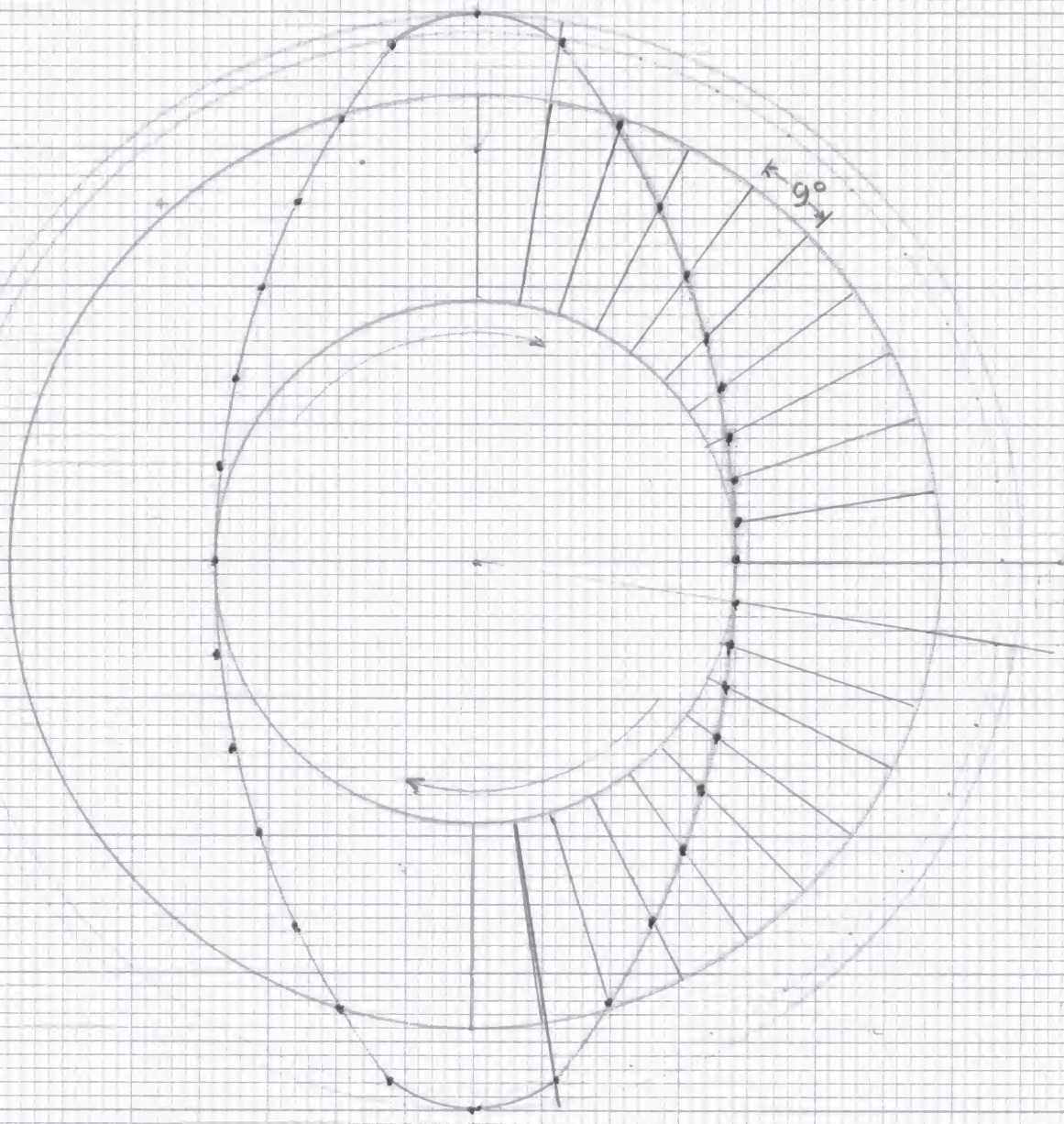


COMPLETED DEVICE

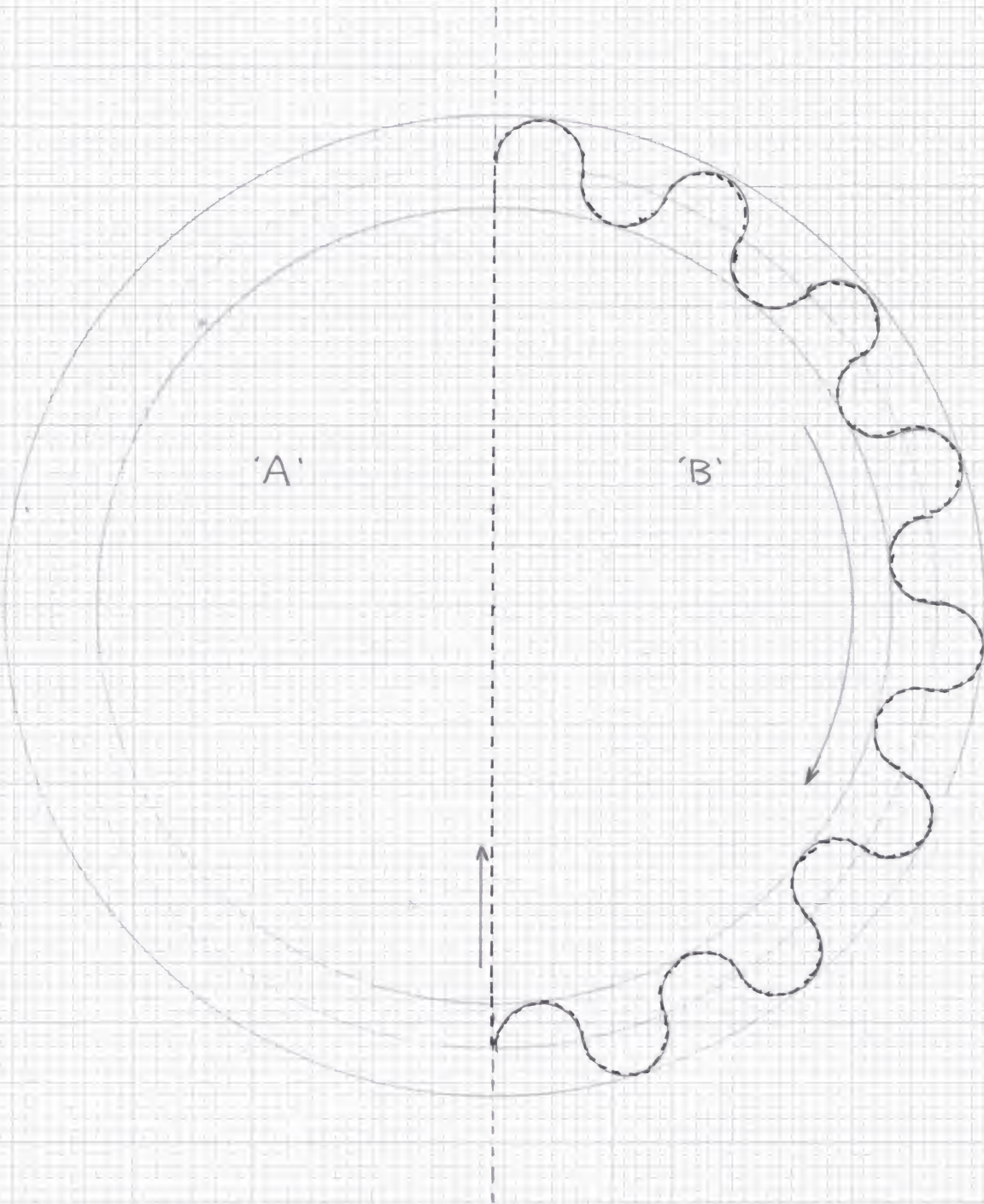
OVERBALANCING WHEEL MK 5



TYPE 3



TYPE 56 (014.)



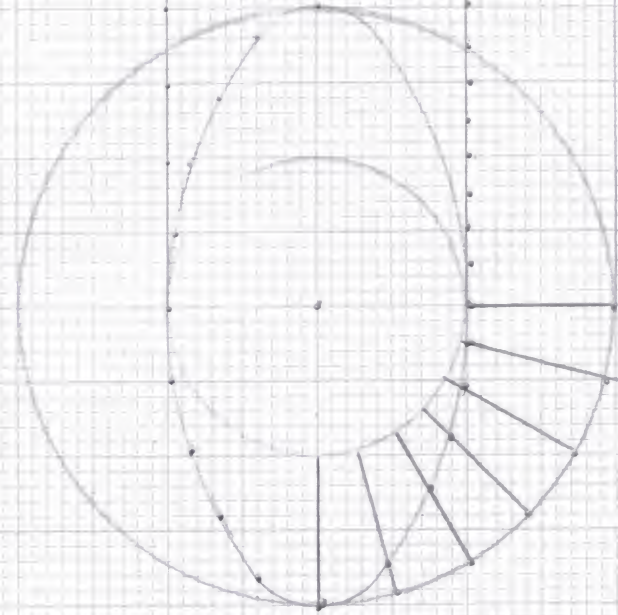
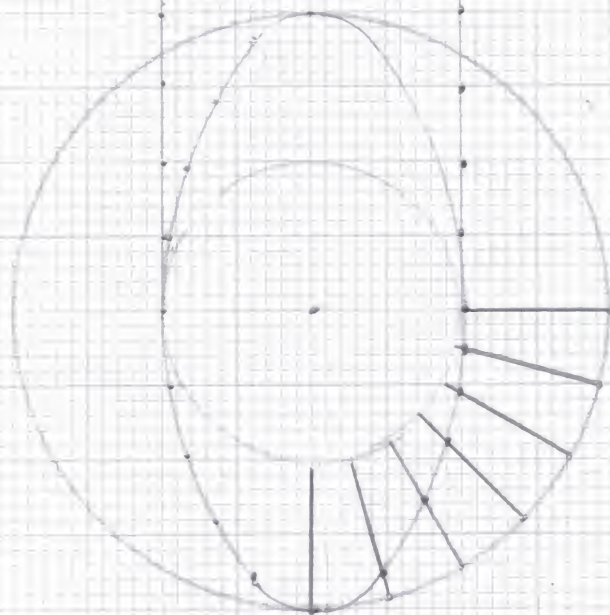
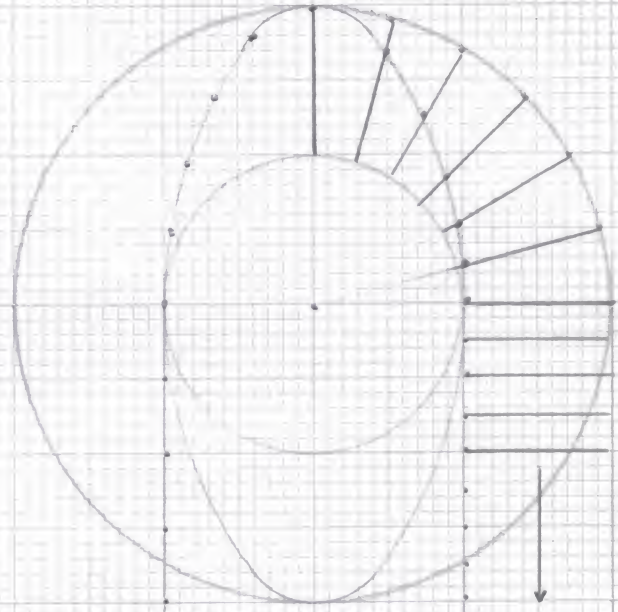
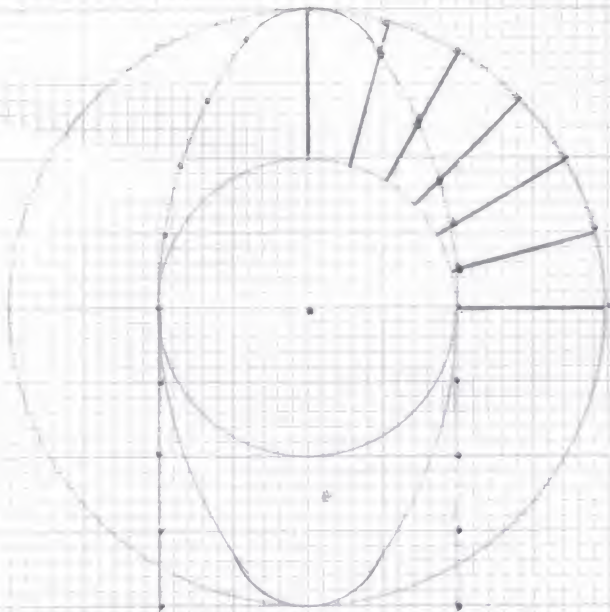


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

(continued)

(continued)

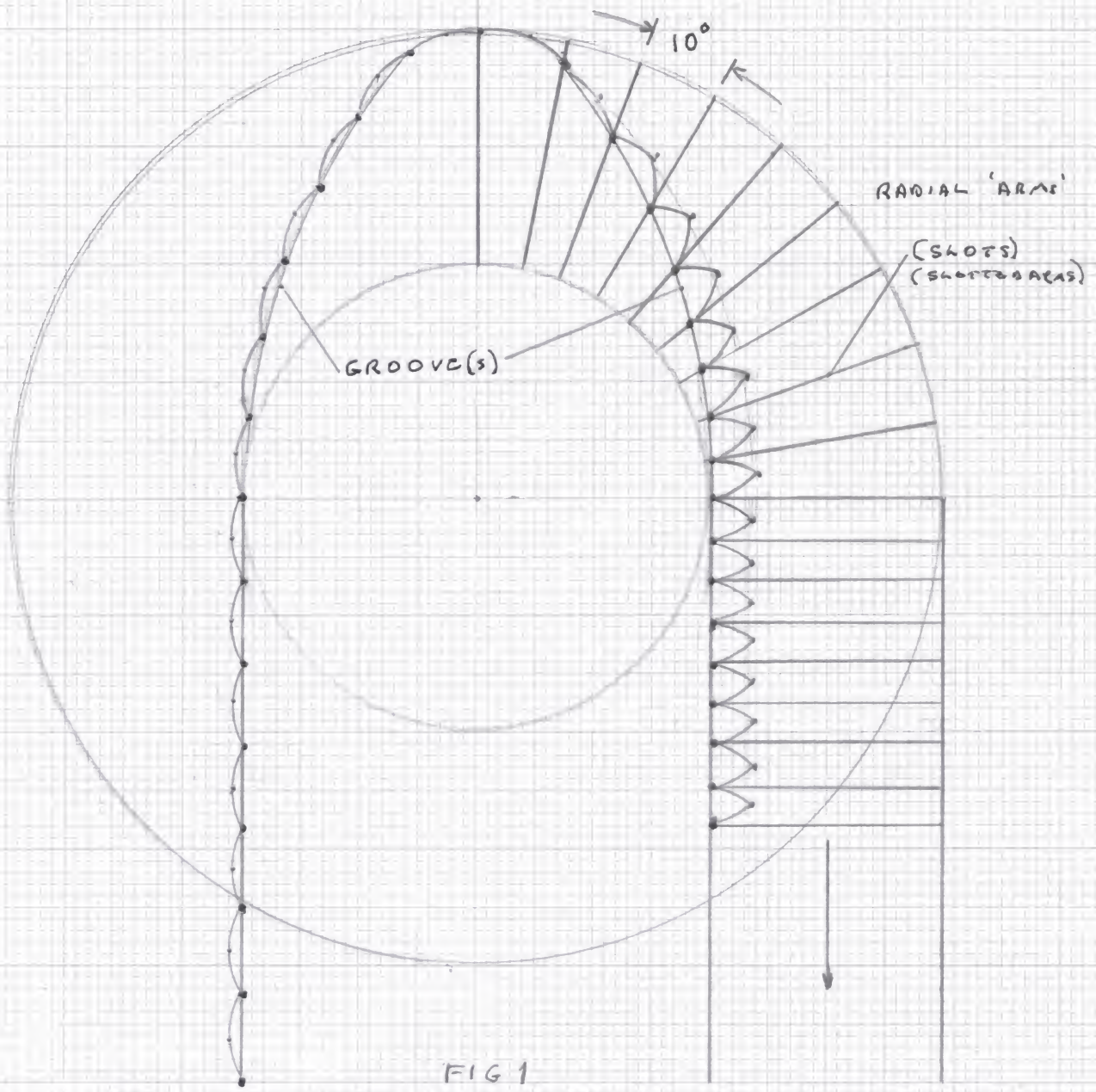


FIG 1

THE 'LINK'

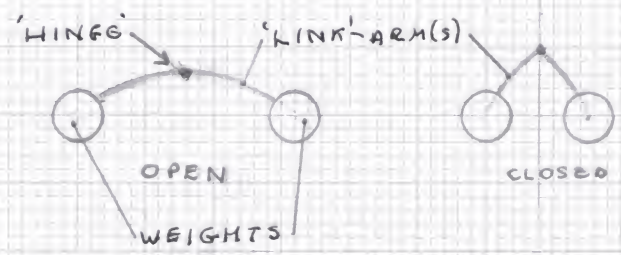
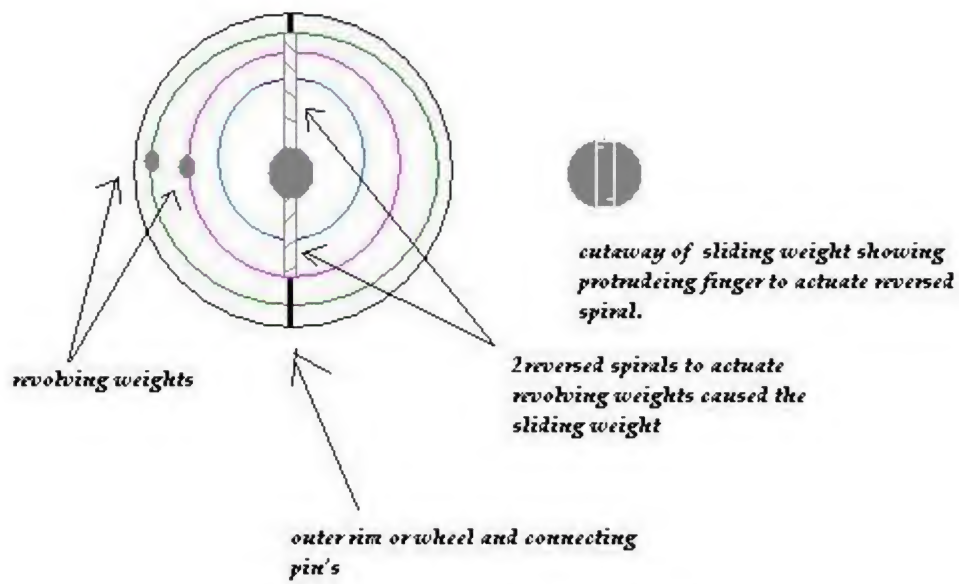
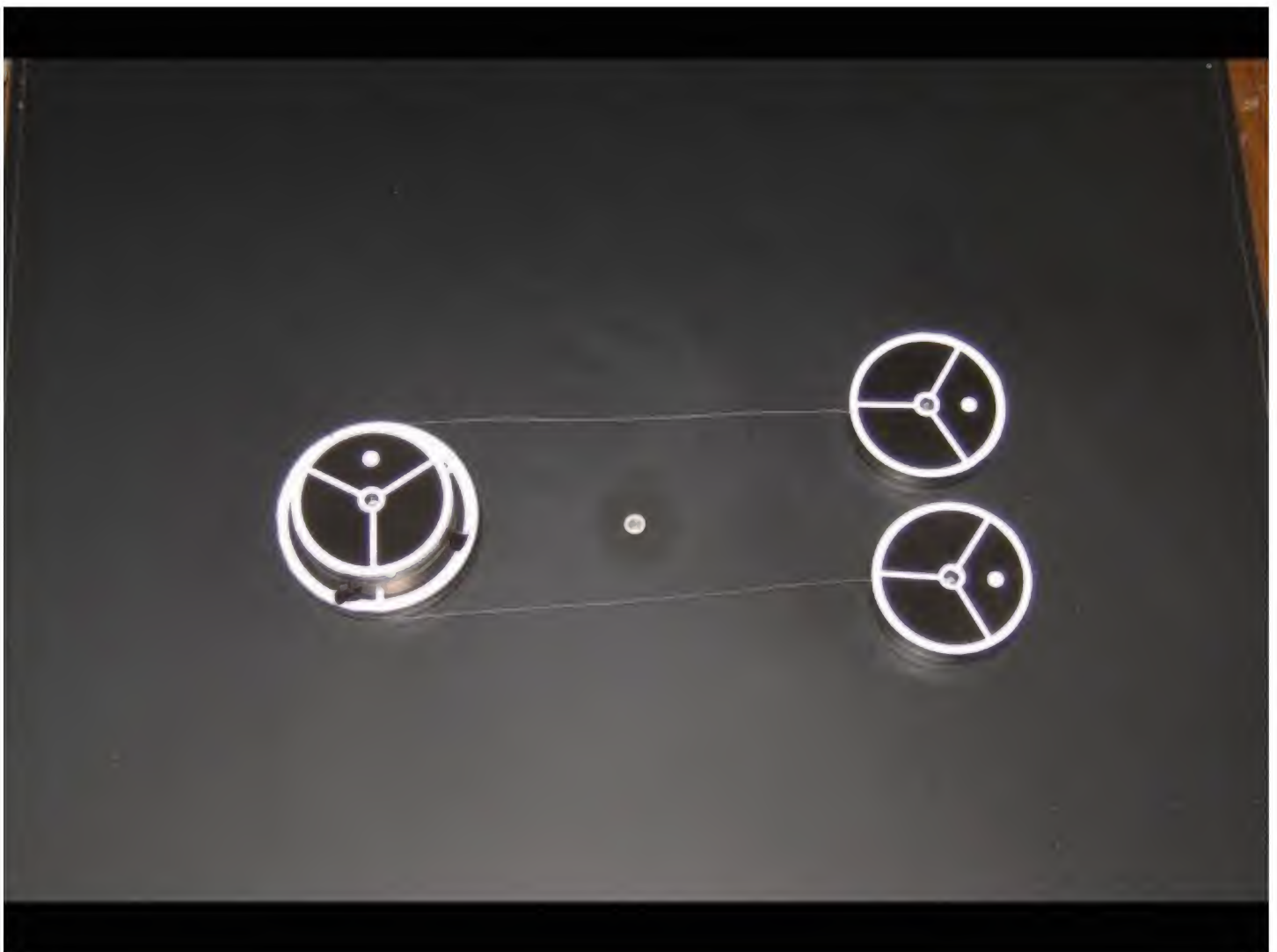


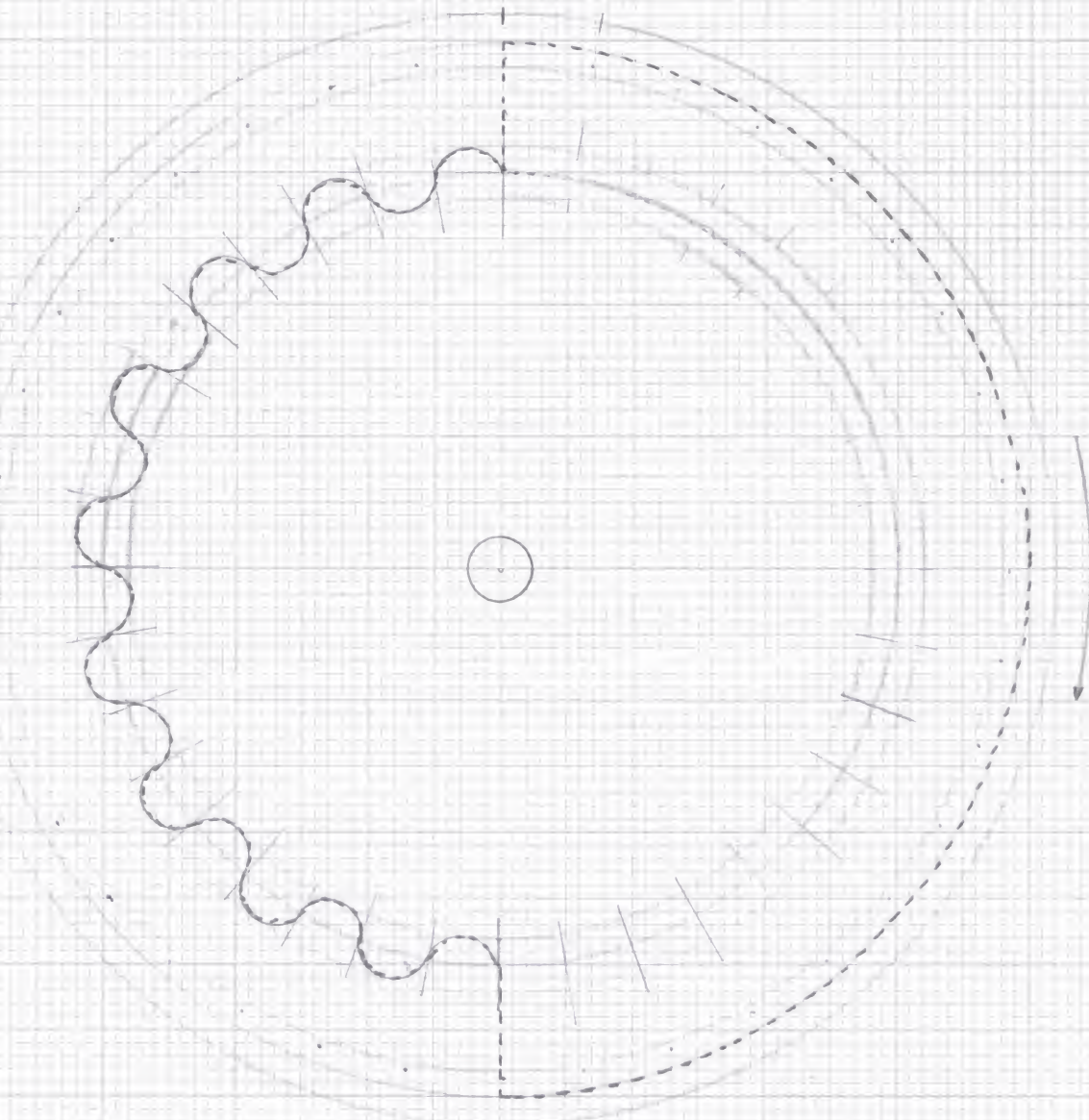
FIG. 2



drawn in windows paint by Glenn Clabough.



TYPE 56 (REWORK)

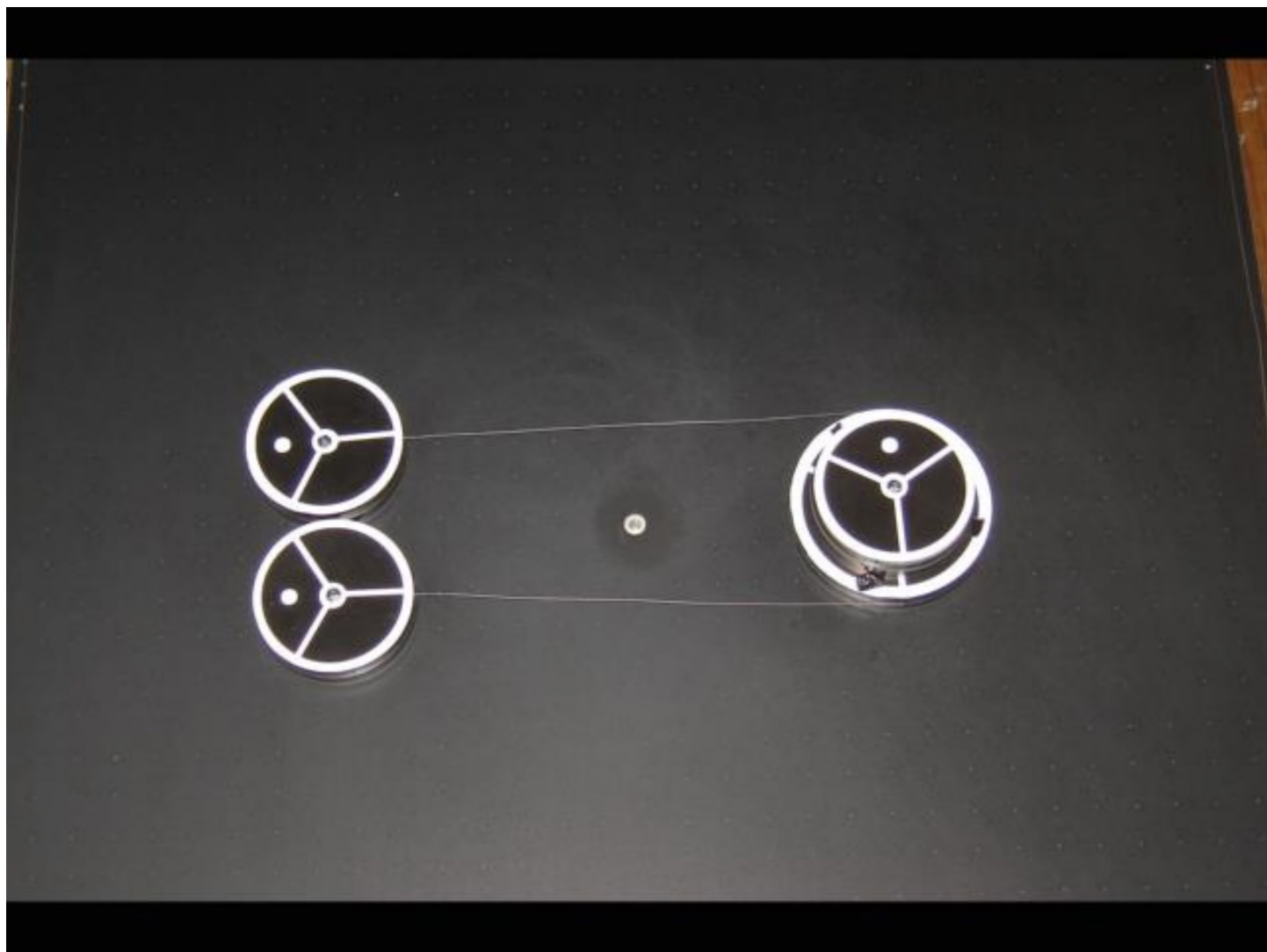


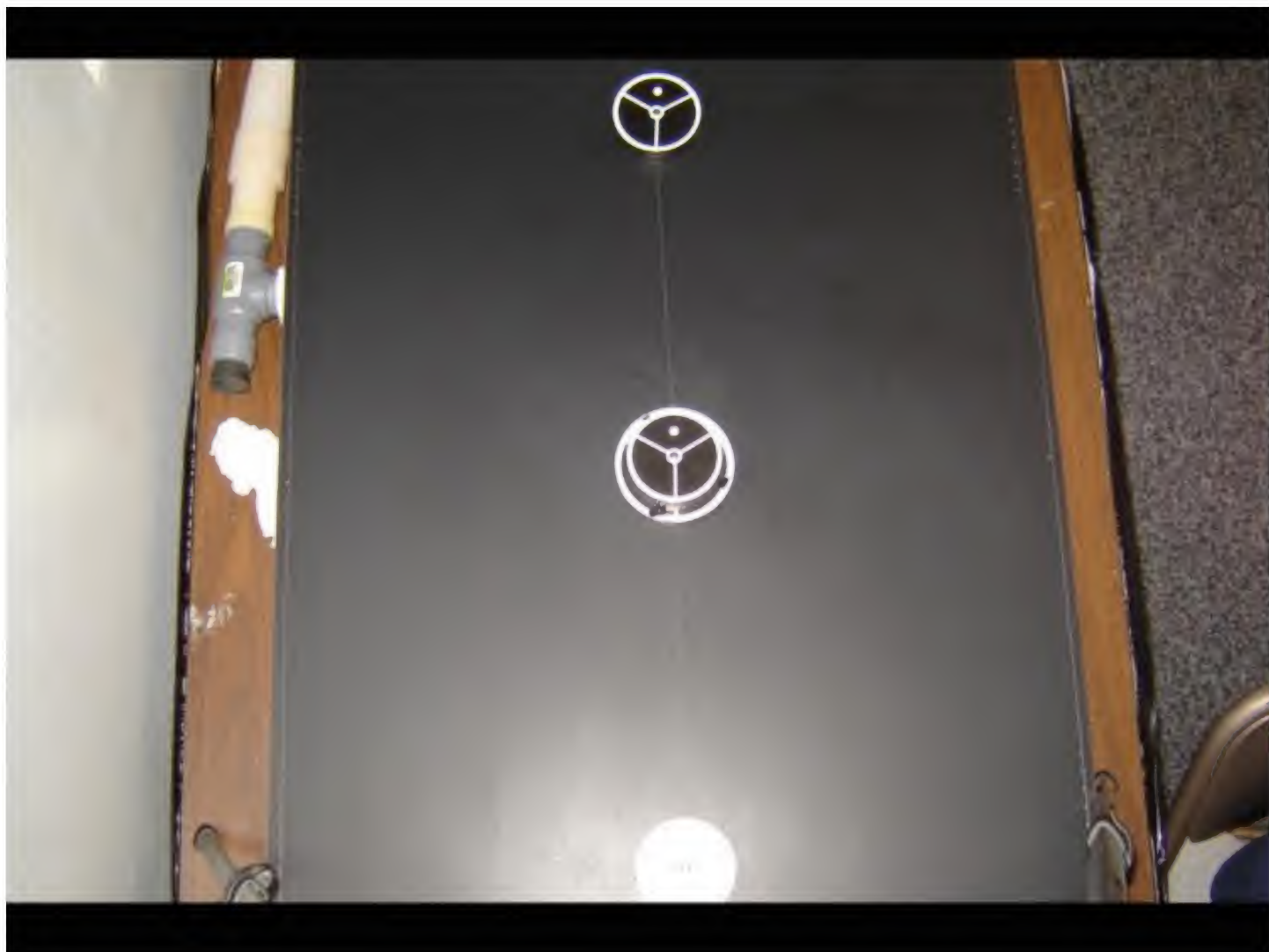
CURVED 'INNER' SECTION, CONTAINS EXACTLY THE SAME AMOUNT OF 'CHAIN', AS THE 'OUTER' SECTION.

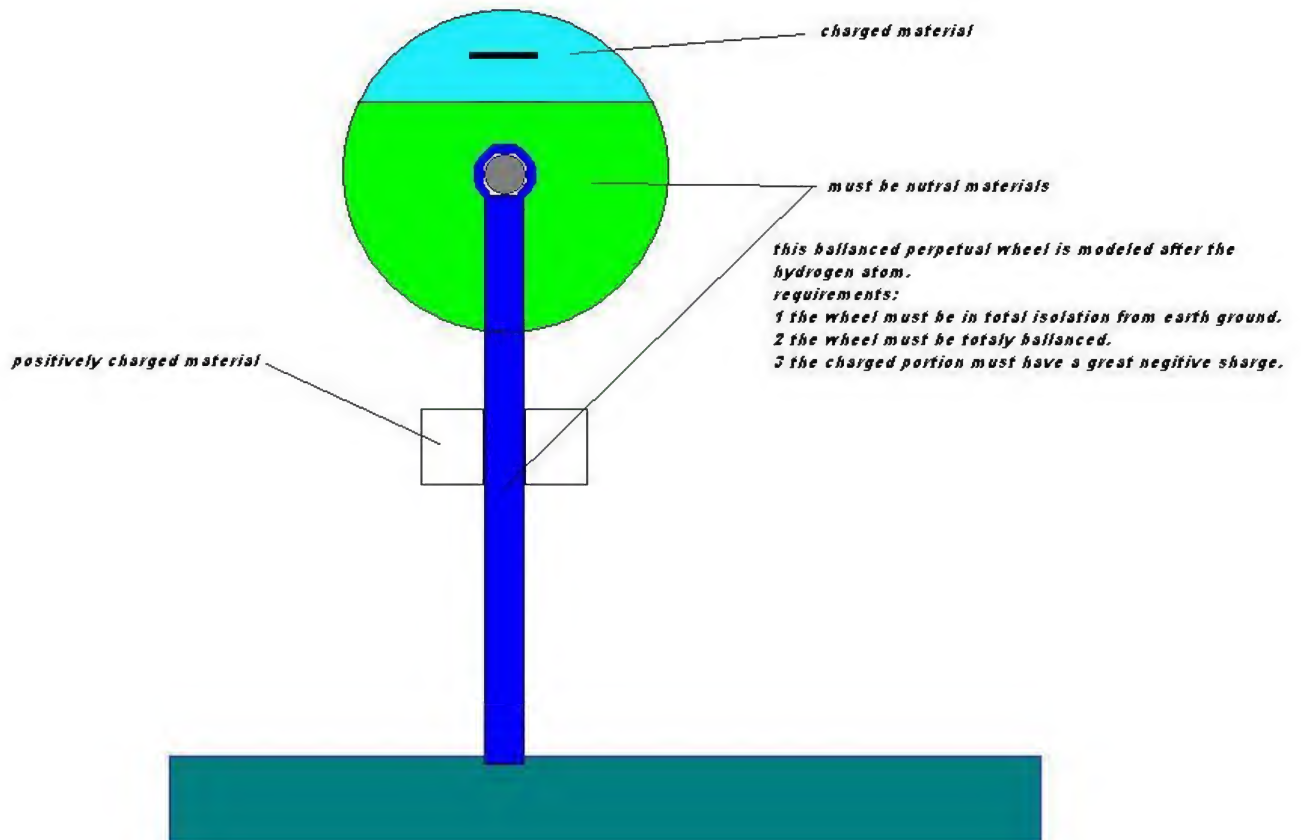
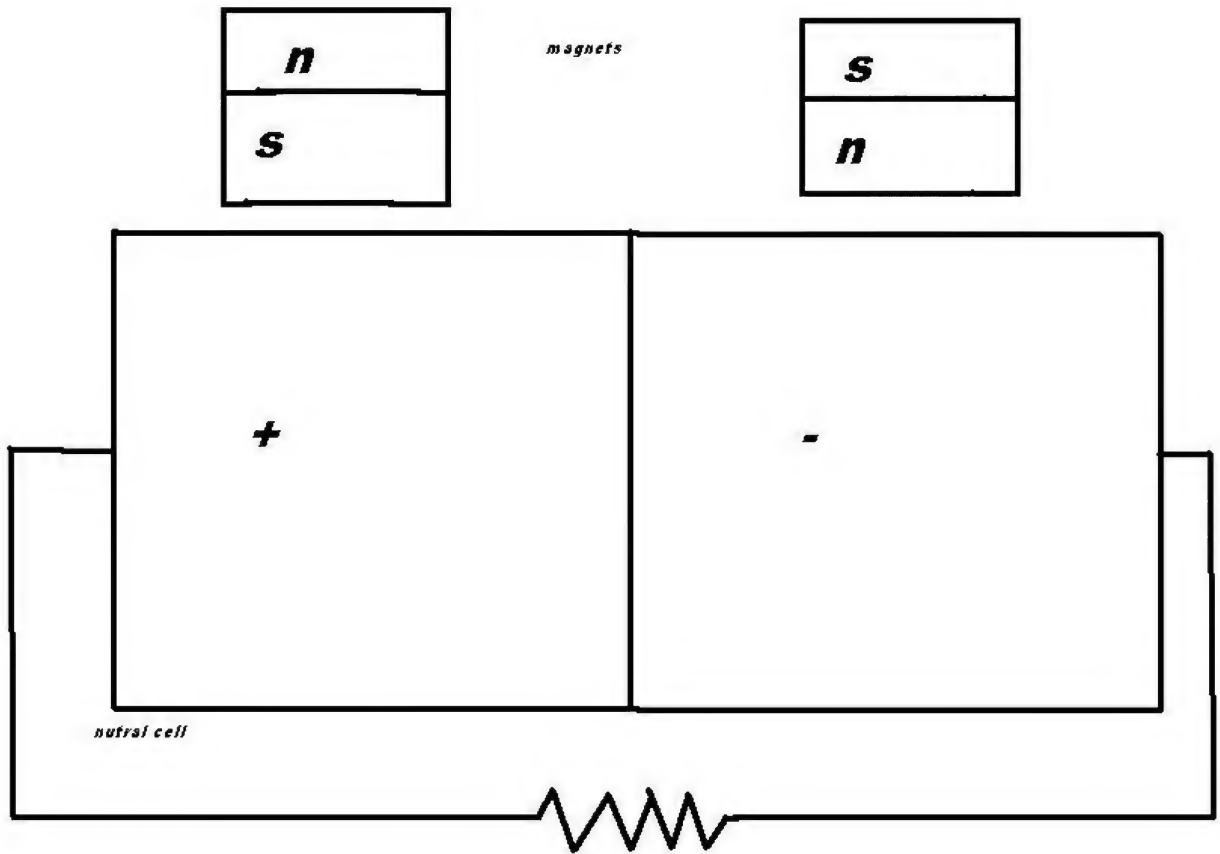
IF EACH SECTION (10°) WEIGHS 10 KGS, THE 'OUTER' AND 'INNER' SECTIONS WEIGH 180 KGS EACH!

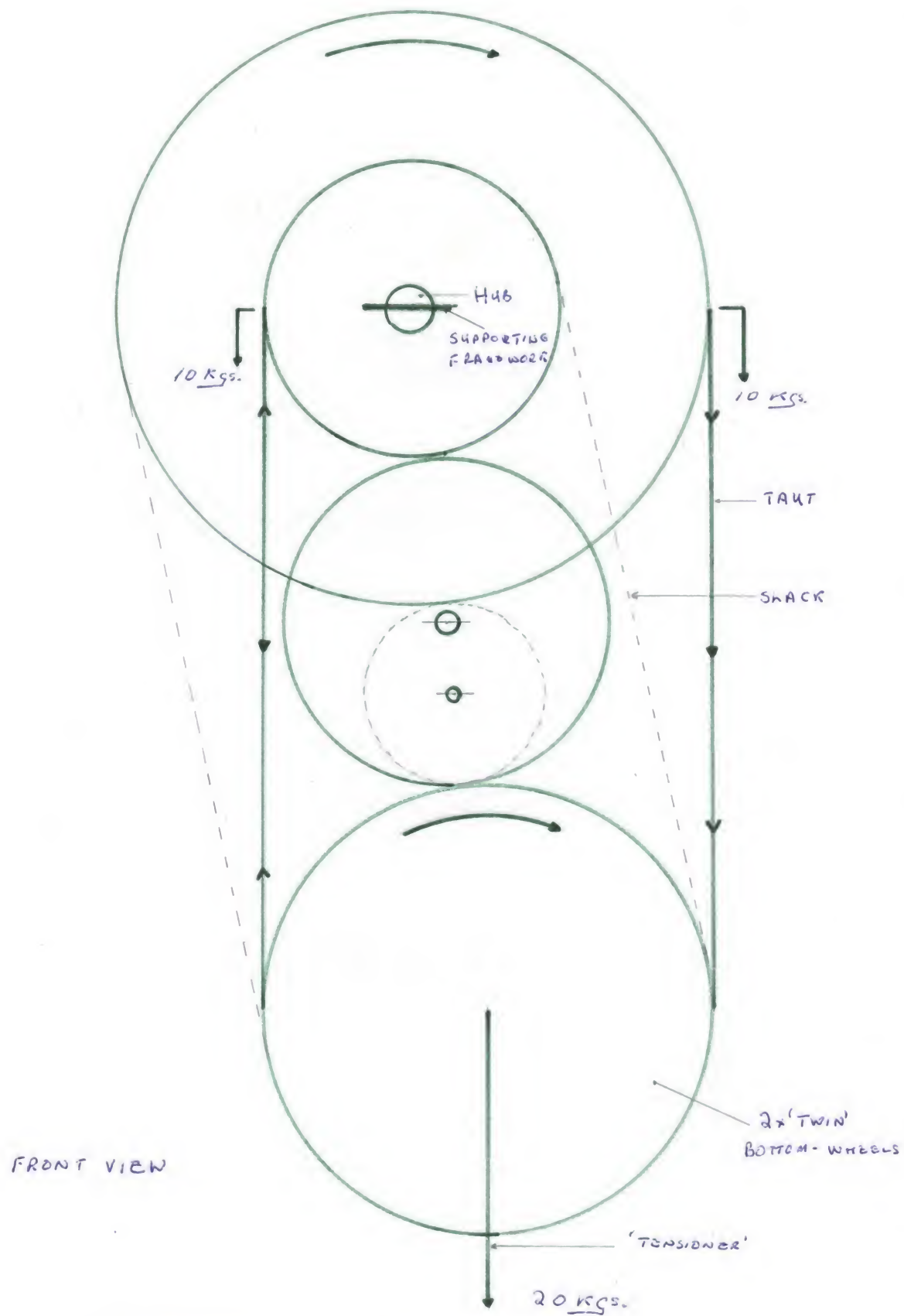
IT'S ALMOST KID SAYING, THE OUTER SECTION 'WEIGH' 270 KGS!

TO GET THE SAME EFFECT, 270 KGS WOULD HAVE TO BE PLACED, AT THE 3 O'CLOCK POSITION, OF THE 'INNER' SECTION!

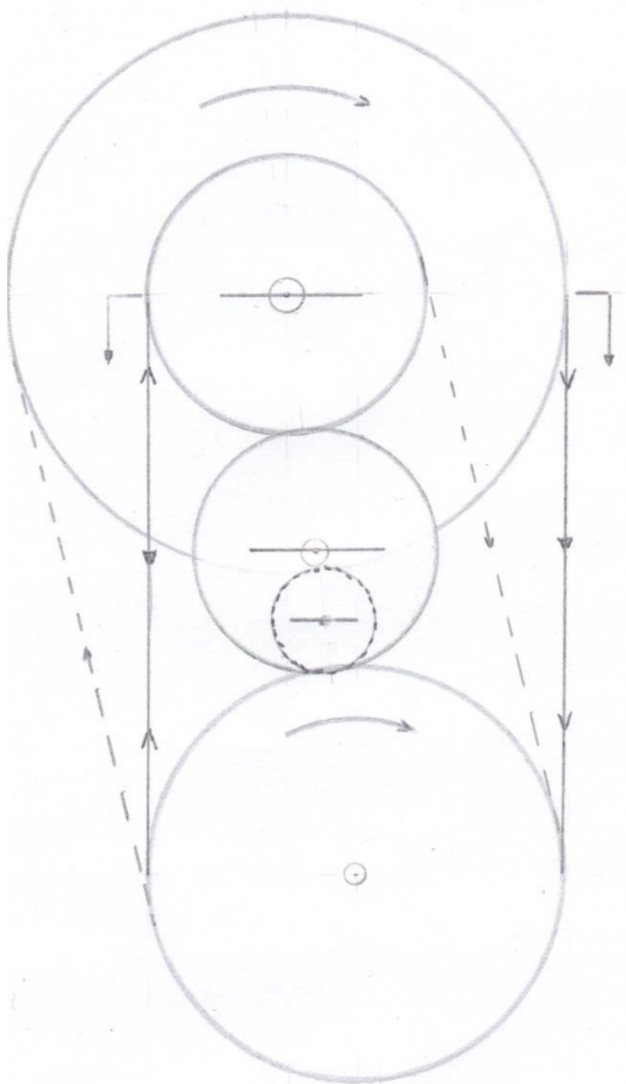


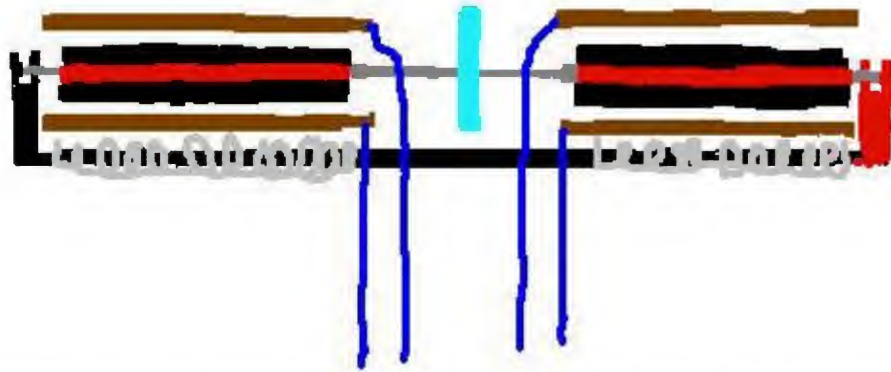






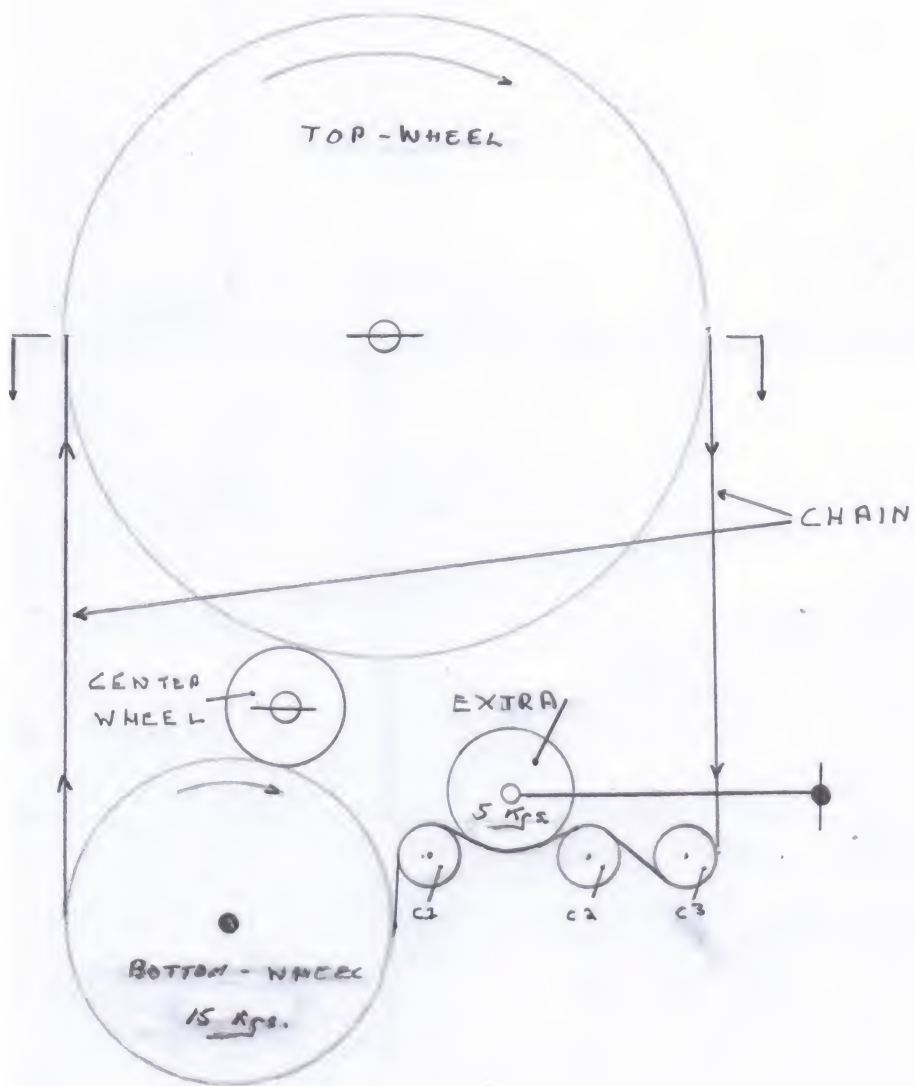
GENESIS

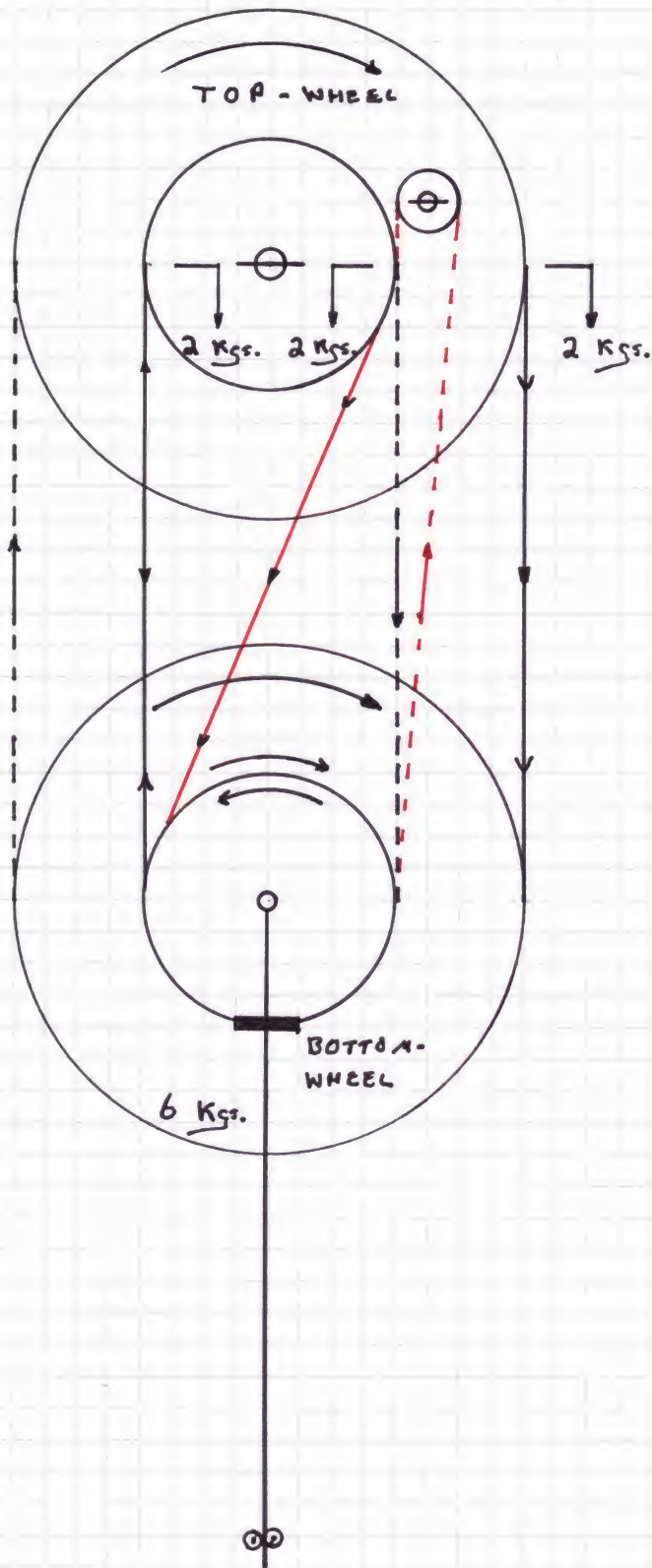




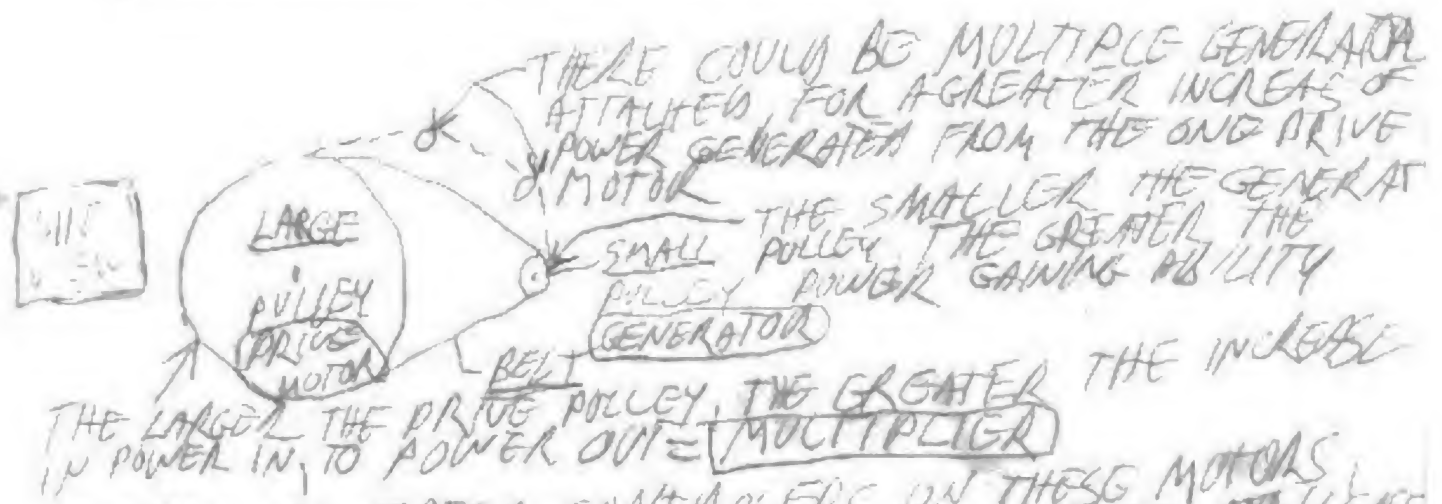
Very simple design. Should achieve over-unity if built properly. The base will be an electromagnet. Each end will be the like charge of that end of the shaft causing repulsion as a zero friction bearing. The blue in the center can be either a small electric motor, or a replica Perendev device for mechanical energy in. The induction coils will be copper at any voltage you see fit for your application. The coil shaper must be aluminum. Iron is too soft and will warp at high RPM's. This design is meant for high RPM's to reach the coils potential. Shouldn't be too hard to build, and has part of the secret I'm hiding, within it. I will not go into details of how this works, but you should be able to figure it out. If you're really serious, that is.

Send your interpretations of its function to me at babygirl8181980@gmail.com.





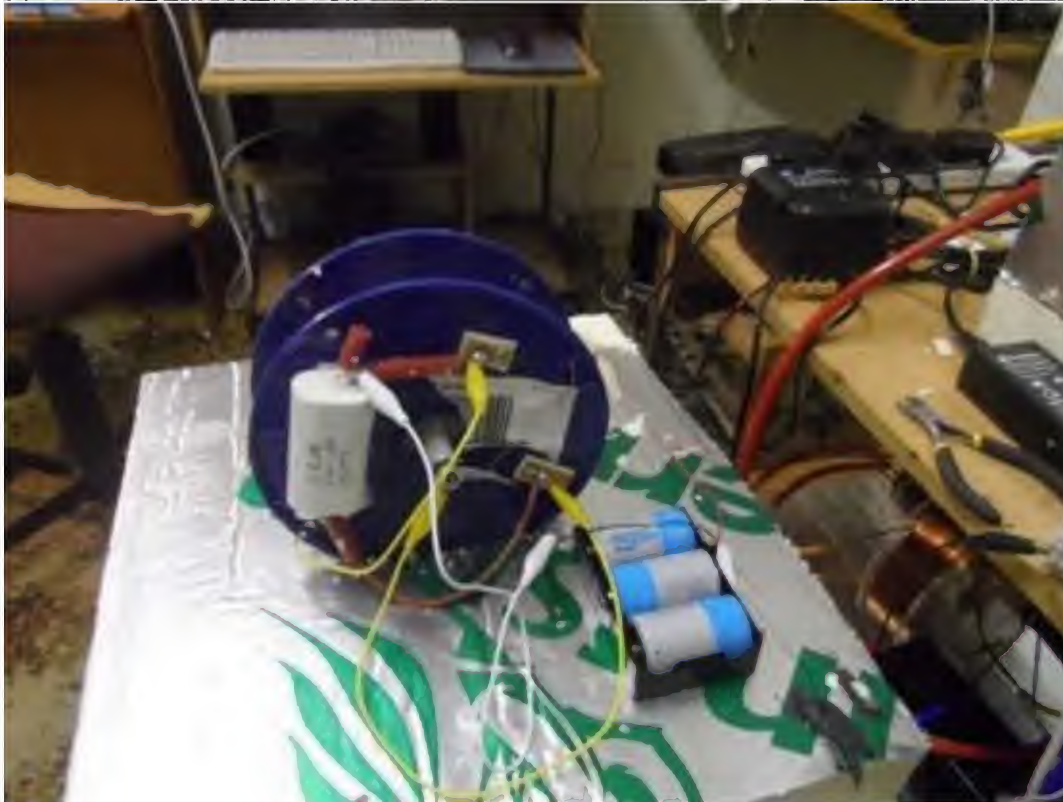
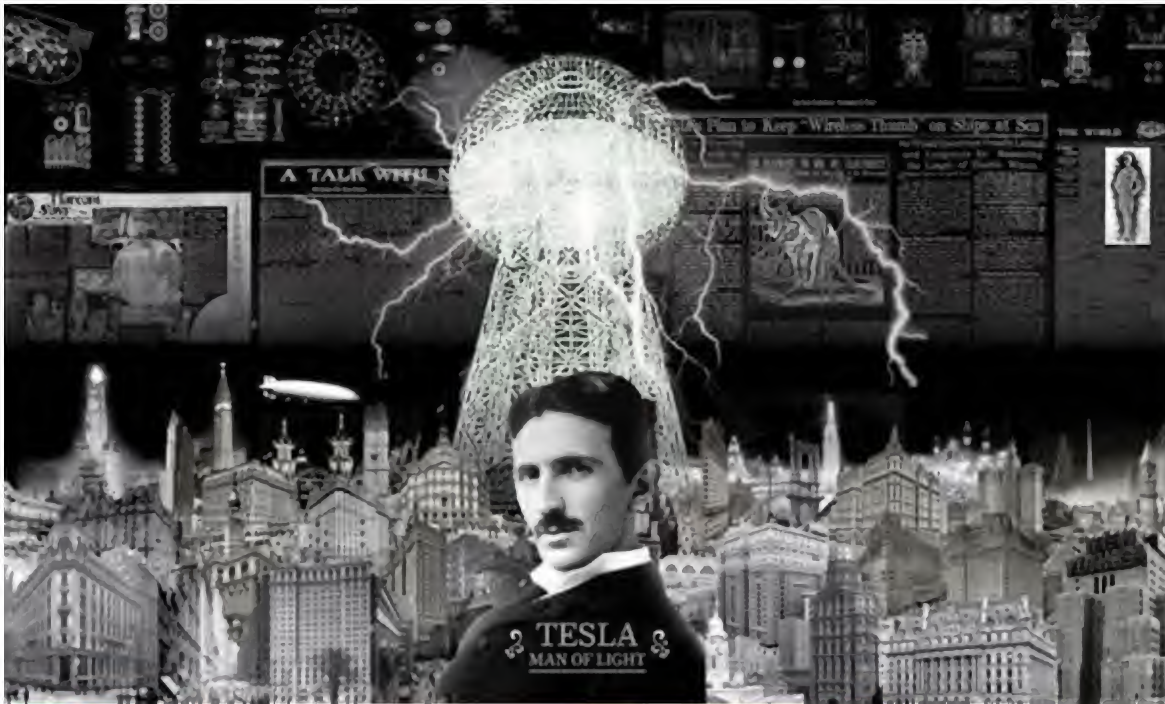
PERPETUAL POWER GENERATOR



IF THERE ARE SPEED CONTROLLERS ON THESE MOTORS, THEN THE DRIVE MOTOR SHOULD BE ON FULL SPEED, ~~AND~~ (LEAST RESISTANCE) AND THE GENERATOR SHOULD BE ON SLOW SPEED, TO GET THE MOST POWER RETURN.

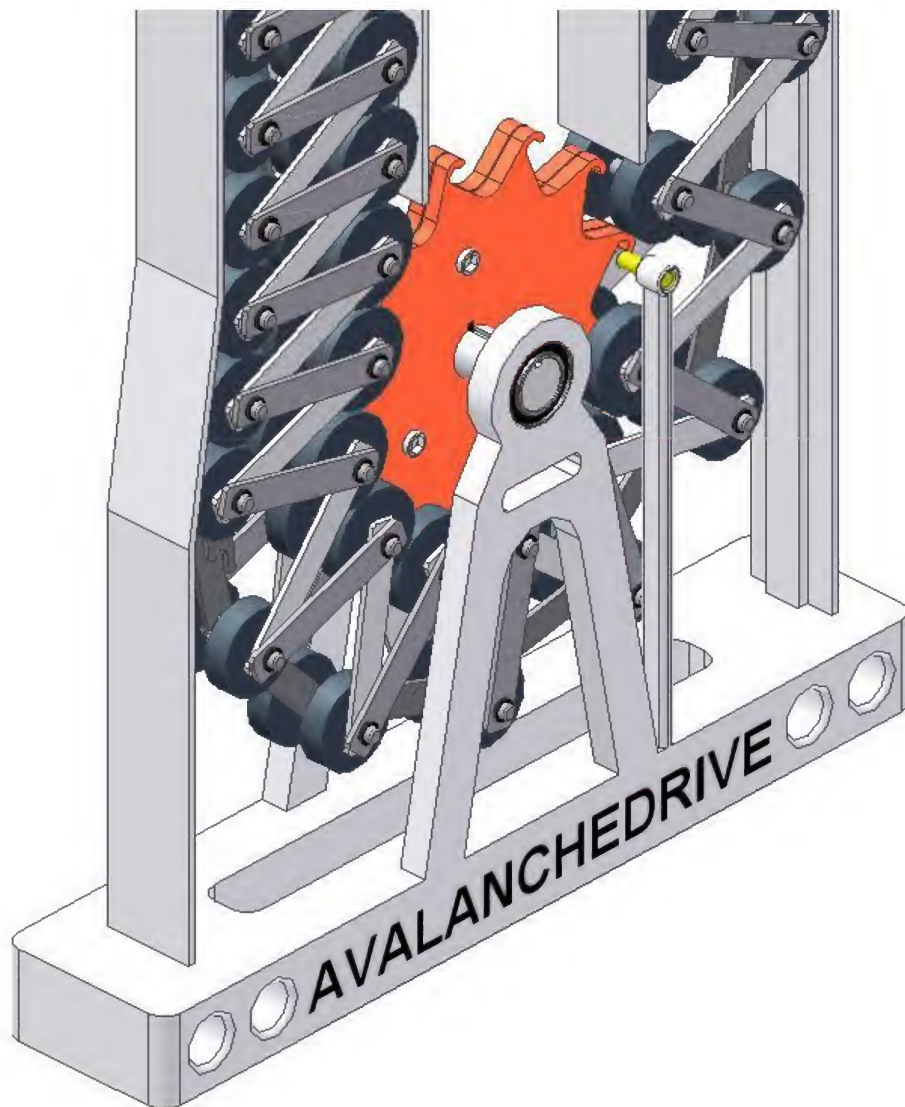


THIS COULD BE DONE FOR ANY VOLTAGE AND AT ANY SCALE, MAYBE EVEN REPLACING OUR 120 VOLT POWER STATIONS ON THE GRID. WE COULD HAVE PEOPLE OWNING THEIR OWN GENERATORS FOR THEIR OWN USE + PUT THEIR EXTRA BACK INTO THE GRID, EARNING MONEY. ONCE RUNNING, IT WILL CONTINUE RUNNING FREELY, UNTIL YOU STOP IT, OR THE BEARING WEAR OUT. WARNING = IF THIS IS ALLOWED TO RUN FREE, IT WOULD OVERCHARGE THE BATTERY, AND MAY CAUSE THE BATTERY TO EXPLODE.

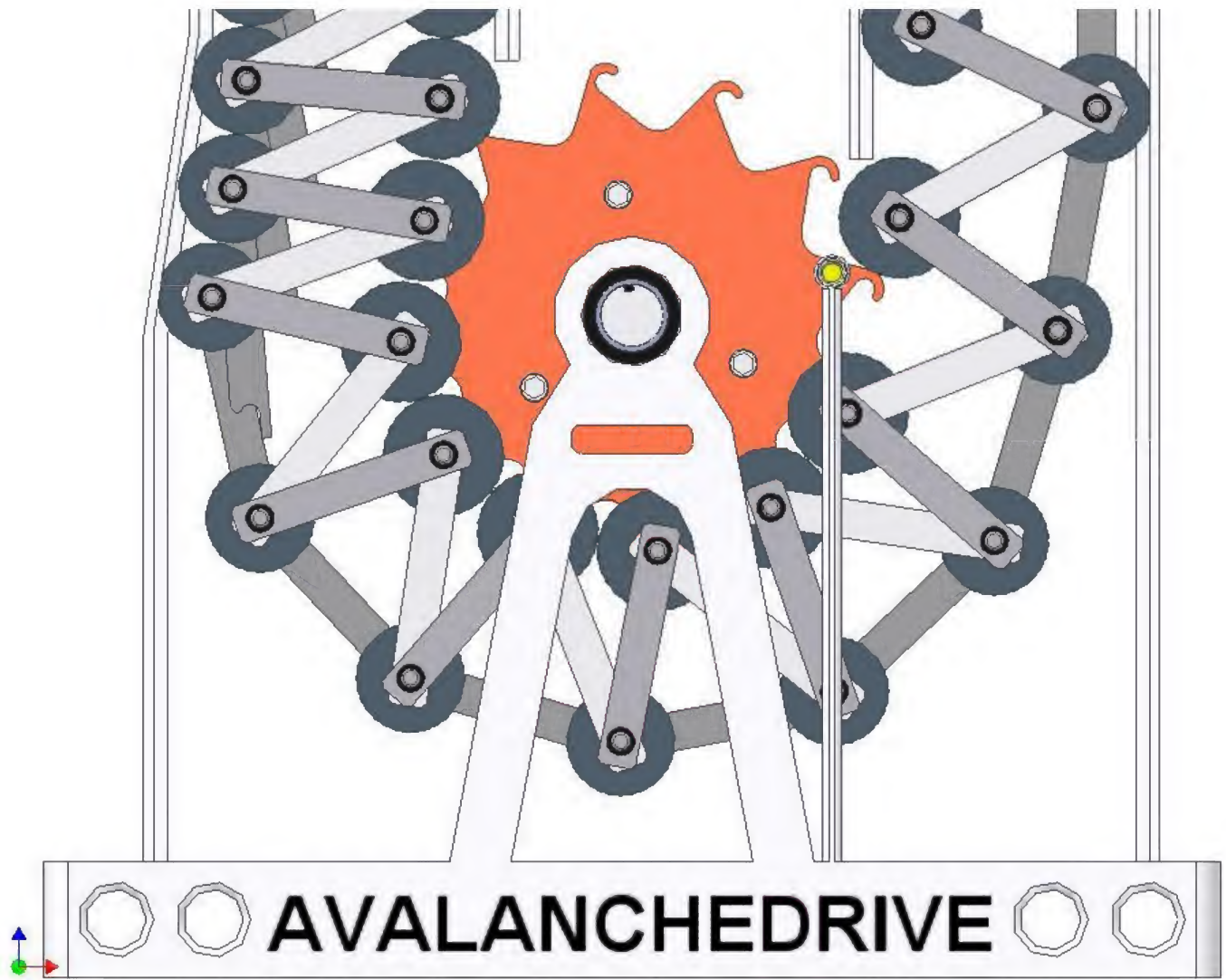




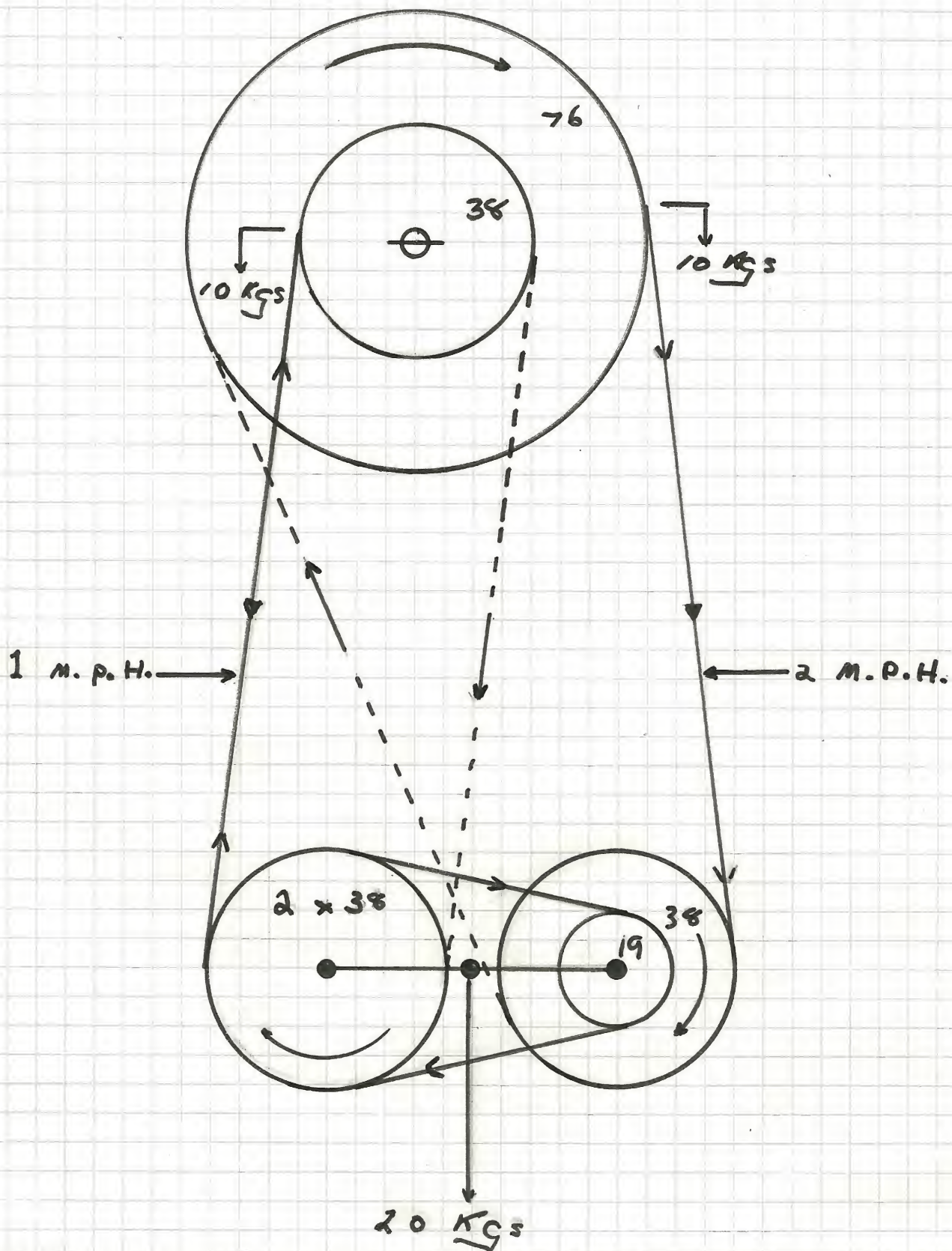


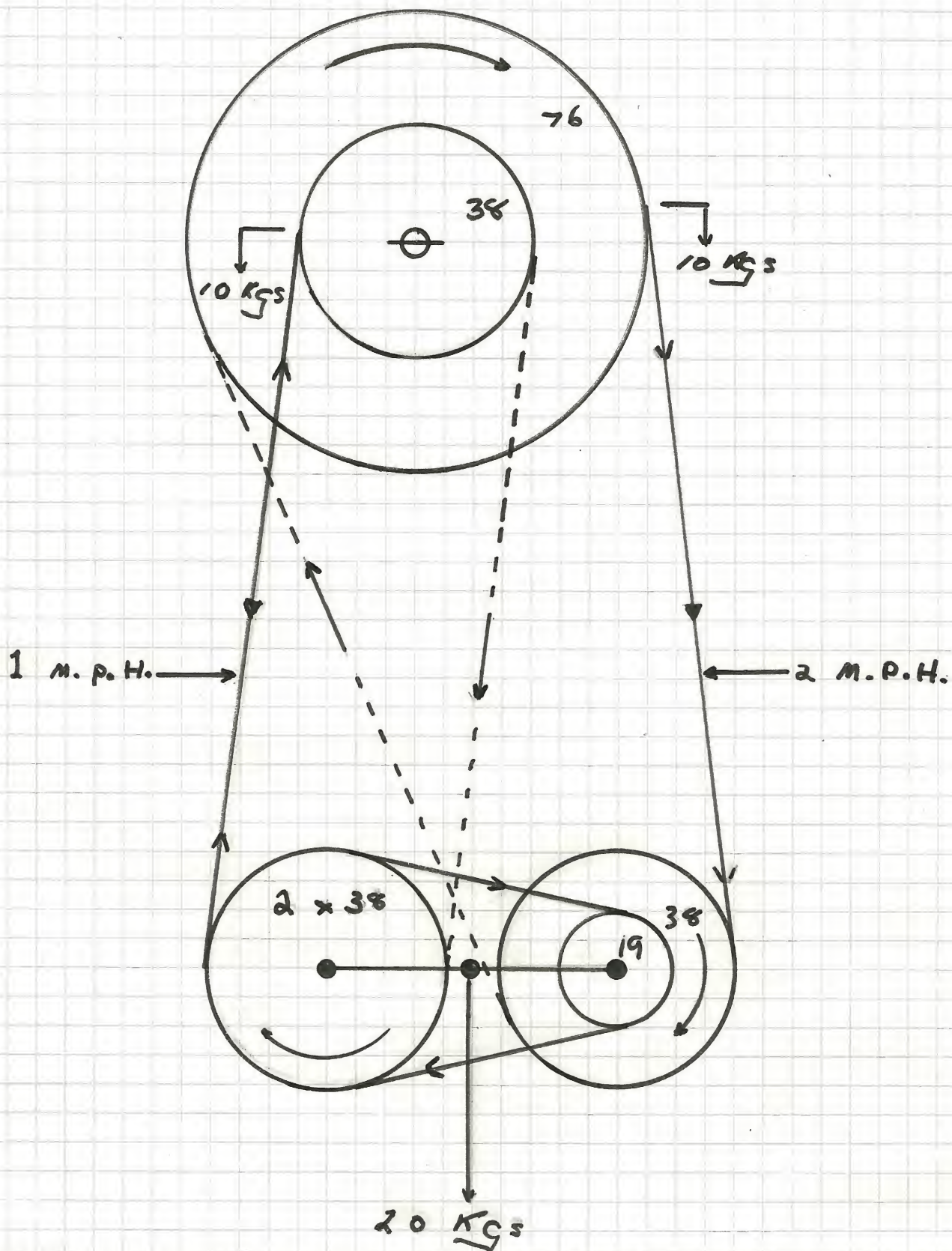


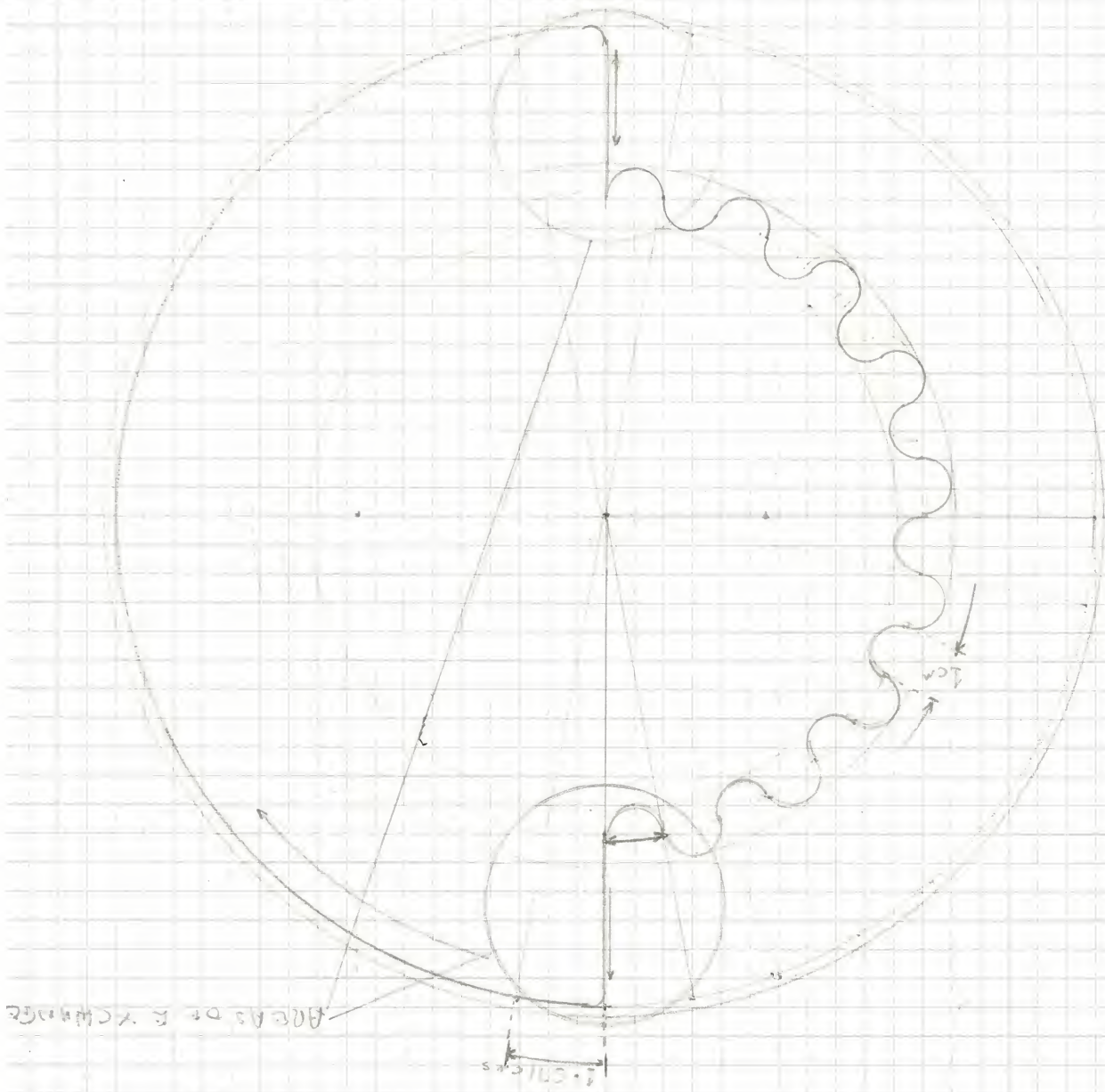












HERE, THERE IS THE SAME AMOUNT OF 'CHAIN' (INNER CURVED AREA)

AS THERE IS ON THE 'OUTER' STRAIGHT ROBE.

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE IS! THE 'OUTER' CHAIN, IS FURTHER FROM THE

HUB, AS THE 'CURVED' SECTION OF CHAIN.

! HERE, THAT THE 'EXCHANGE' FROM CURVE TO STRAIGHT, AND

FROM STRAIGHT TO CURVE — RESULTS USE UP ALL OF ITS

OBVIOUS ADVANTAGE.

SOME SORT OF EXCHANGE MECHANISM, HAS YET TO BE INVENTED

ONLY 3 CM OF 'CHAIN' IS 'LITERO' (FOR POSITION). SOME FOR

POSITION NOT OF CHAIN. NOT ALL OF THE CHAIN!

(26.70) CM — 'STRAIGHT' CHAIN NEARLY 17 CM, IN A DIRECT STRAIGHT LINE, (ACROSS THE DISC.)

A TYPE OF 'CHAIN' THAT WORKS AS PERFECTLY.
(SIMILAR TO THE 'ROPE' BEARS OF THE '50s'.)



LACING 'FAN' — ACROSS THE WIDTH OF THE
MIDDLE CURVE.



VIEW FROM ABOVE.



SLIGHT 'CURVE' ON LEFT
OF MIDDLE CURVES.
(ALLOWS 'ARM' TO REMAIN
THE SAME LENGTH.)

'CHAIN'

THE 'CONE'

CHAINS NOT SHOWN
FOR CLARITY.

ALL CHAINS (2 x TWO 'PAIR') MOVE
IN THE SAME DIRECTION —
CLOCKWISE!

THIS TWO 'PAIR' OF BOTTOM-WHEELS,
ROTATE IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS,
BUT USE THE SAME UNSUPPORTED
SMALL AXEL!

CONNECTING 'BAR' THAT KEEPS ALL
BOTTOM COES IN THE CORRECT
POSITION. —
(CONNECTED TO 'PIVOT-ARM',)
NOT SHOWN!

THIS TWO 'PAIR' OF TOP-WHEELS,
ARE USING ONE SUPPORTED
HUB/DRIVE-SHAFT, AND ROTATE IN
THE SAME DIRECTION,
NOT INDEPENDANTLY!

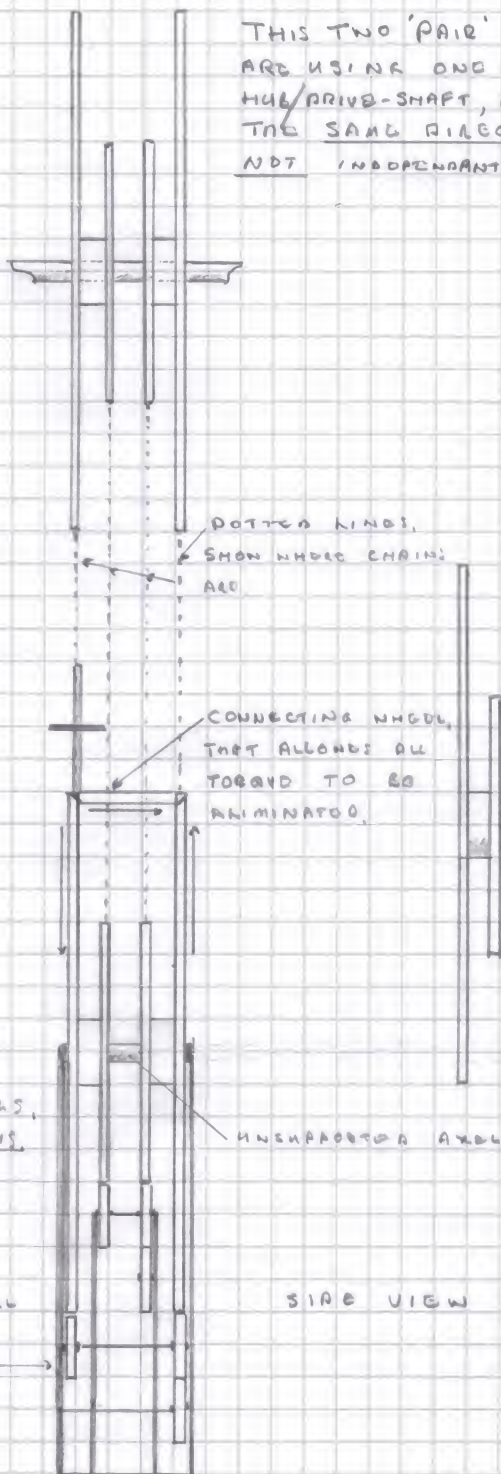
DOTTED LINES,
SHOW WHERE CHAINS
ARE

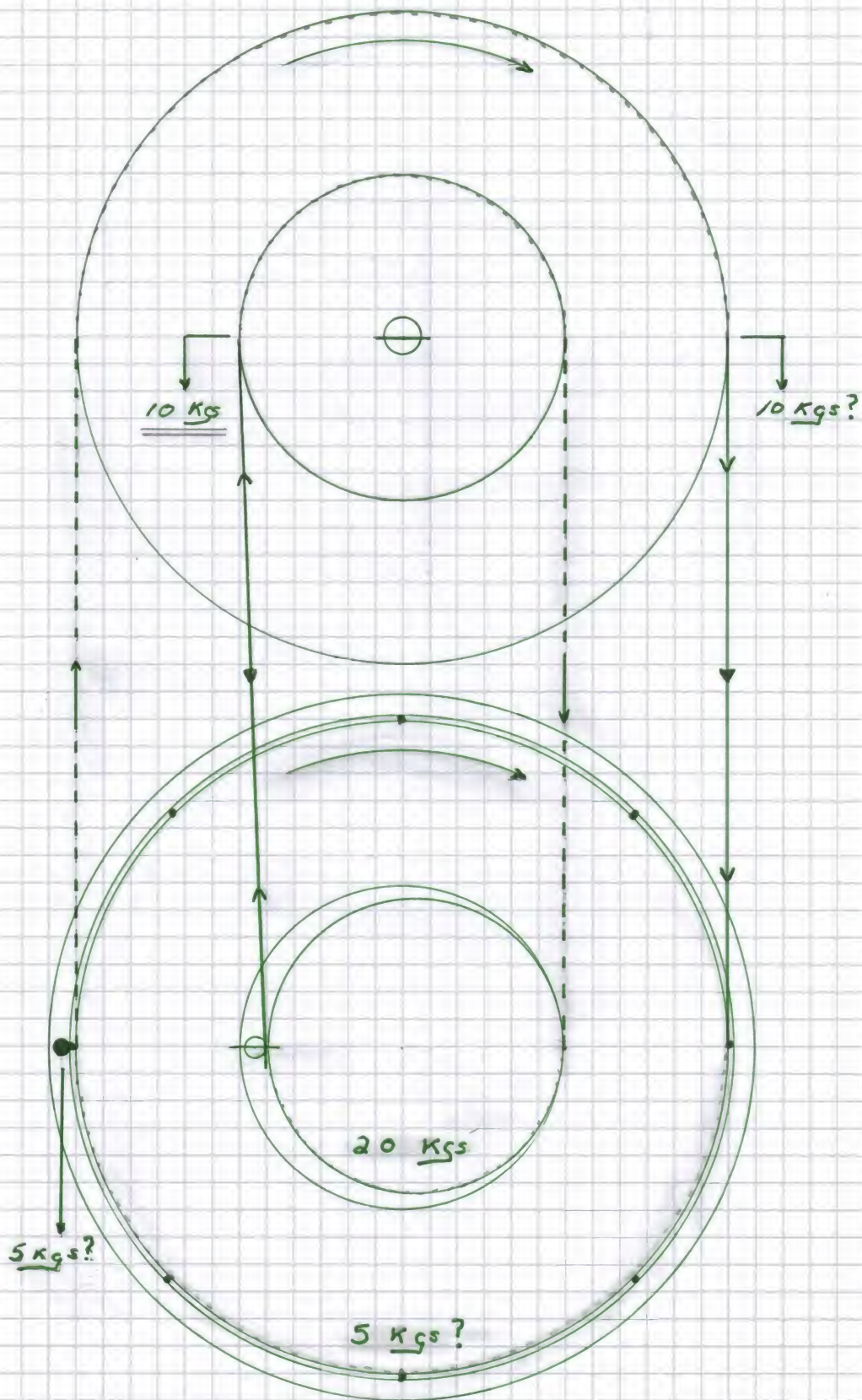
CONNECTING WHEEL,
THAT ALLOWS ALL
TOWARD TO BE
ANIMATED.

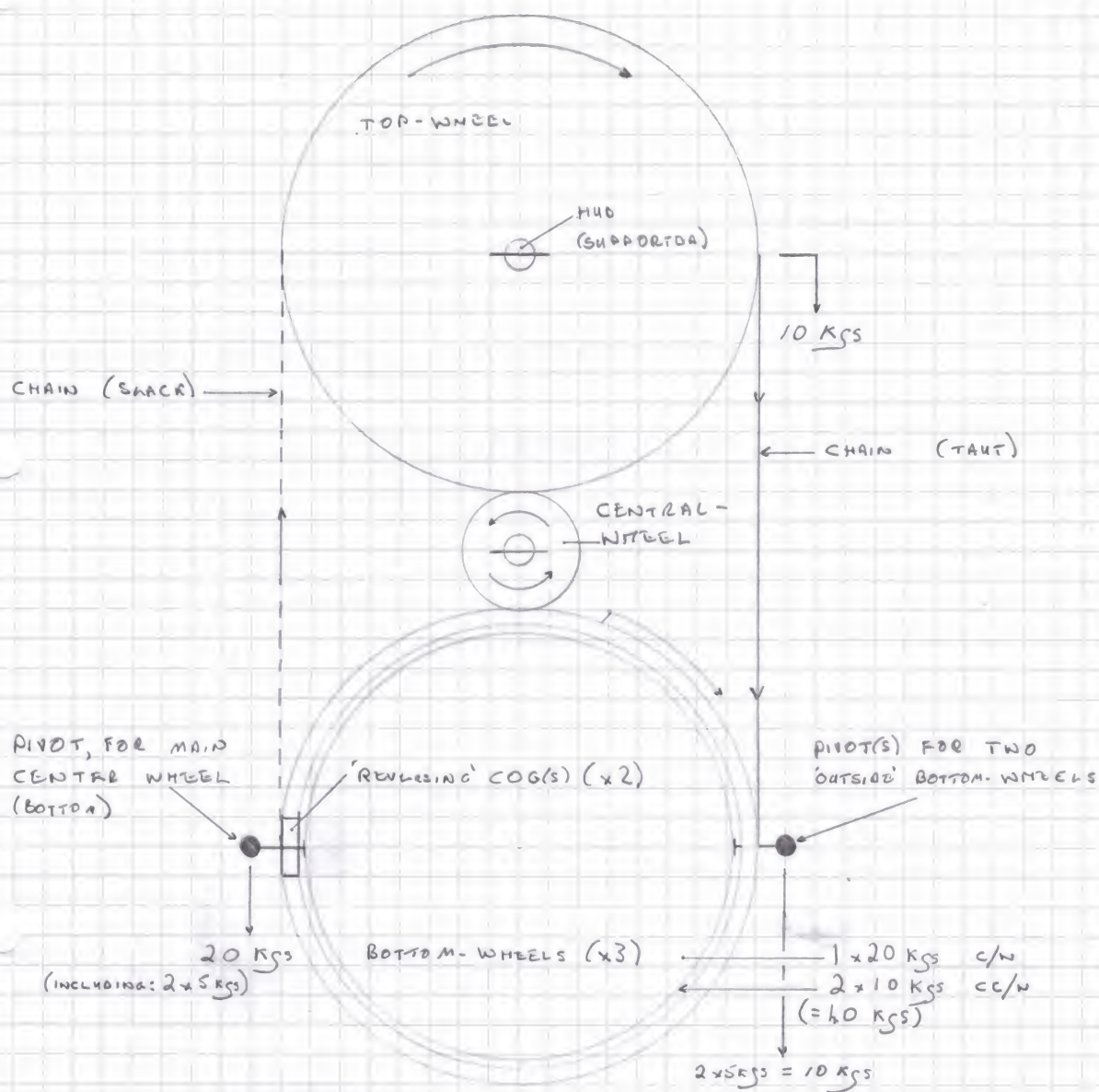
ONE 'PAIR' OF
WHEELS — THAT
ARE JOINED TOGETHER
AND ROTATE IN THE
SAME DIRECTION.

UNSUPPORTED AXEL

SIDE VIEW





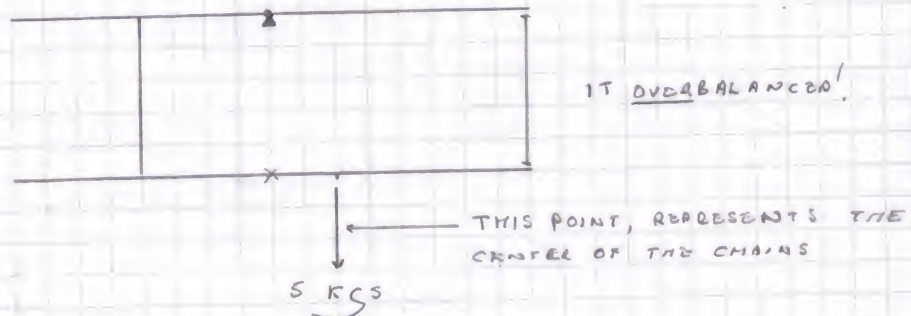
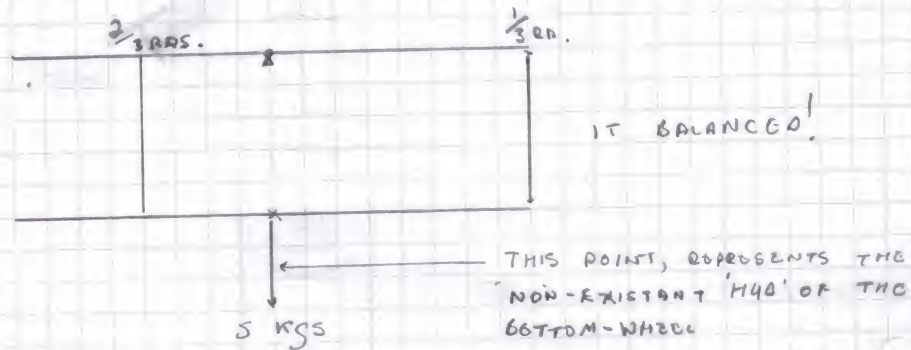


'RIMS' ROTATE,
CENTERS REMAIN STATIONARY,
(BOTTOM-WHEELS).

'TEETH' ON TOP-WHEEL, AND
BOTTOM CENTER WHEELS ONLY.

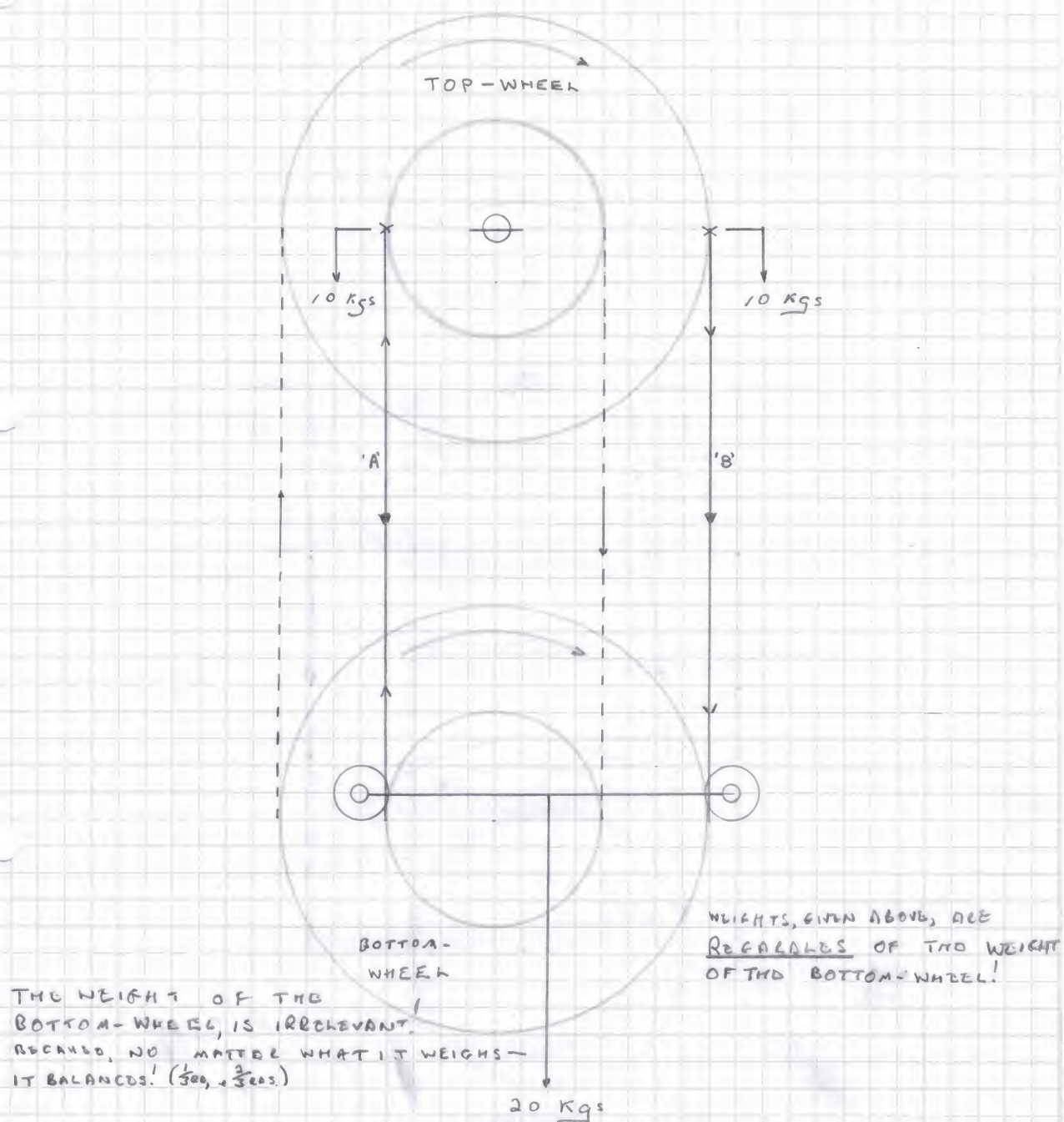
'RESURRECTION' (EXPERIMENT)

AN EXPERIMENT I CARRIED OUT IN EARLY 2007

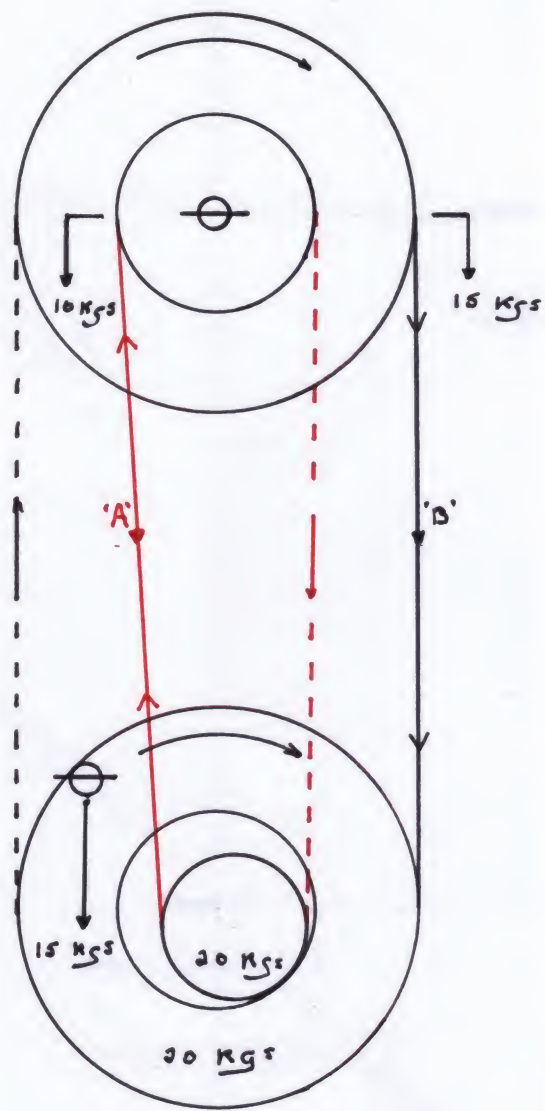


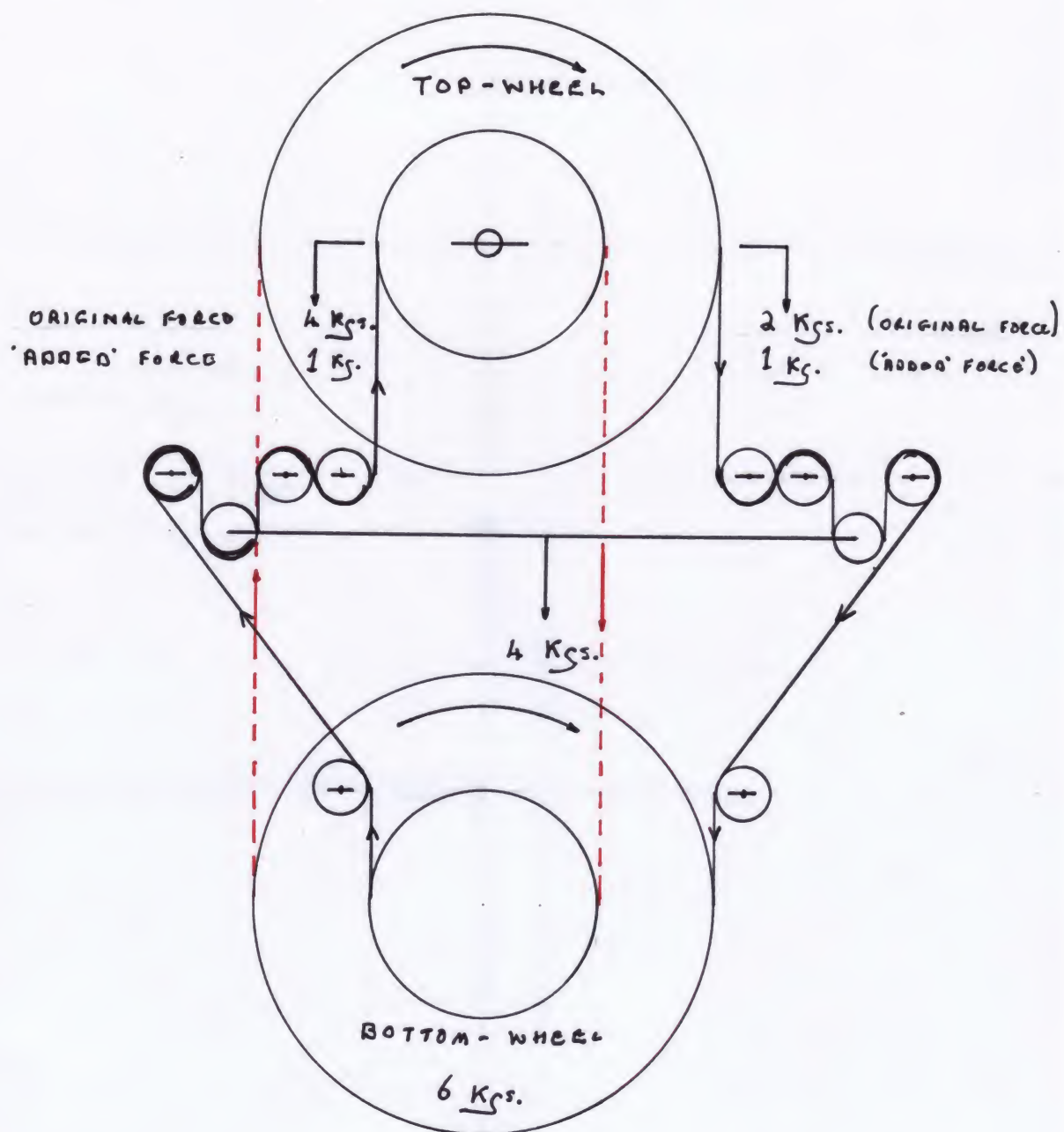
FOR THE HORIZONTAL 'BARS', I USED TWO 24" PIECES OF WOOD, (2" x 1")
 FOR THE VERTICAL 'CONNECTORS', I USED STRING.
 THE TOP-BAR WAS BALANCED BY A NAIL.
 THE WEIGHT(S) WERE; 2 x 2.5 KG WEIGHTS — THE TYPE USED BY WEIGHTLIFTERS,
 ALSO HELD-ON BY STRING.

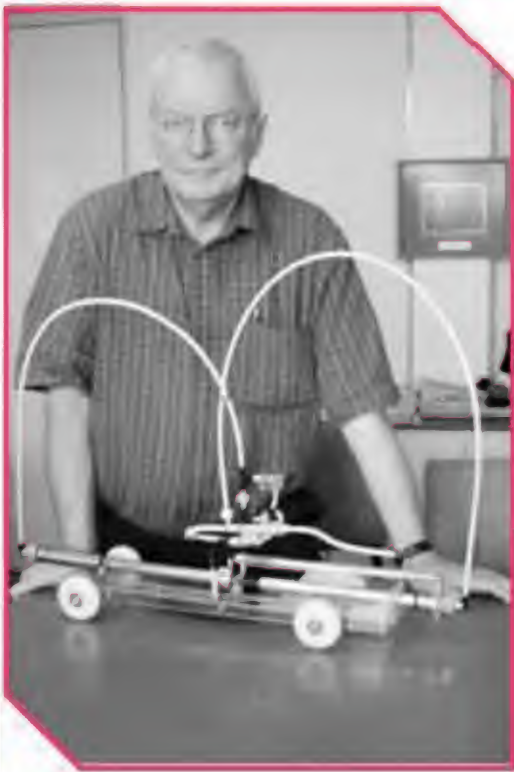
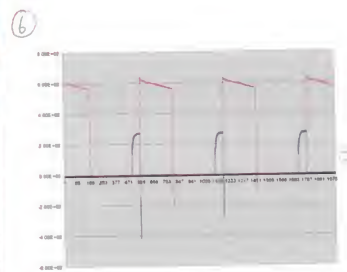
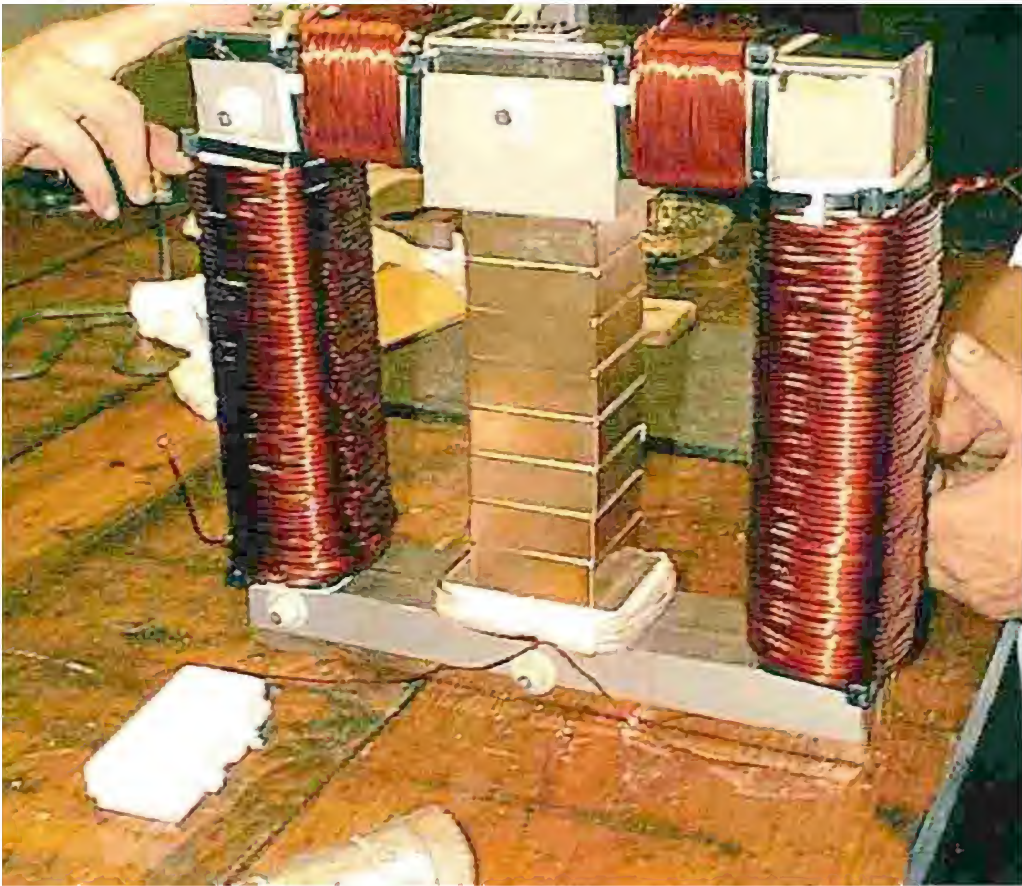
GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN, IF THE 'CHAIN-WEIGHTS', WERE MOVED
 EVEN FARTHER TO THE RIGHT?

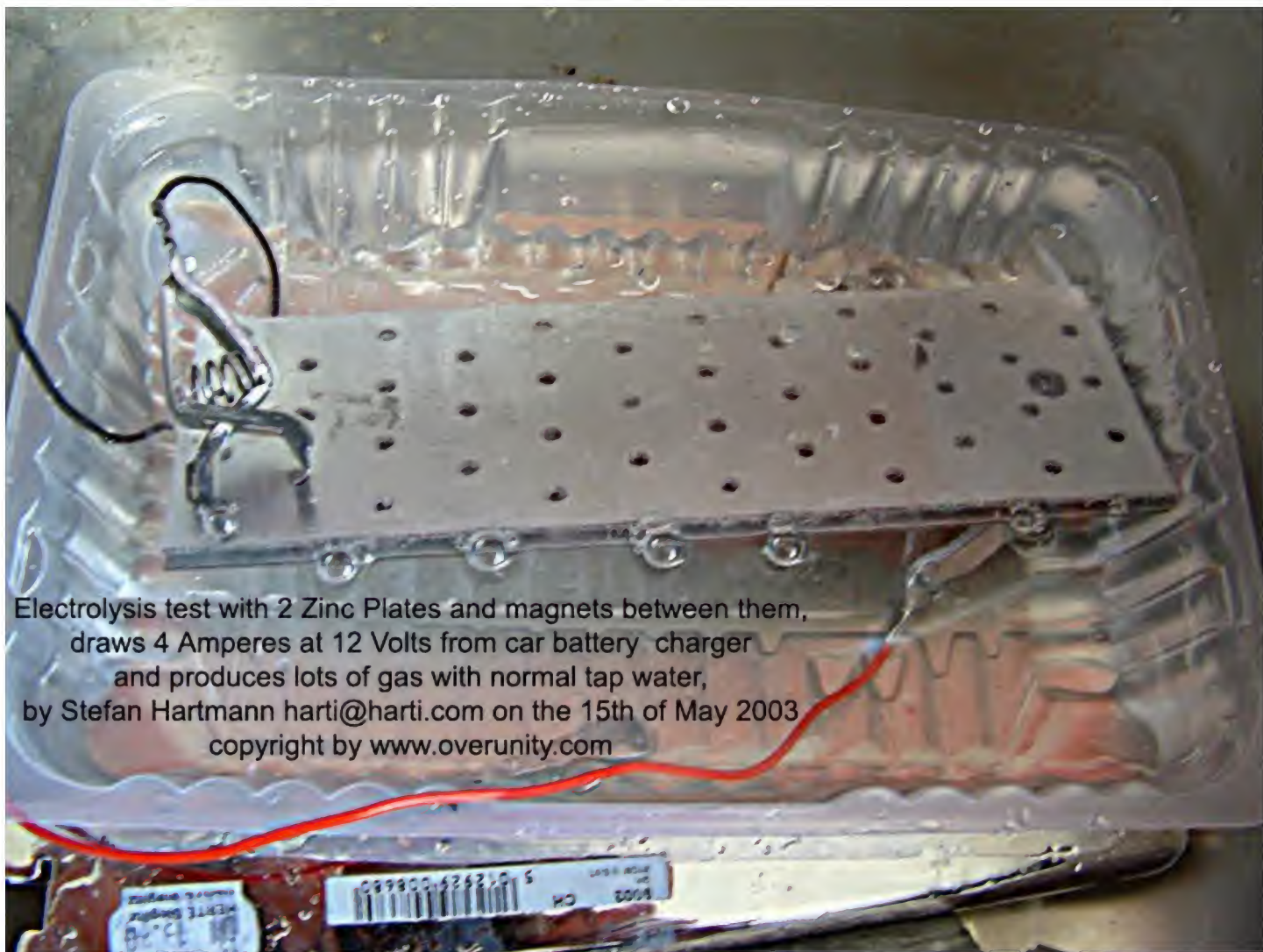


IF THE BOTTOM-WHEEL WEIGHED 21 KGS, THEN 14 KGS WOULD BE AT THE POSITION OF THE LEFT-HAND 'X', AND 7 KGS WOULD BE PLACED AT THE POSITION OF THE RIGHT-HAND 'X' — THESE TWO WEIGHTS WOULD BALANCE! THIS IS BECAUSE, THE RIGHT-HAND 'X', IS TWICE AS FAR FROM THE HUB, AS THE LEFT-HAND 'X' IS! IN A SENSE, THE BOTTOM-WHEEL MIGHT JUST AS WELL, WEIGH NOTHING! BOTH 'X'S' ARE ON THE TOP-WHEEL.









Electrolysis test with 2 Zinc Plates and magnets between them,
draws 4 Amperes at 12 Volts from car battery charger
and produces lots of gas with normal tap water,
by Stefan Hartmann harti@harti.com on the 15th of May 2003
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Electrolysis test with Zinc Plate and Tungsten (Wolfram) rod and magnets
by Stefan Hartmann

harti@harti.com on the 15th of May 2003

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Electrolysis test with Zinc Plate and Tungsten (Wolfram) rod and magnets
by Stefan Hartmann
harti@harti.com on the 15th of May 2003
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Tungsten Rod burning Water in a Cold Fusion Cell
by Stefan Hartmann harti@harti.com
for www.overunity.com
21st of May 2003



Tungsten Rod glowing red hot after burning off
some amount of water by just touching the surface of the water
in a Cold Fusion Cell

by Stefan Hartmann harti@harti.com

for www.overunity.com

21st of May 2003

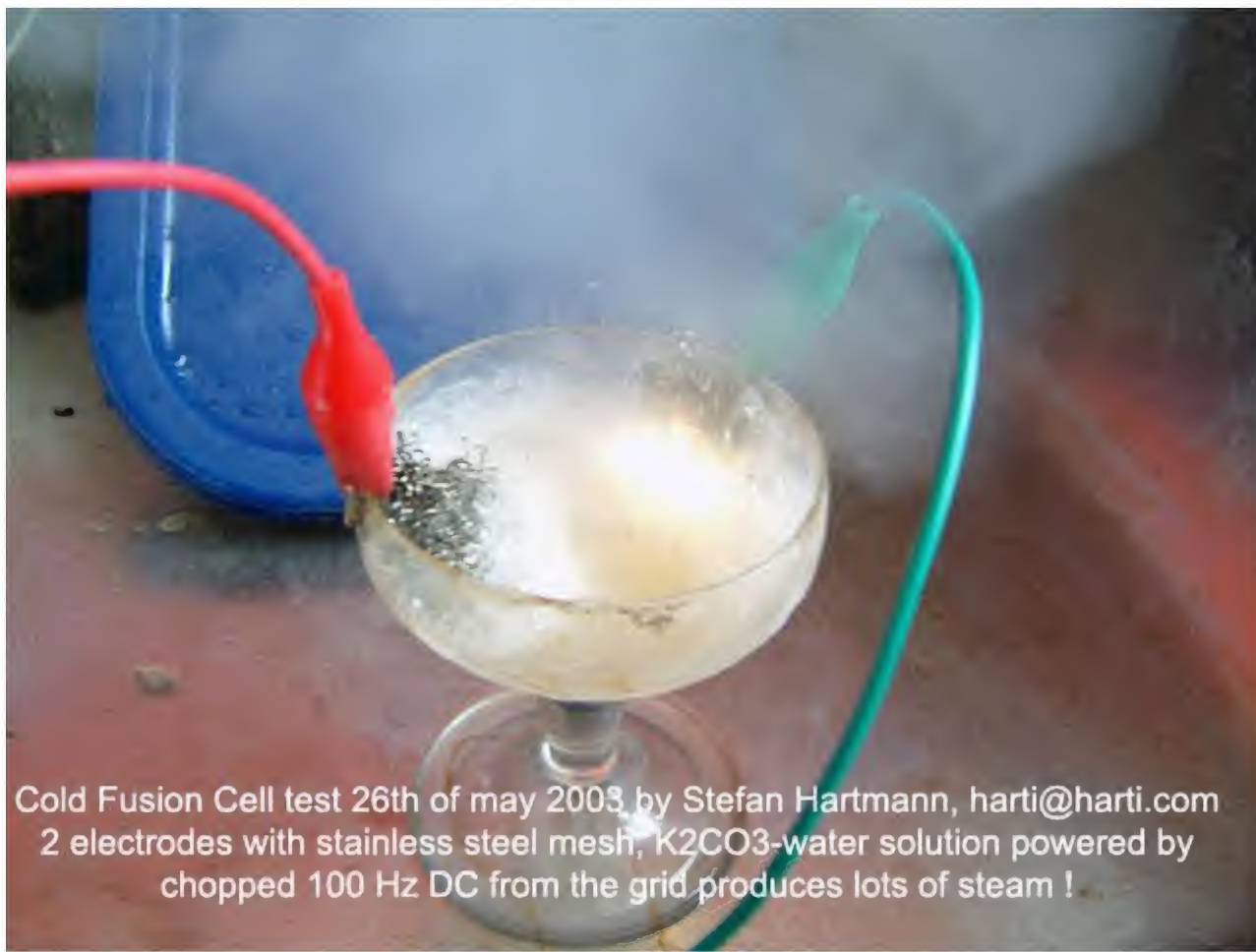


Tungsten Rod glowing red hot after burning off
some amount of water by just touching the surface of the water
in a Cold Fusion Cell

by Stefan Hartmann harti@harti.com

for www.overunity.com

21st of May 2003



Cold Fusion Cell test 26th of may 2003 by Stefan Hartmann, harti@harti.com
2 electrodes with stainless steel mesh, K_2CO_3 -water solution powered by
chopped 100 Hz DC from the grid produces lots of steam !



Cold Fusion Cell test 26th of may 2003 by Stefan Hartmann, harti@harti.com
right mesh (cathode) sparks under water and then the most steam is
generated at the anode (left mesh with red cable) !

Cold Fusion Cell heating bath water,
boiling water in plastic bottle with 2 tungsten
rods heat outside water in plastic pot.

Powered by 230 Volts 50 Hz AC.

By Stefan Hartmann, harti@harti.com
on 29th May 2003 for www.overunity.com



Cold Fusion Cell heating bath water,
boiling water in plastic bottle with 2 tungsten
rods heat outside water in plastic pot.

Powered by 230 Volts 50 Hz AC.

By Stefan Hartmann, harti@harti.com
on 29th May 2003 for www.overunity.com



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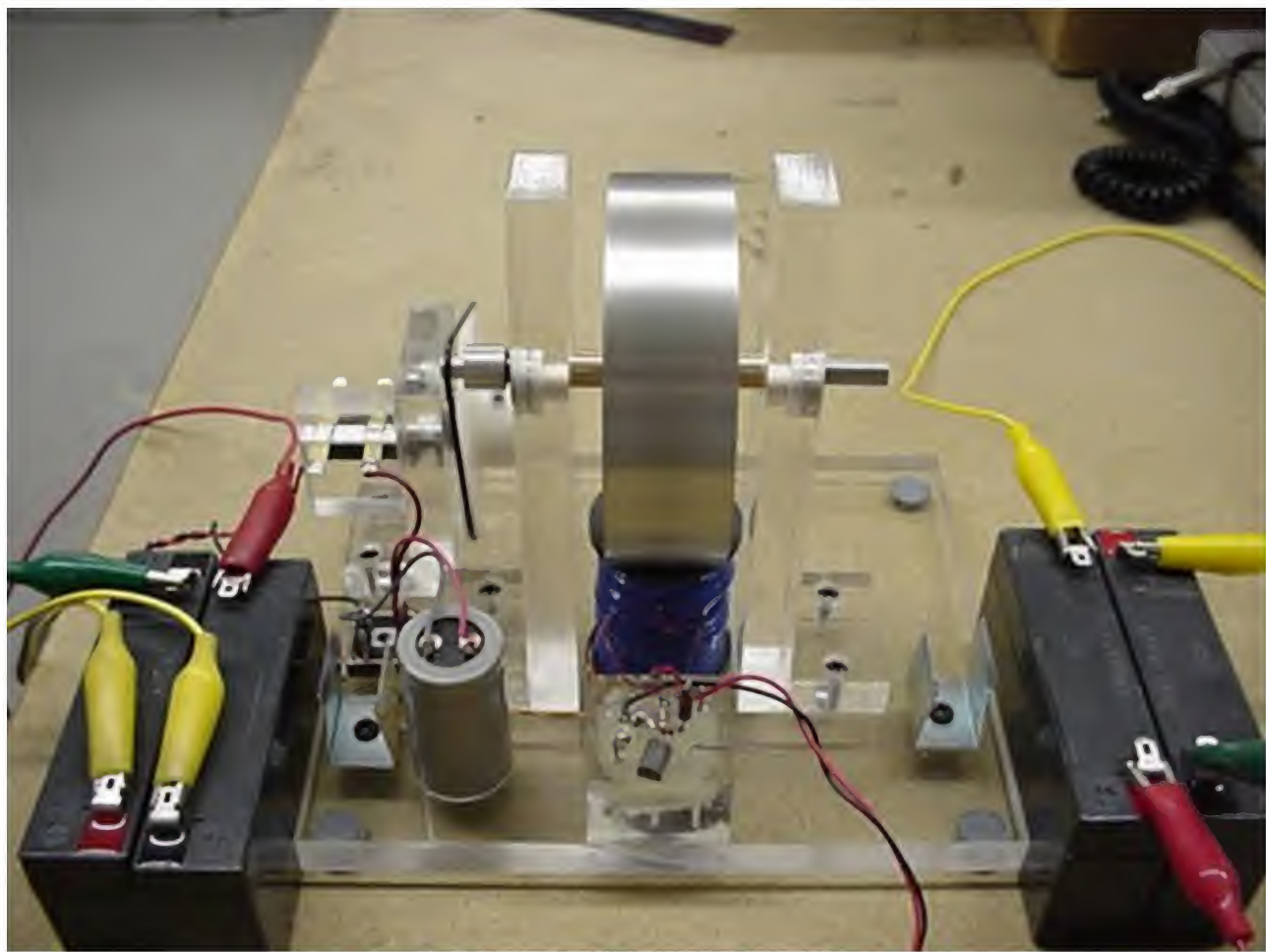
Cold Fusion Cell heating bath water,
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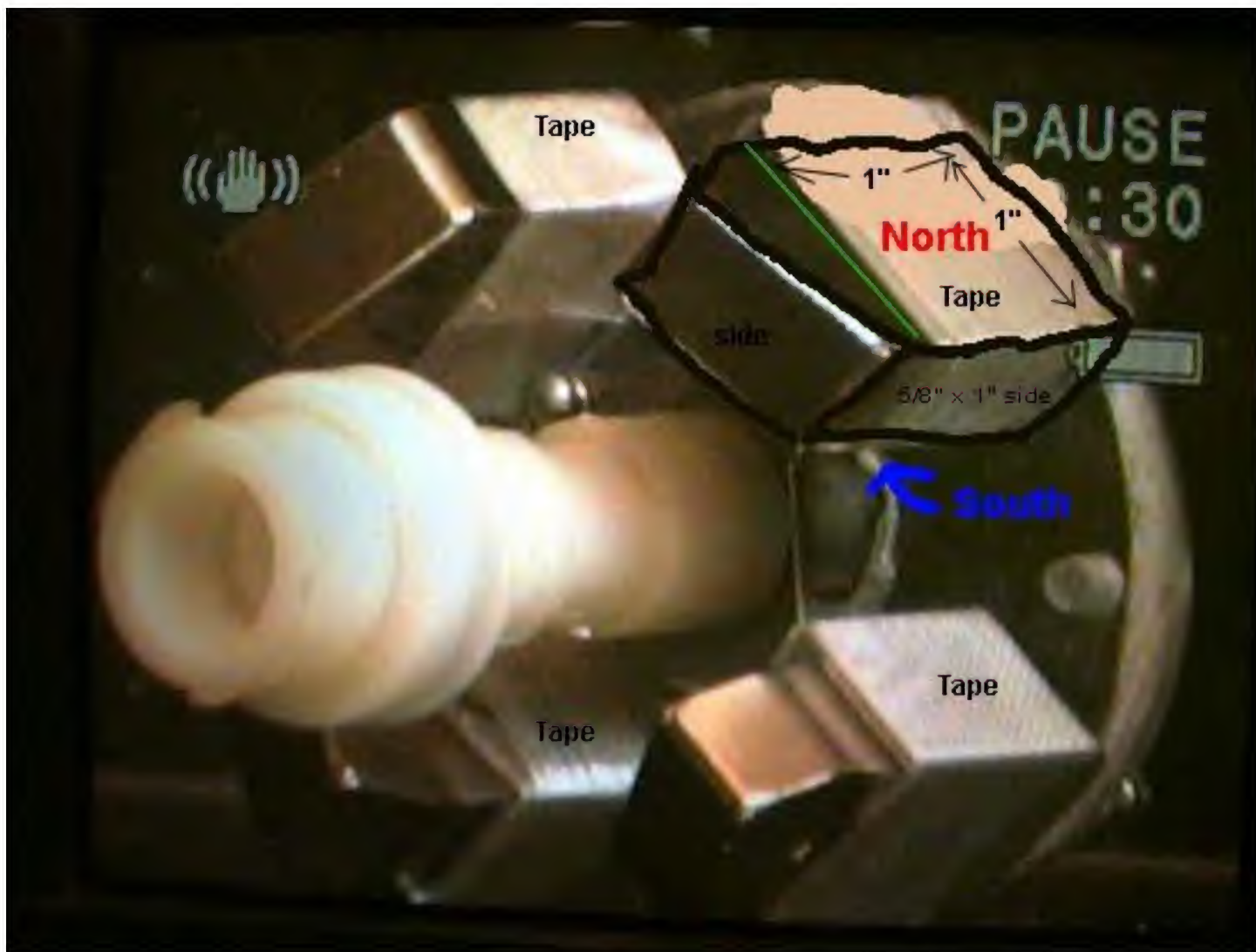
Powered by 230 Volts 50 Hz AC.

By Stefan Hartmann, harti@harti.com
on 29th May 2003 for www.overunity.com

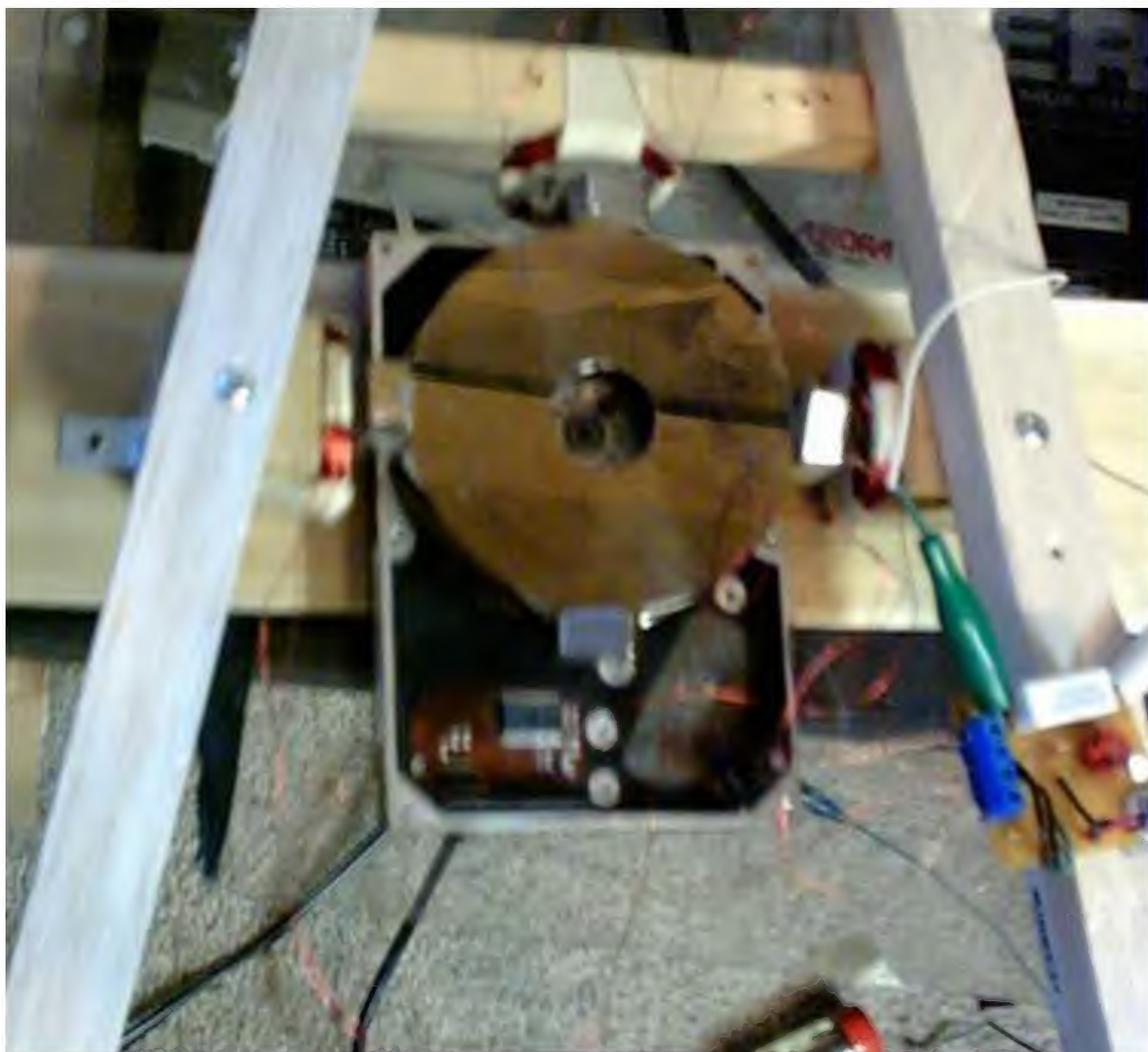












NEW!

XR 2206 Function Generator

1 hz to 1M hz
Function
Generator
with the XR2206

Works good so far.

12 V
REG >>

Duty

Frequency

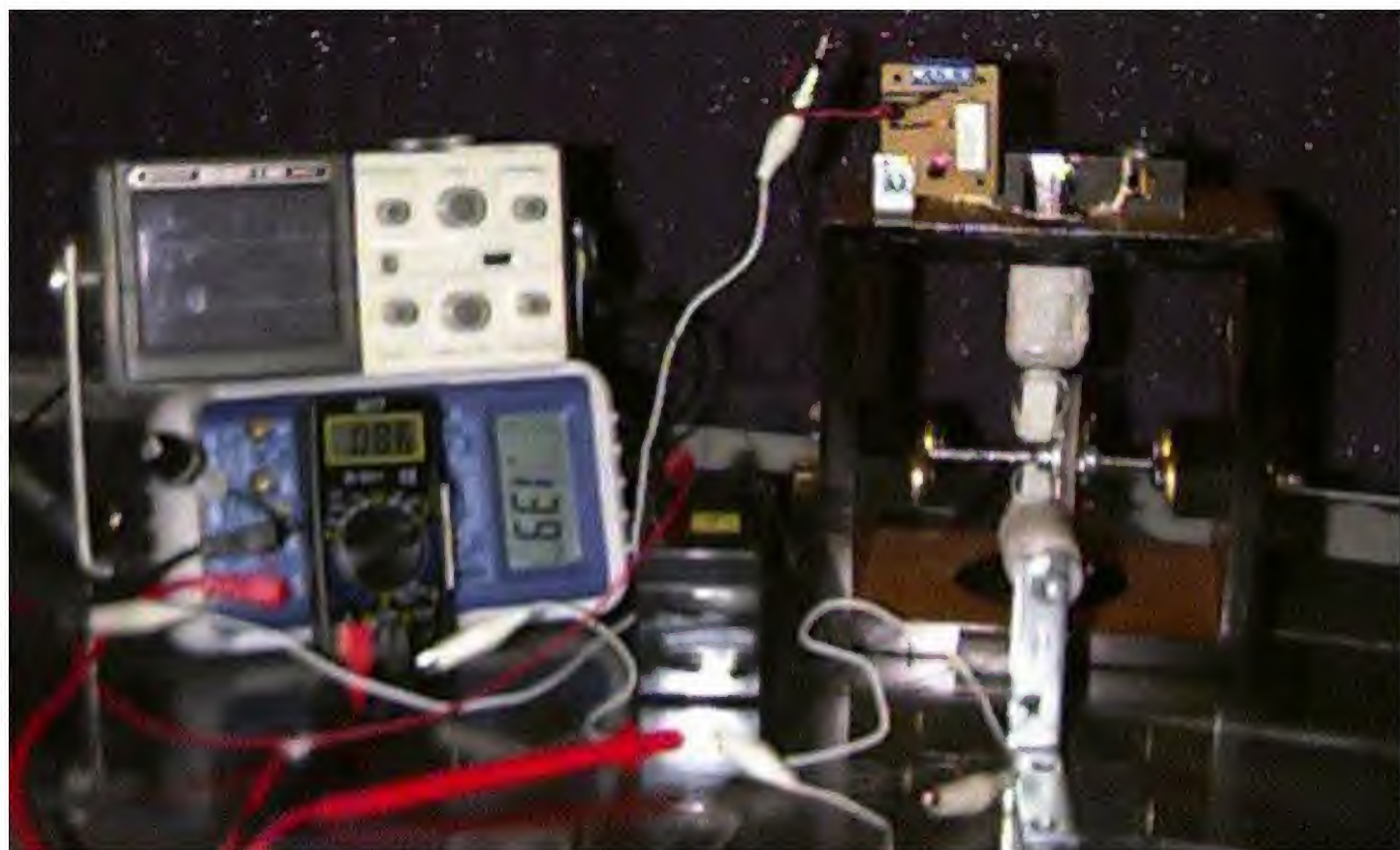
Power

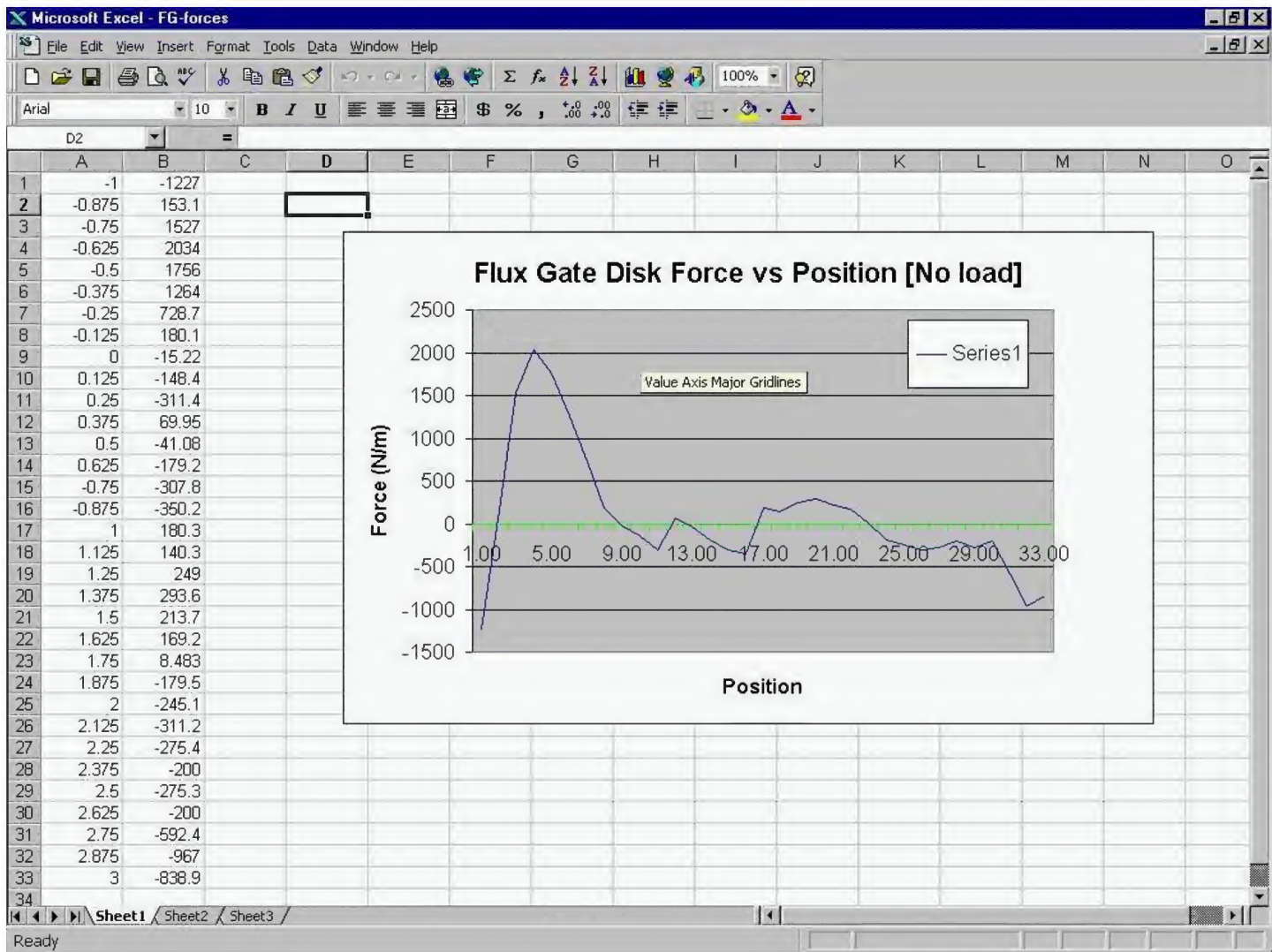
.01
uf
Mylar
Film
Cap =
900 HZ -
14 K HZ

Kit for ...
Plus Shipping

Circuit View



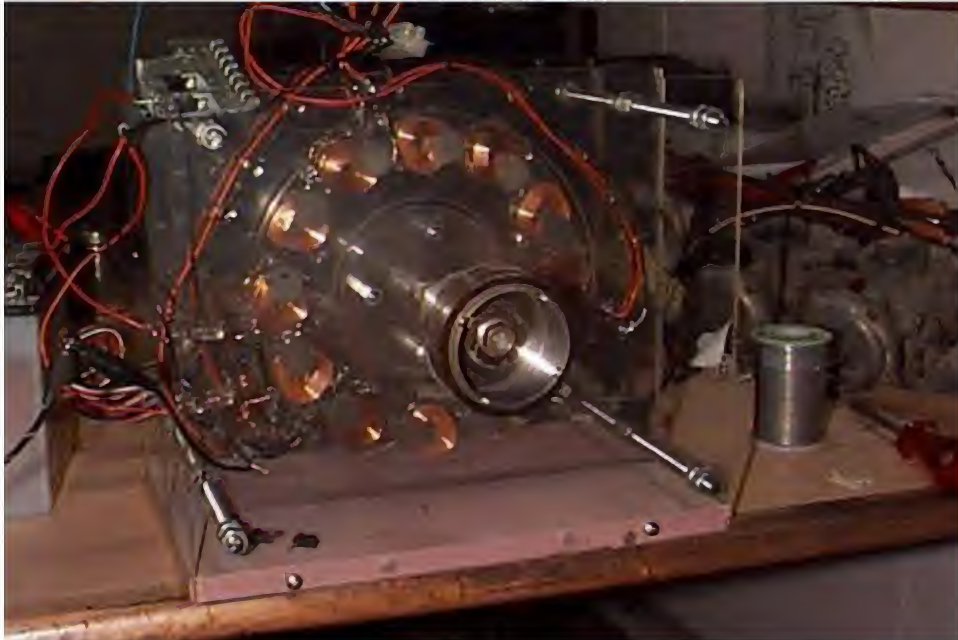


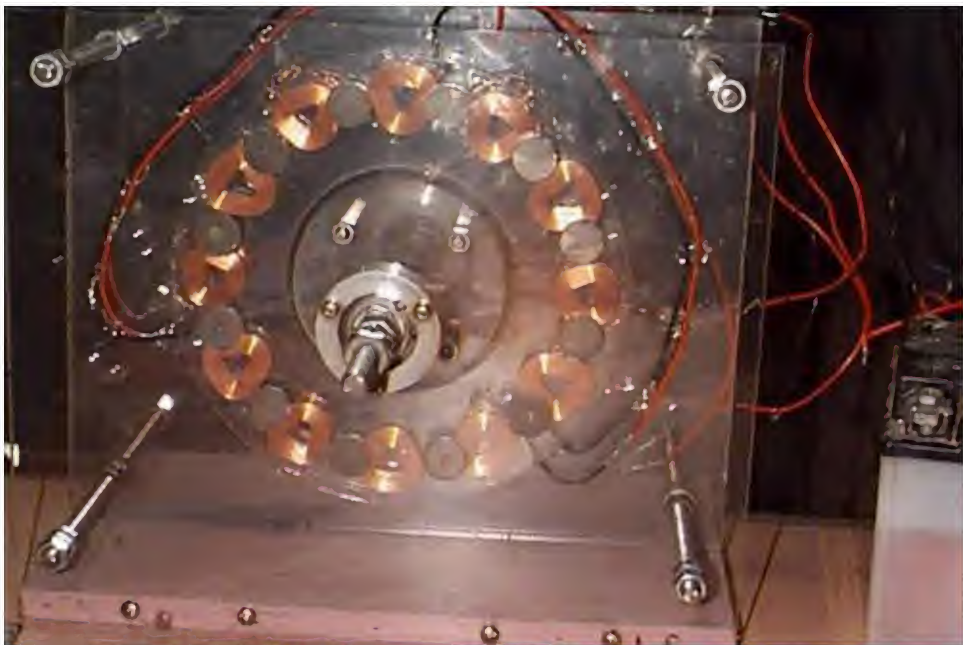


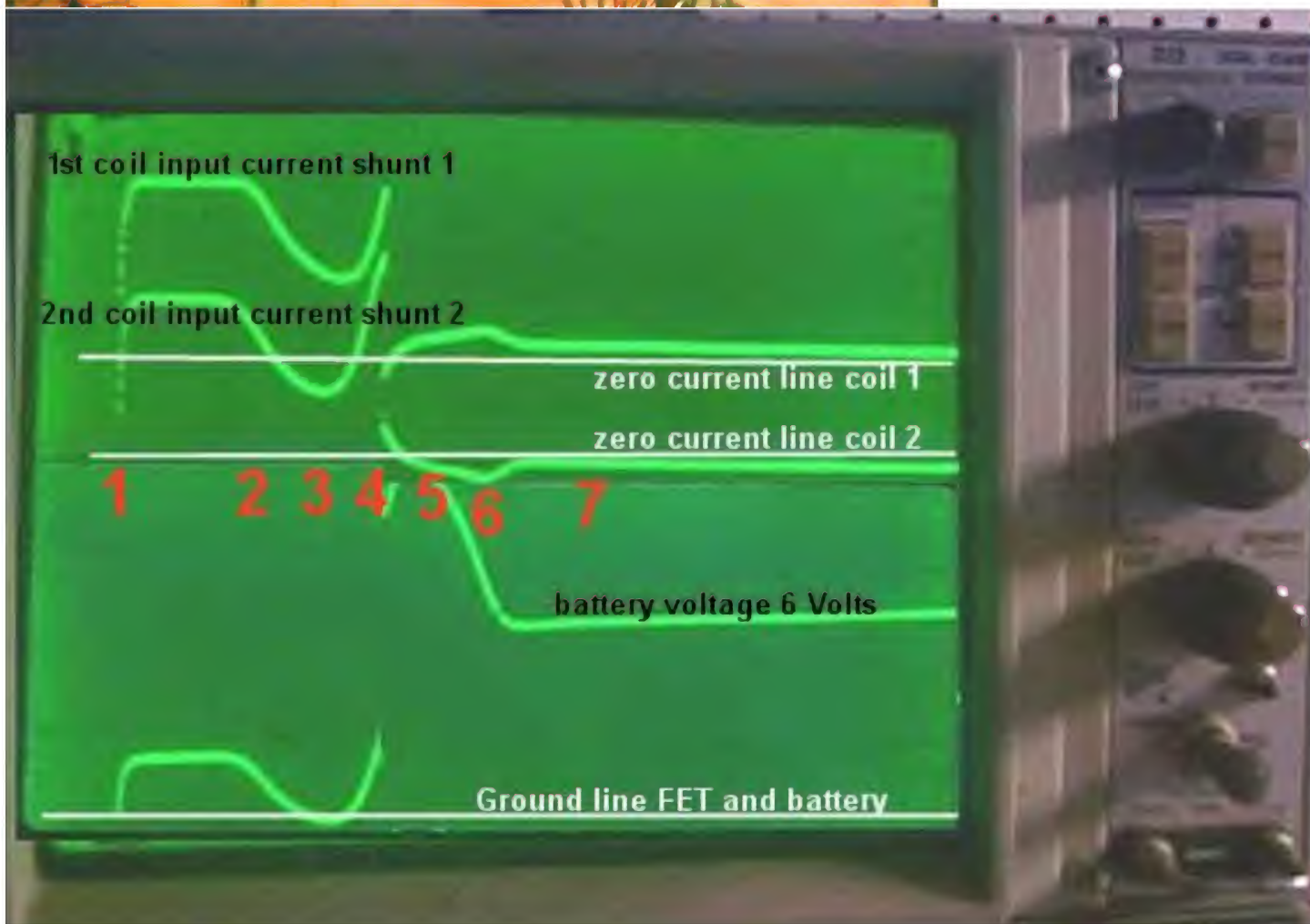




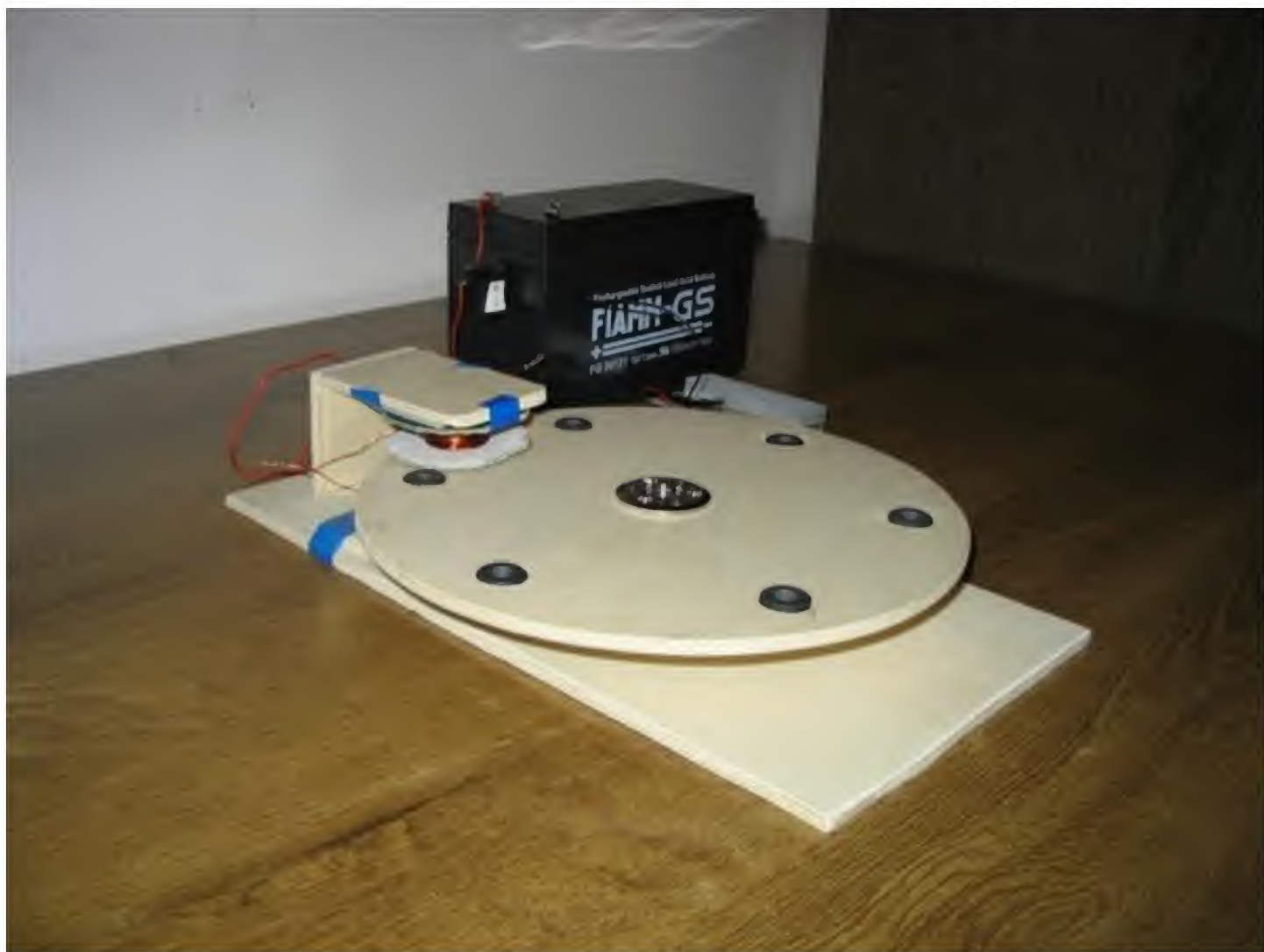


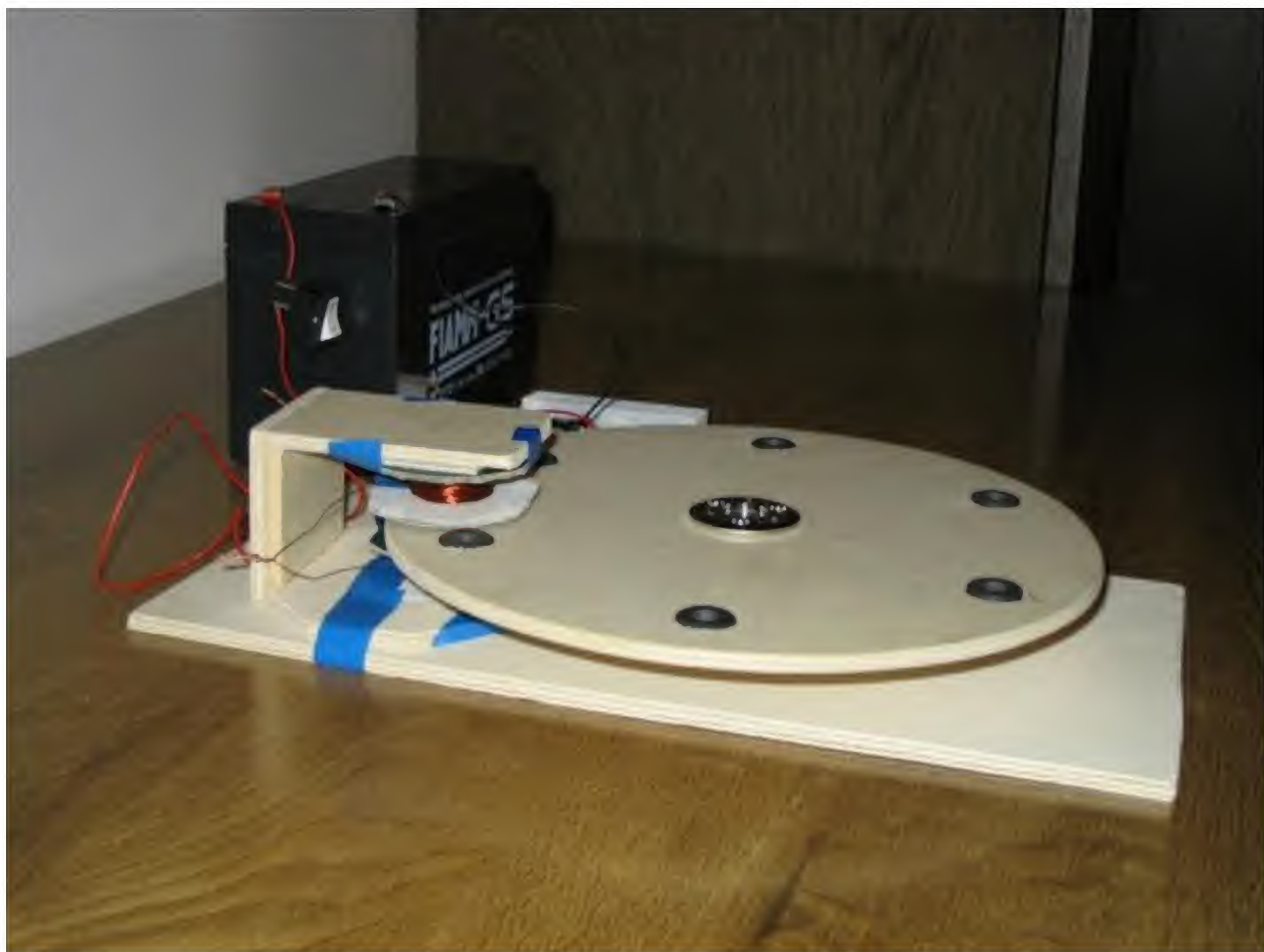


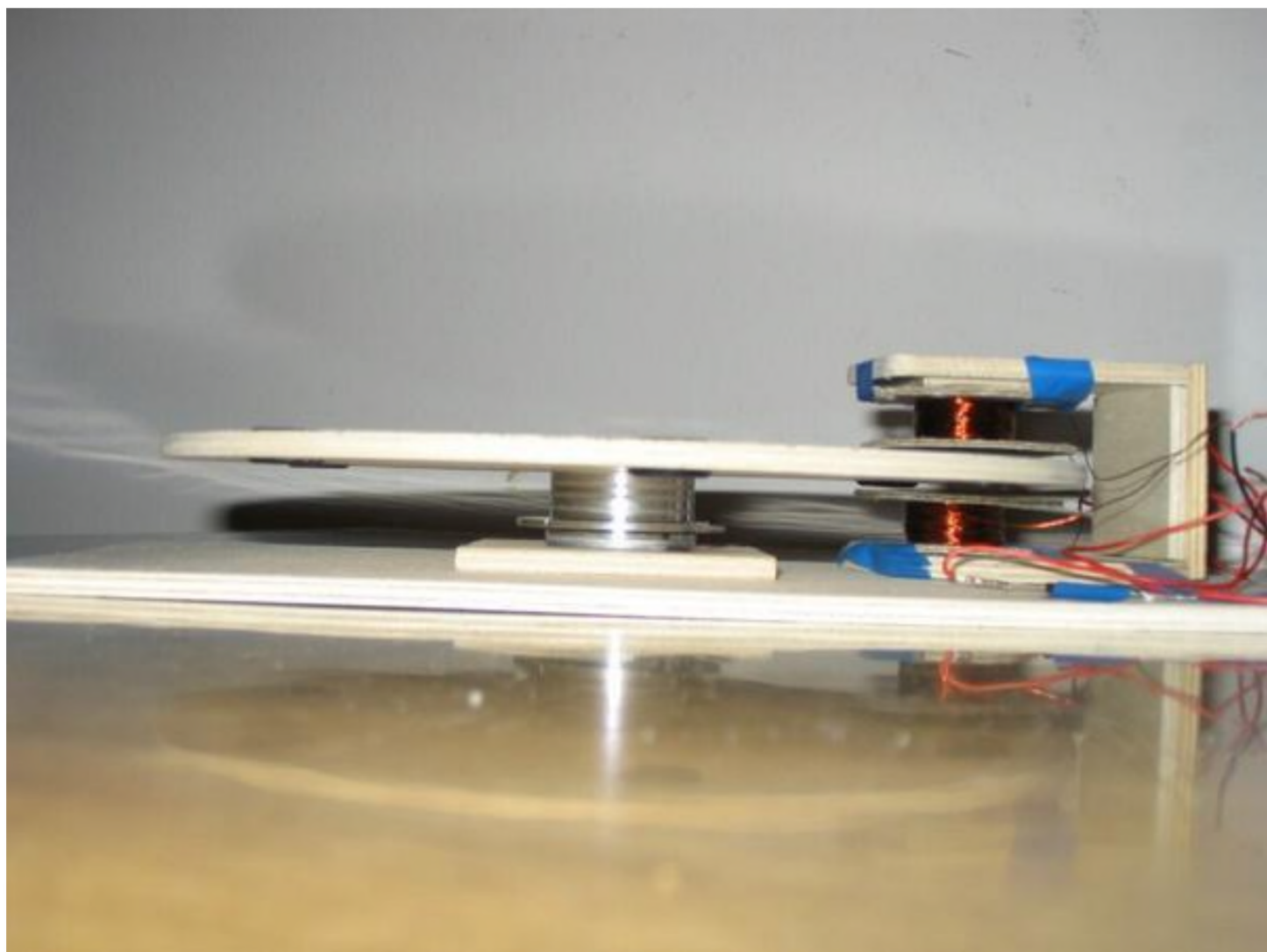


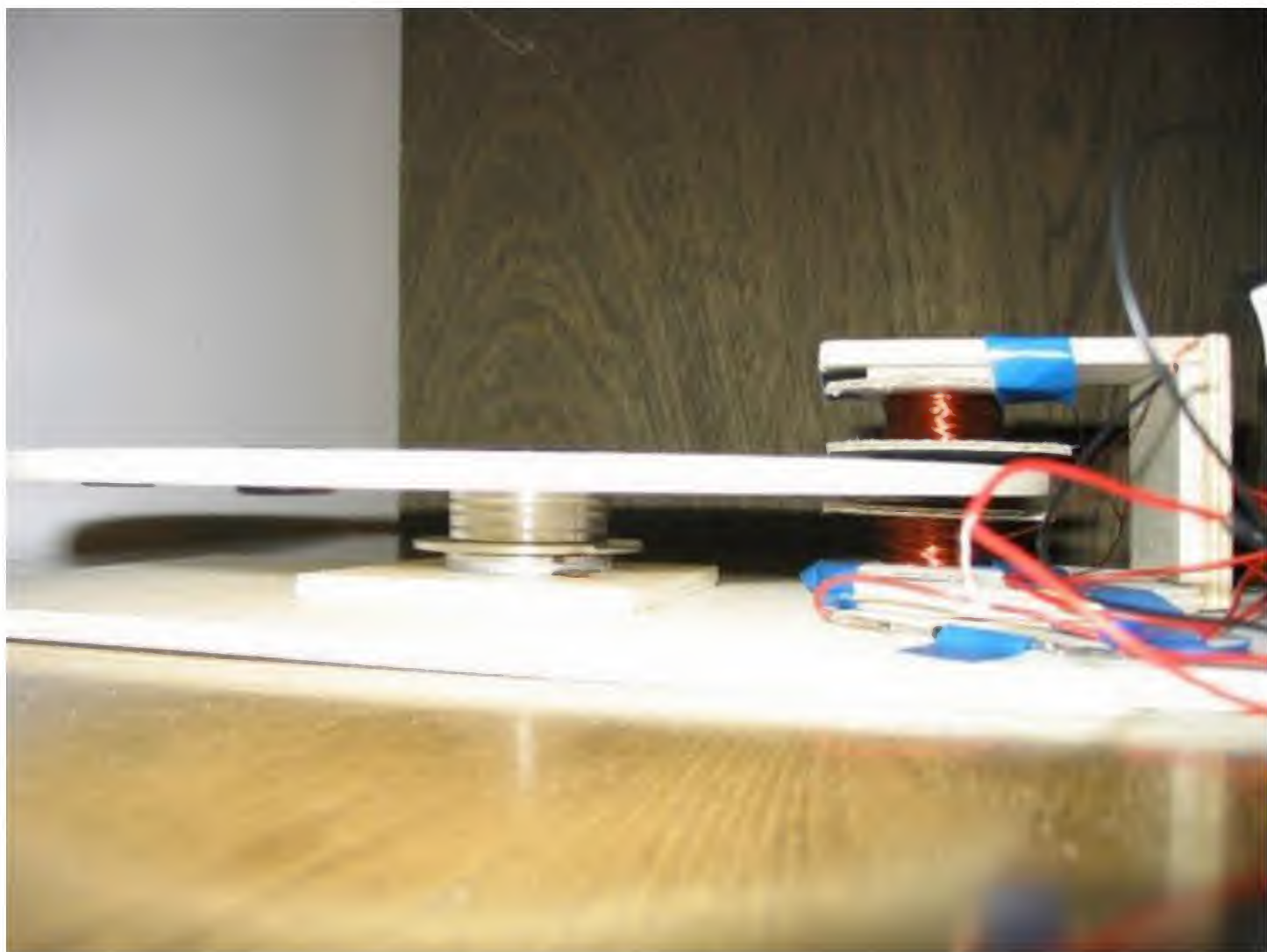


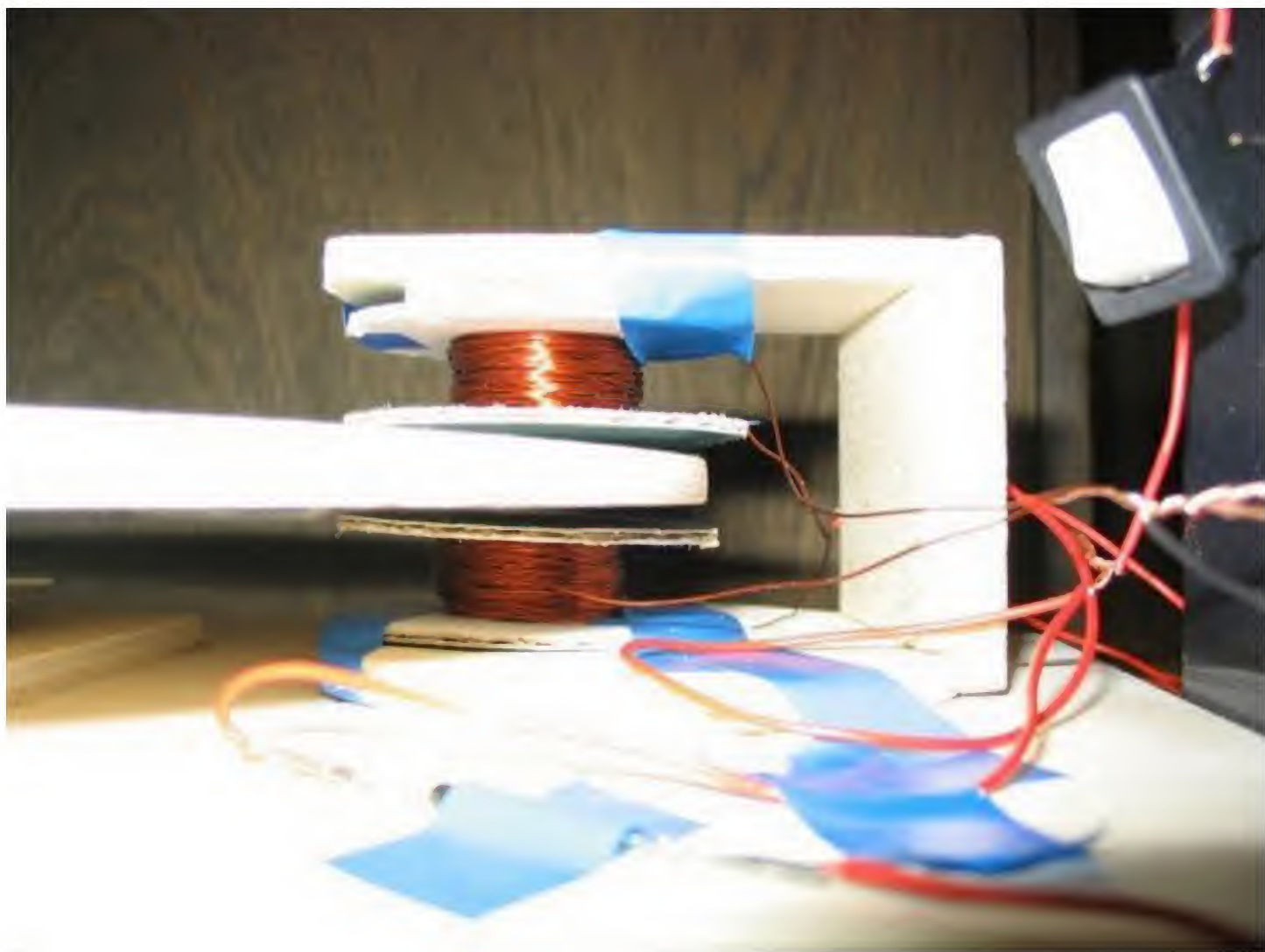




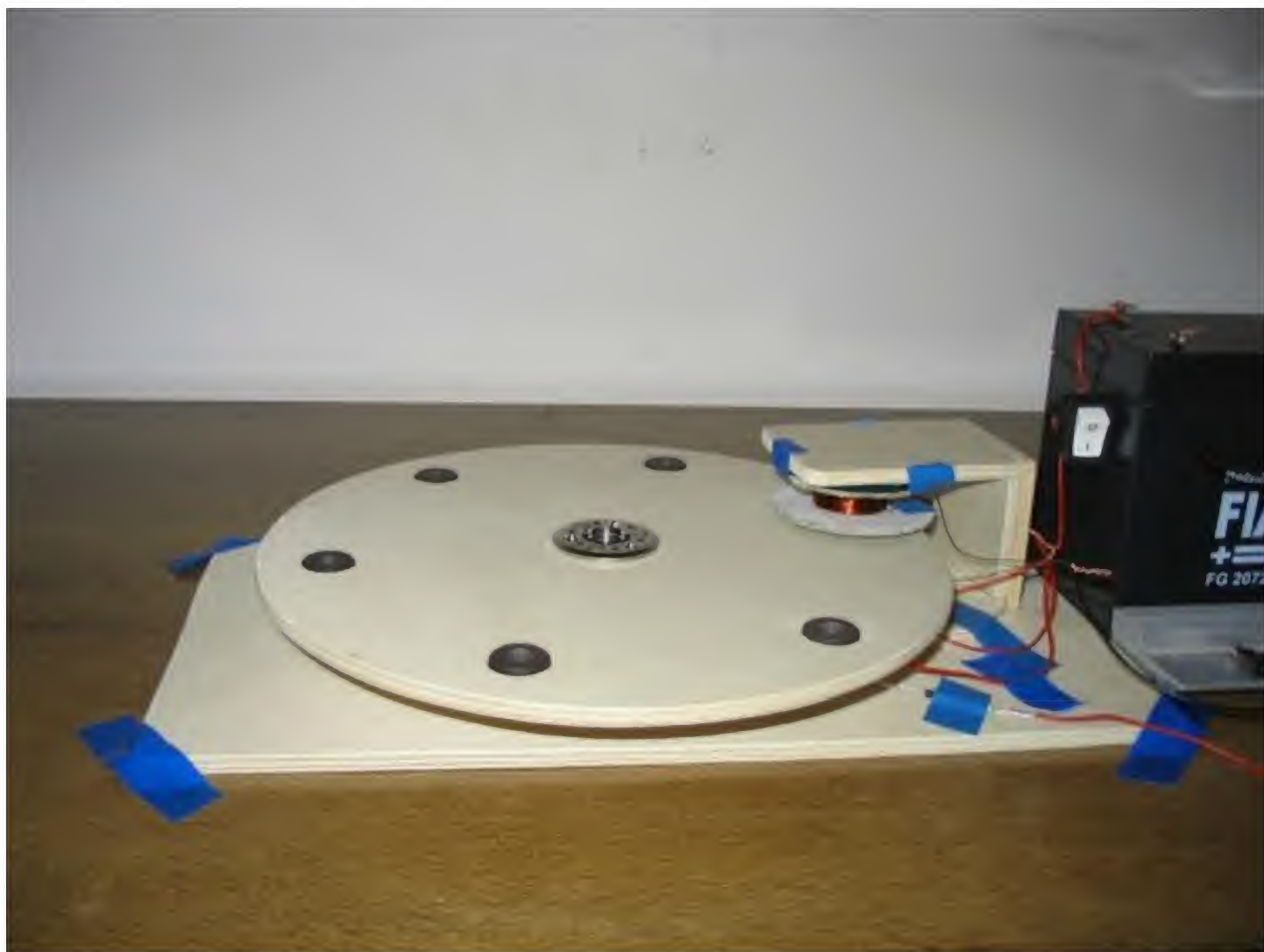






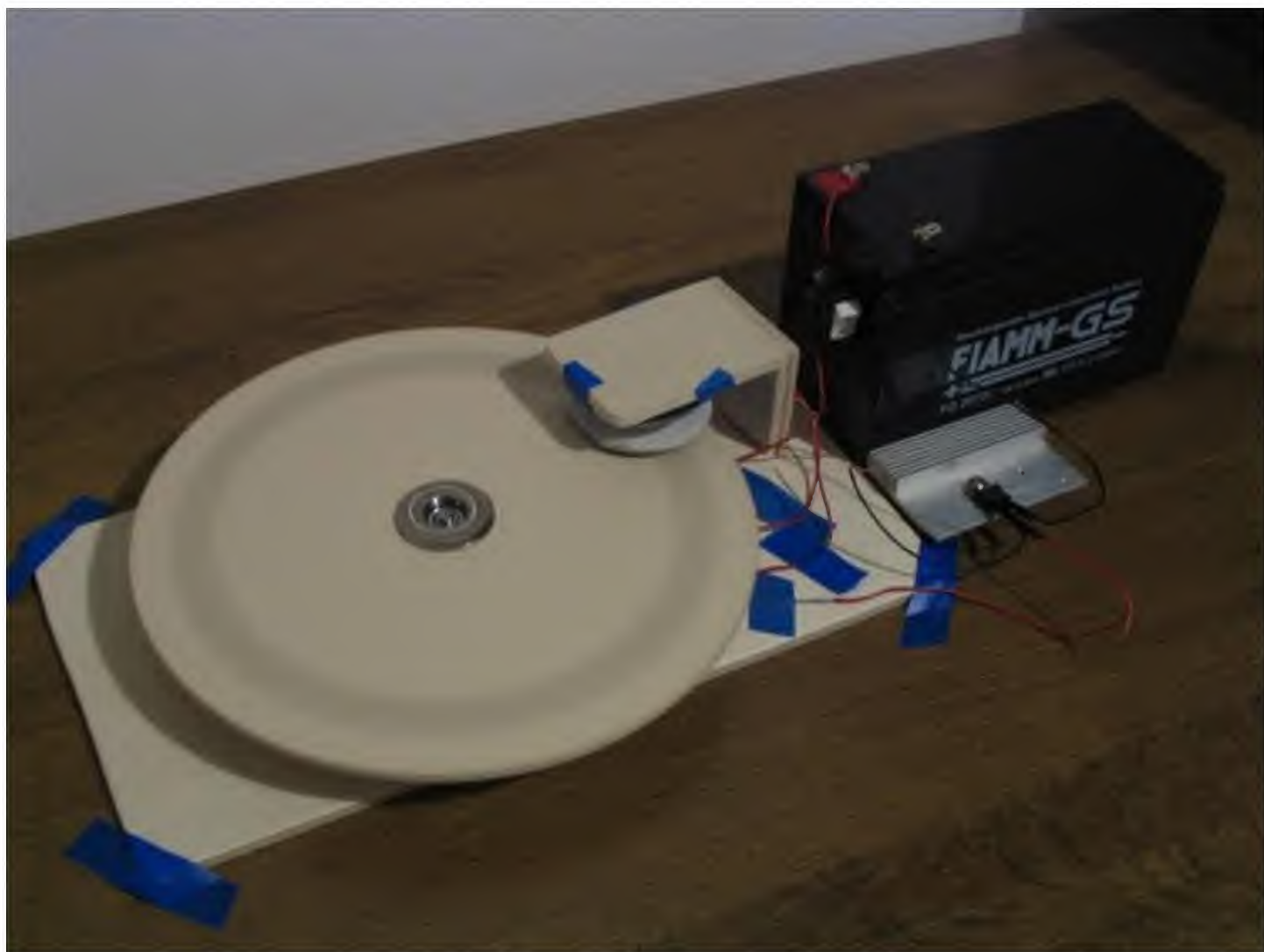




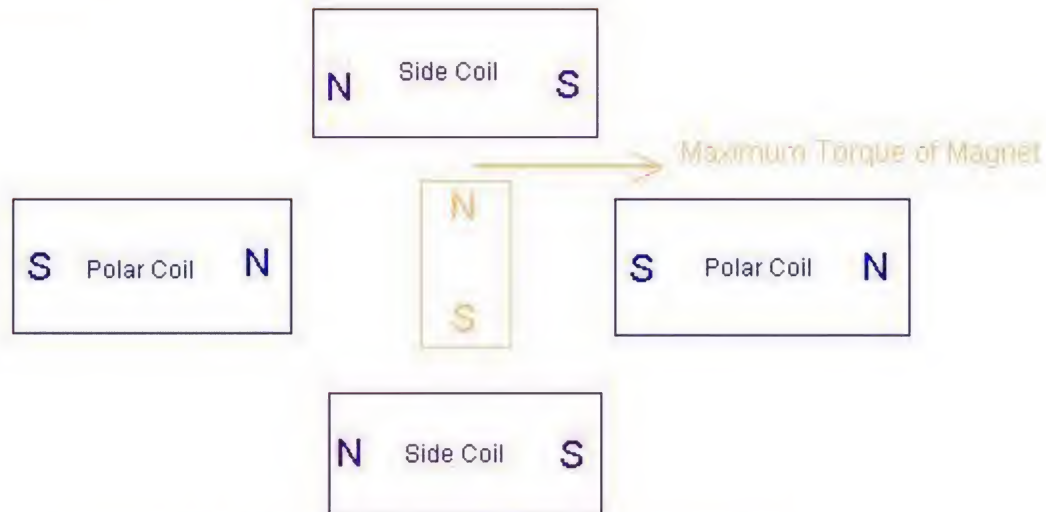






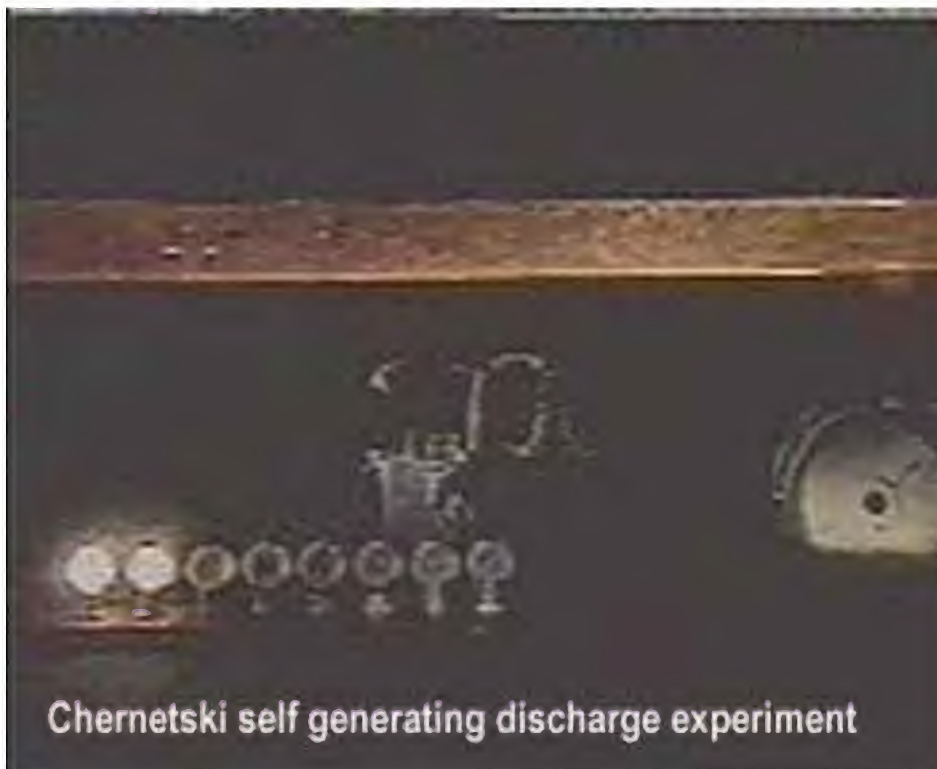


Field Coils have Magnetic Compression;
whereby all the closest poles of the coils are identical
on each side



Turning Off Polar Coils results in a opposite
weaker counterclockwise torque on magnet rotor

Normal Side Coil Action is Attraction for 1st 90 degrees of Movement/ Repulsion for 2nd 90 degrees of Movement. Polar Coils Override Side Coils normal action for addition of independent vectors, NOT the suspected subtraction that would be evident when each case is shown in isolation.





Chernetski self generating discharge experiment



Chernetski self generating discharge experiment

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- Figure 1.** Location of vectors of current's density \vec{j} , intensities of electric \vec{E} and magnetic \vec{H} fields in SG-discharge.
1-anode, 2-cathode, 3-plasma.
- Figure 2.** Shape of signal that was taking from one part of the load in the circuit of SG-discharge in high-frequency range (HF).

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- Figure 3.** Circuit of SG-discharge in HF-range.
A1 -- power supply
R0 -- charge resistance
C1 -- capacity that feeds the circuit
L1, L2 -- inductances
C2 -- capacity of the circuit
R1, R2 -- active resistances
V1 -- SG-discharge's lamp
V2 -- oscillograph C8-9A
- Figure 4.** Equivalent circuit of SG-discharge.
E0 -- electromotive force (EF) created by feeding source
C1, C2 -- capacities
L1, L2 -- inductances
R1, R2 -- active resistances
Rp1 -- plasma resistance
Im, In, Jm -- currents in circuit's branches

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- Figure 5.** Area of existence of stable oscillations in SG-discharge (conventional curve).
- Figure 6.** Experimental dependence of electrodes' erosion on the oscillations' amplitude.
- Figure 7.** Dependence of oscillations' frequency in SG-discharge on the capacity of condenser C2.

PAGE 90

Figure 8. Circuit of SG-discharge with the feeding from the sound (acoustic) generator

A₁ -- sound (acoustic) generator

A₂ -- Ruhmkorff coil

R₁, R₂, R₃ -- active resistances

C₁ -- capacity that feeds the circuit

V₁ -- SG-discharge's lamp

Figure 9. Circuit of SG-discharge in Hyper-Frequency (HPF) range

A₁ -- power supply

C₂ -- variable (adjustable) Scapacity

R₁ -- charge resistance

V₁ -- lamps of SG-discharge

R₂ -- load resistances

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Figure 10. Resonance frequencies that correspond to human power centers

1-7 -- conditional number of power centers located along the vertebral column from bottom to top

I -- normal curve

II -- deviation from the curve during the center's excitement

III -- deviation from the curve during the depressed center

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Figure 11. Dependence of the longitude of wheat sprout I on the exposition's time T during the radiation

1 -- by the generator of SG-discharge

2 -- by human hands

PAGE 93

Figure 12. For the calculation of magnetic-gradient transformer

1 -- lamina from the semi-conductor

2 -- cables

3 -- trajectory of electrons

4 -- trajectory of holes

PAGE 94

Figure 13. Acceleration of plasma in the dissimilar magnetic field.

Figure 14. Distribution of vectors of the intensity of the electric field \vec{E} , the current density \vec{j} , the magnetic induction \vec{B} and its gradient ∇B , the velocity of flow \vec{u}_0 .

PAGE 95

Figure 15. Combined system

- 1 -- coaxial resonator
- 2 -- cathodes
- 3 -- circular anode
- 4 -- circular isolator
- 5 -- electrode
- 6 -- magnetic coils
- 7 -- magnetic conductor
- 8 -- outlet of the hyper-frequency energy
- N -- north magnetic pole
- S -- south magnetic pole

PAGE 96

Figure 16. For the calculation of the mechanism of changing of substances' structure in magnetic fields.

- 1 -- initial orbit of electron
- 2 -- displaced orbit
- 3 -- atom nucleus
- Δr -- change of the orbit's radius

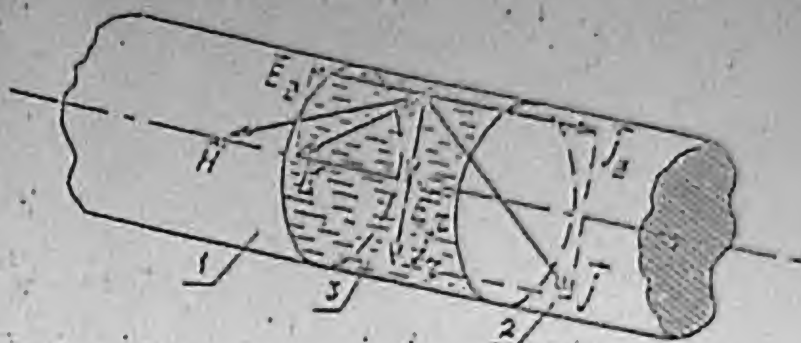


Рис. 1. Расположение векторов плотности тока \vec{J} , напряженностей электрического \vec{E} и магнитного \vec{H} полей в СГ-разряде :
1 - анод , 2 - катод , 3 - плазма

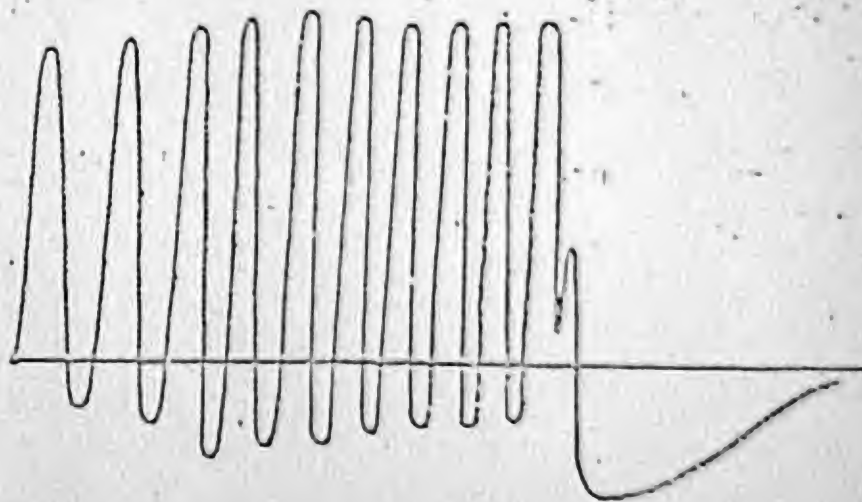


Рис. 2. Форма сигнала, снятого с части сопротивлений нагрузки в цепи СГ-разряда в ВЧ-диапазоне

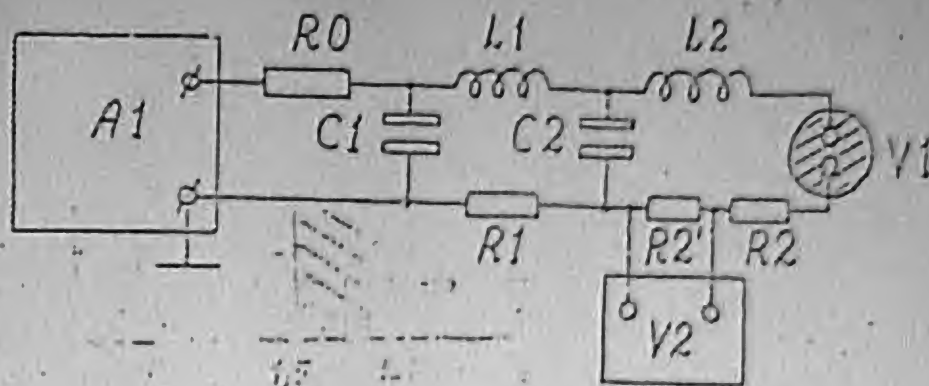


Рис. 3. Схема СГ-разряда в ВЧ-диапазоне:

$A1$ - блок питания, $R0$ - зарядное сопротивление, $C1$ - питающая схему емкость, $L1, L2$ - индуктивности, $C2$ - емкость схемы, активные сопротивления, $V1$ - лампа СГ-разряда, $V2$ - осциллограф СС-9А

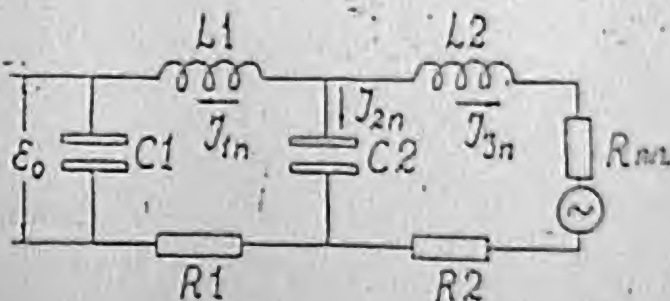


Рис. 4. Эквивалентная схема СГ-разряда:

E_0 - эдс, создаваемая источником питания, $C1, C2$ - емкости, $L1, L2$ - индуктивности, $R1, R2$ - активные сопротивления, $R_{пл}$ - сопротивление плазмы, J_{1n}, J_{2n}, J_{3n} - токи в ветвях схемы

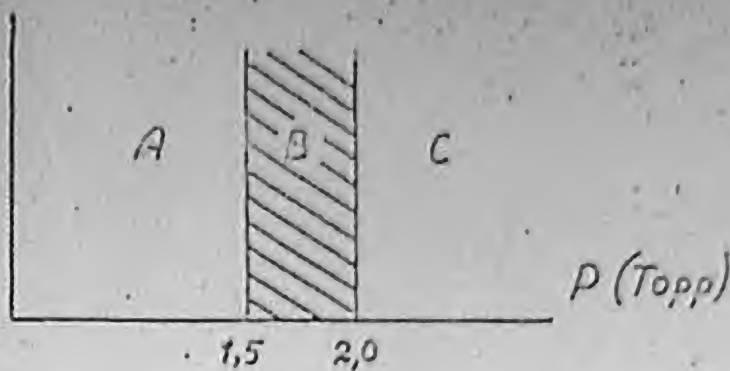


Рис. 5 Область существования устойчивых колебаний в
CG-разряде (кривая условная)

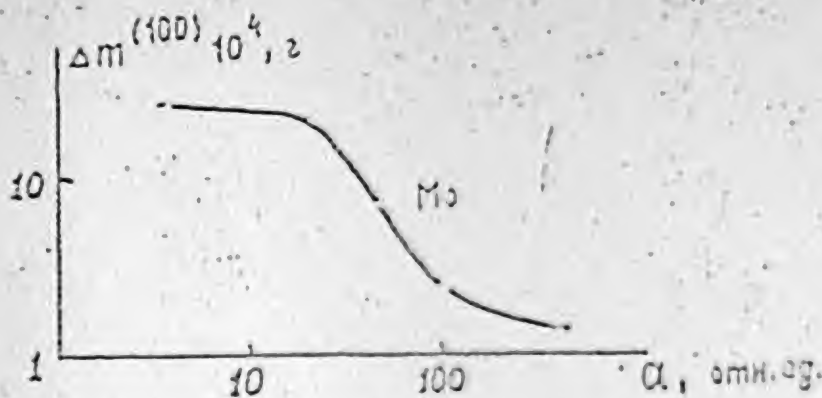


Рис. 6 Экспериментальная зависимость эрозии электродов
от амплитуды колебаний.

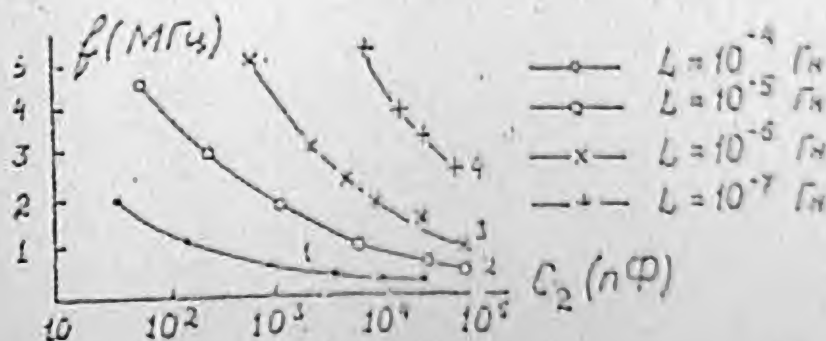


Рис. 7 Зависимость частоты колебаний в CG-разряде от
емкости конденсатора C_2

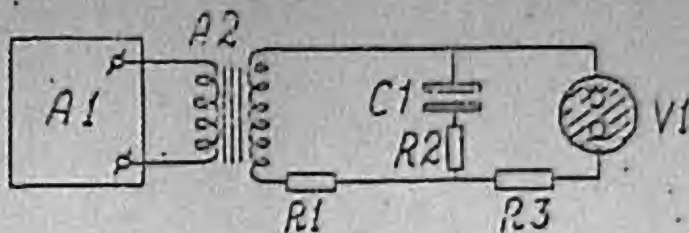


Рис. 8. Схема СГ-разряда с питанием от звукового генератора:
 А1 - звуковой генератор, А2 - катушка Румкорфа,
 R1, R2, R3 - активные сопротивления, C1 - емкость,
 питающая схему, V1 - лампа СГ-разряда

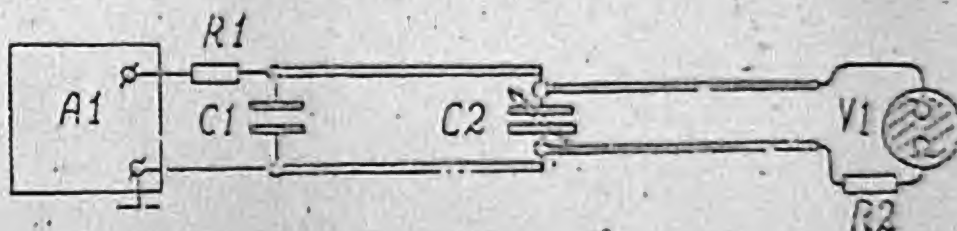


Рис. 9. Схема СГ-разряда в СВЧ-диапазоне:
 А1 - блок питания, C1 - питающая схему емкость,
 C2 - подстроечная емкость, R1 - зарядное сопротивление,
 V1 - лампы СГ-разряда, R2 - сопротивление нагрузки

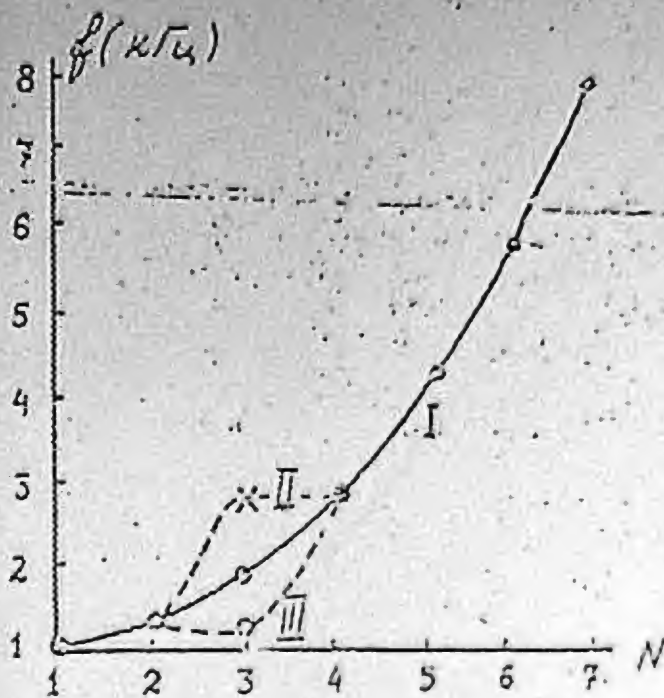


Рис. 10 . Резонансные частоты, соответствующие энергетическим центрам человека:
 I-7 - условные номера энергетических центров, расположенных вдоль позвоночника сверху вниз,
 I - нормальная кривая,
 II - отклонение от кривой при возбуждении центра,
 III - отклонение от кривой при подавлении центра.

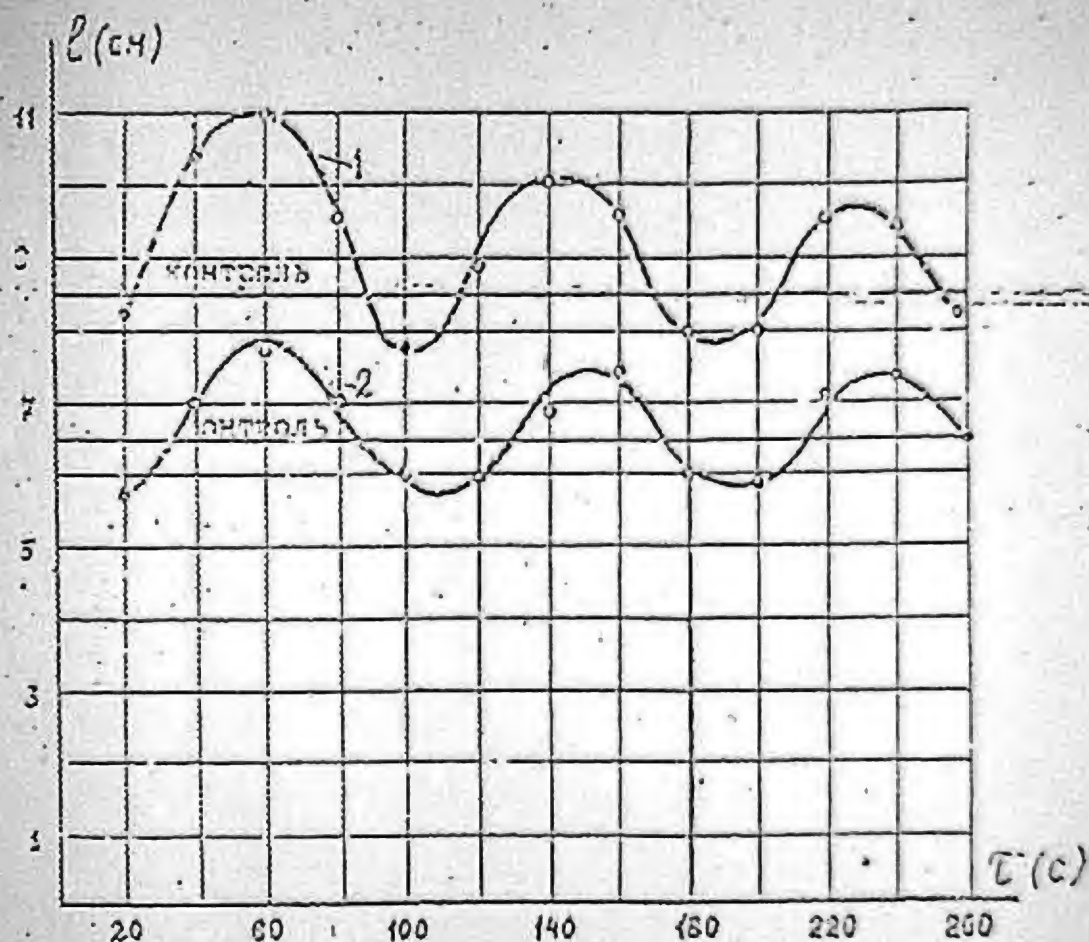


Рис. II. Зависимость длины ростков пшеницы l от времени экспозиции T при облучении :
 1 - генератором СВ-разряда,
 2 - руками человека

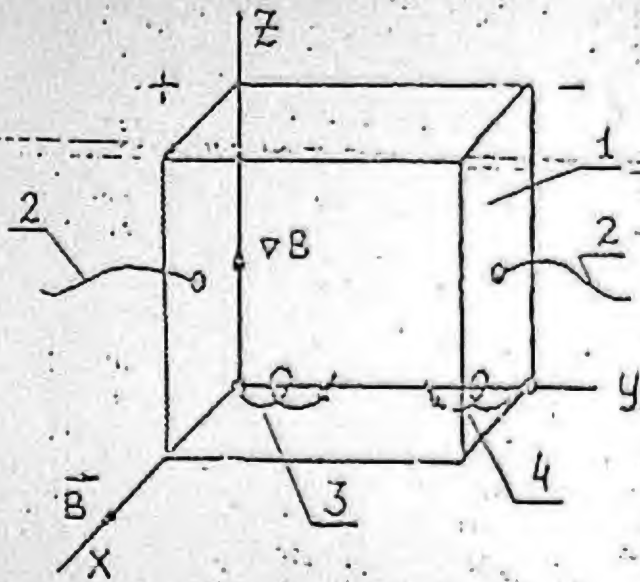


Рис. 12. К расчету магнитно-градиентного преобразователя:

1 - пластинка из полупроводника, 2 - электрода,

3 - траектория электронов, 4 - траектория дырок

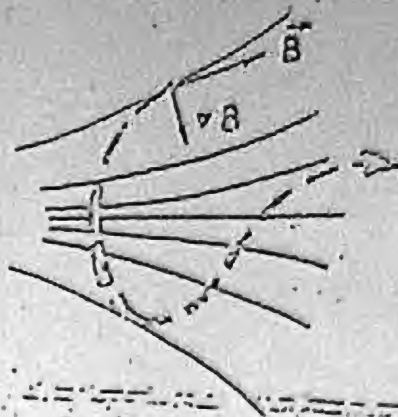


Рис. 13. Ускорение плазмы в неоднородном магнитном поле

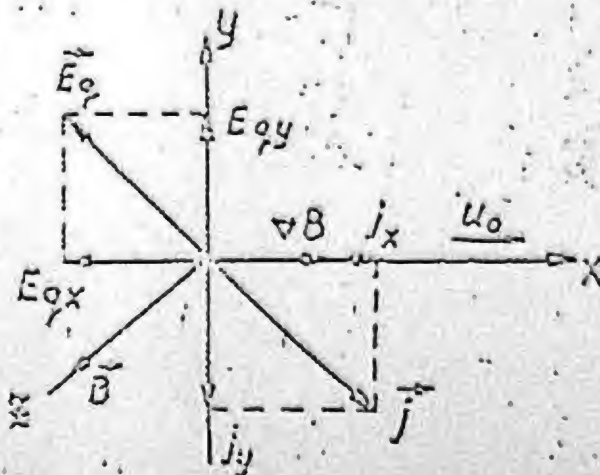


Рис. 14. Распределение векторов напряженности электрического поля \vec{E} , плотности тока \vec{j} , магнитной индукции \vec{B} и ее градиента ∇B , скорости потока \vec{U}_0 .

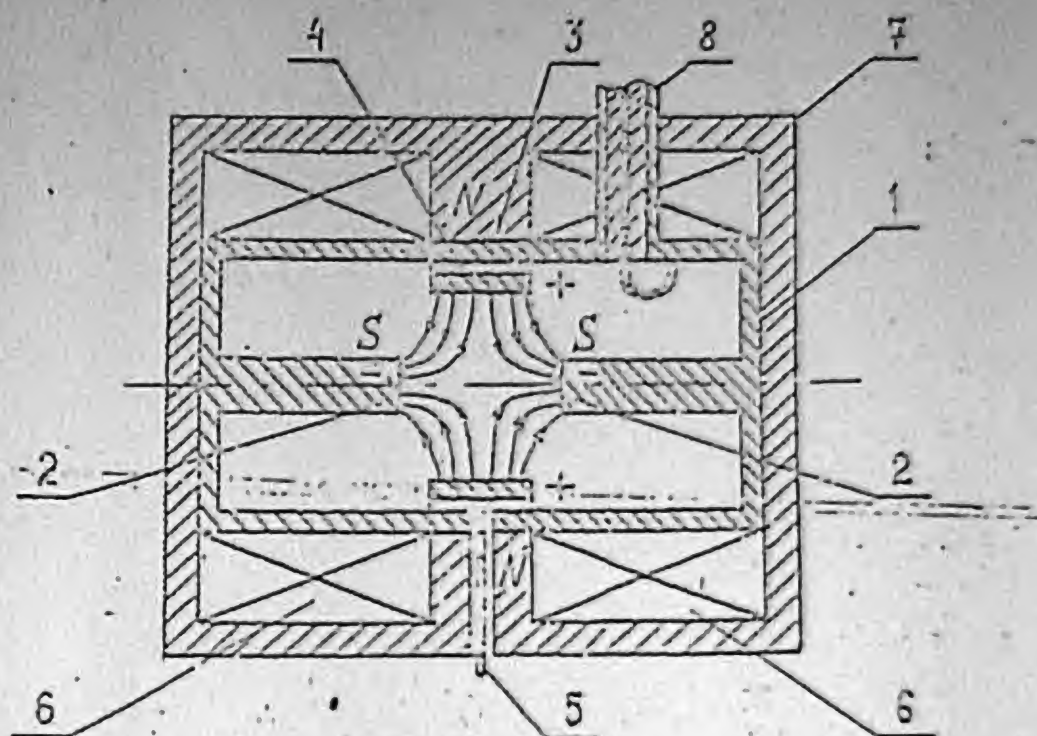


Рис. 15. Комбинированная система:

1 - коаксиальный резонатор, 2 - катоды,
3 - кольцевой анод, 4 - кольцевой изолятор
5 - электрод, 6 - магнитные катушки, 7 - магнит-
топровод, 8 - вывод СВЧ-энергии, N, S -соответ-
ственно северный и южный полюса магнита

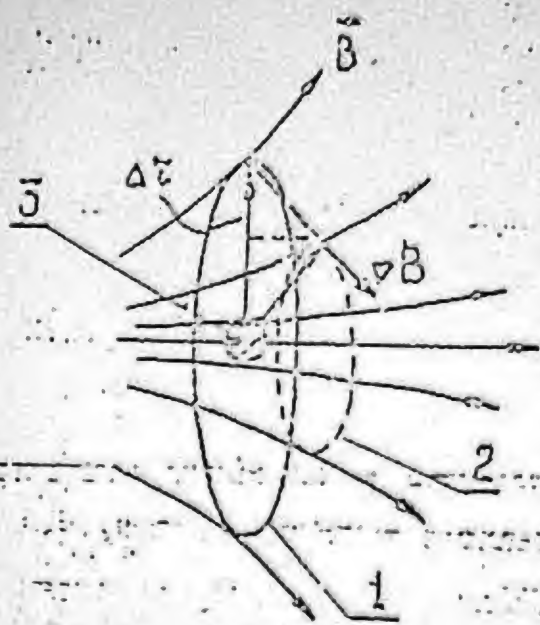
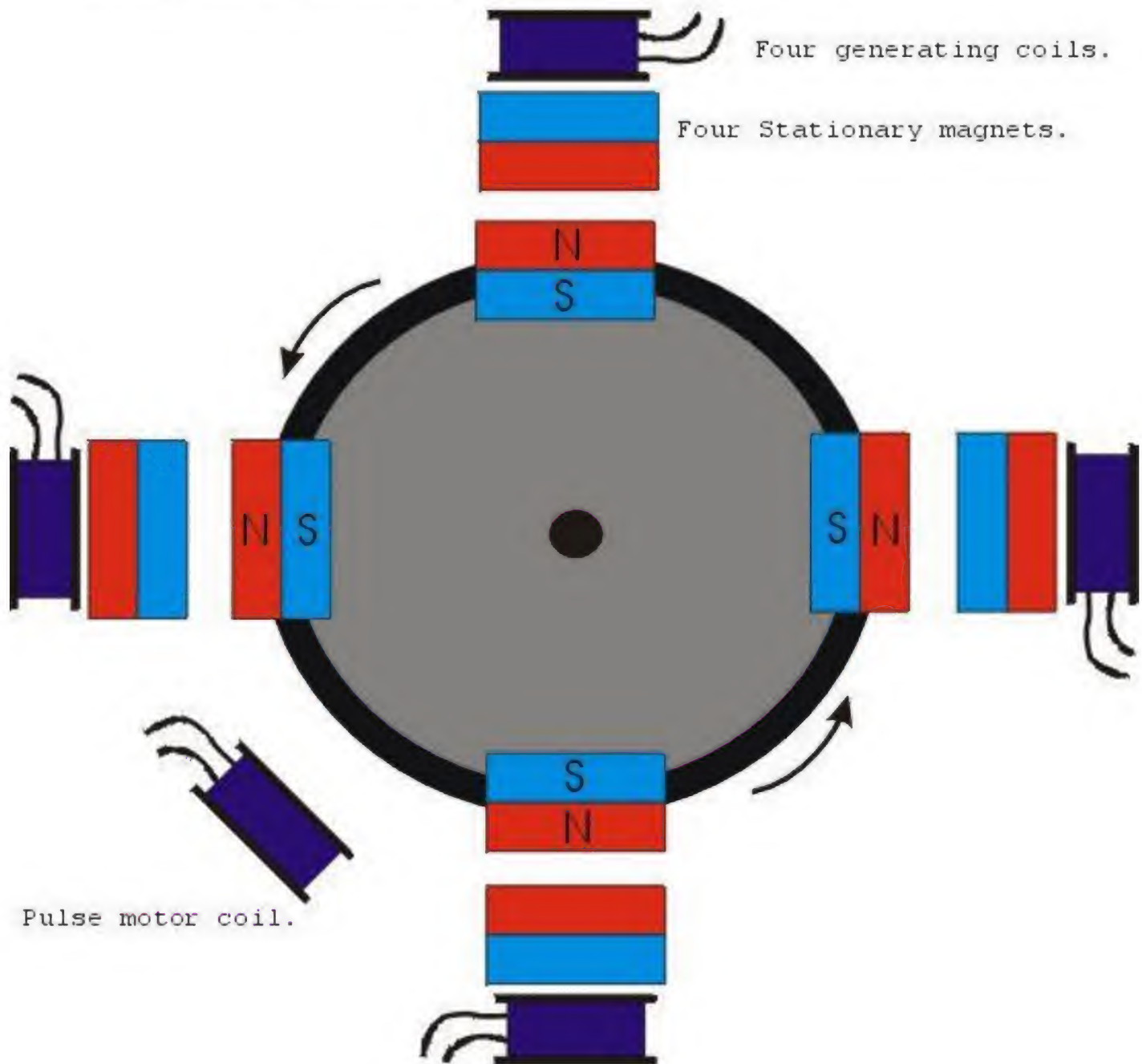


Рис. 16. К расчету механизма изменения структуры вещества в магнитных полях:

1 - исходная орбита электрона, 2 - смещенная орбита, 3 - ядро атома; Δr - изменение радиуса орбиты.

Utilizing the "backside" magnetic fluctuations for generating.
Turning force provided by a pulse motor coil.



The flux on the outside of the stationary magnets will move in and out as the spinning magnets attract and repel against the inside faces. The forces of attraction and repulsion balance out on the moving magnets, so there will be little turning force. The outer coils will generate current from the fluctuating field.





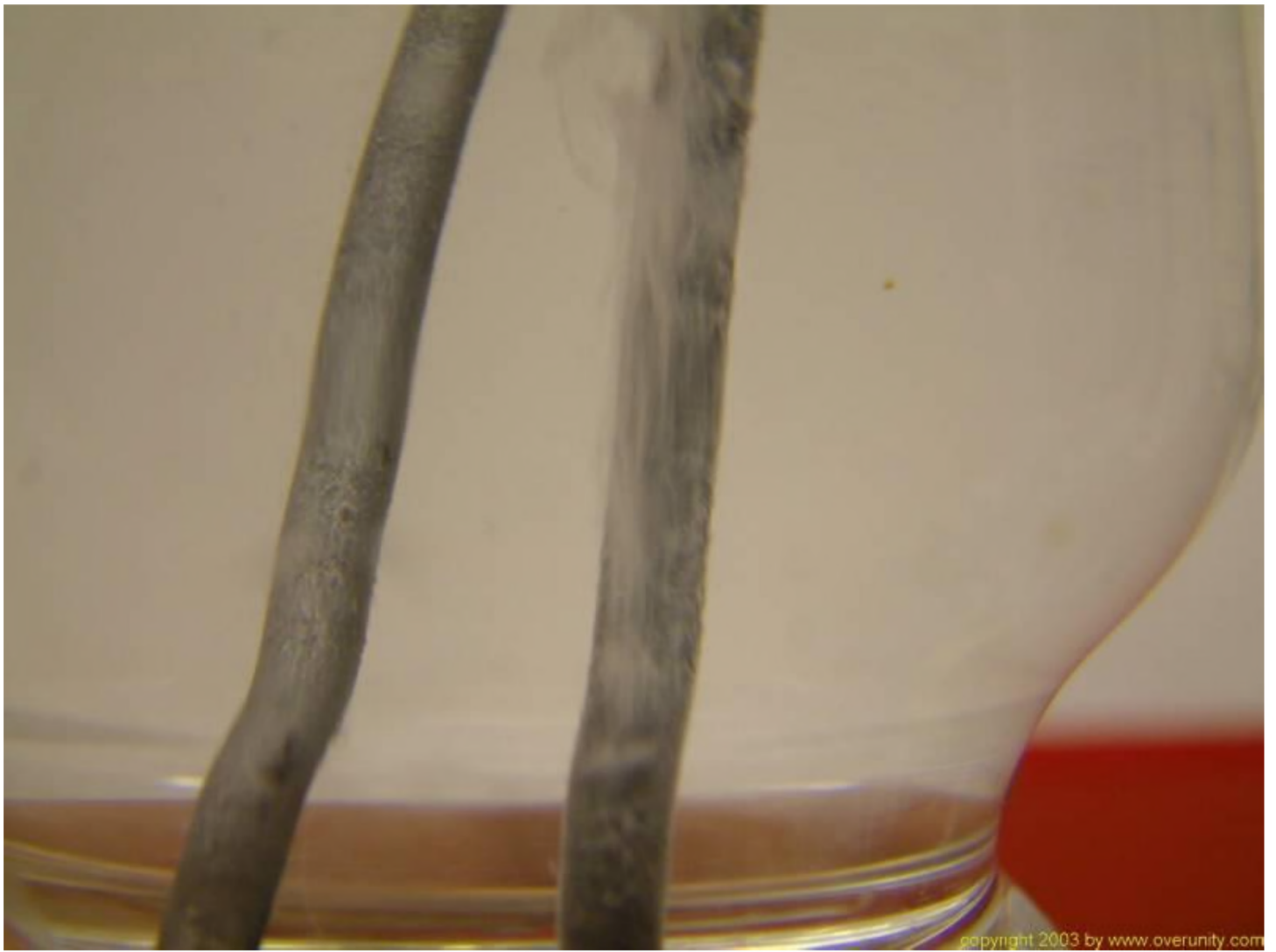
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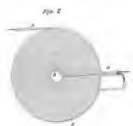
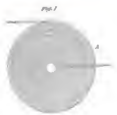
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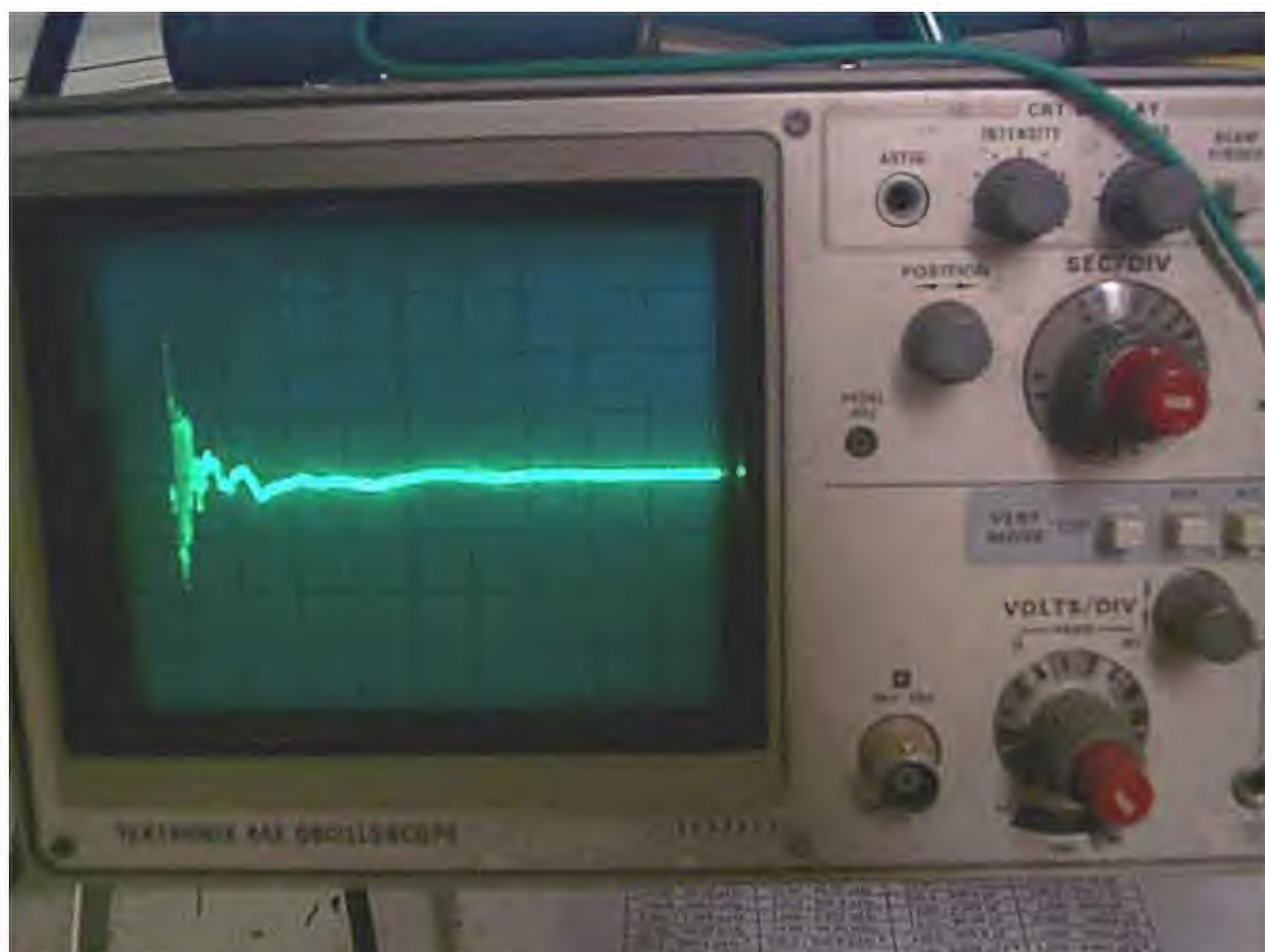


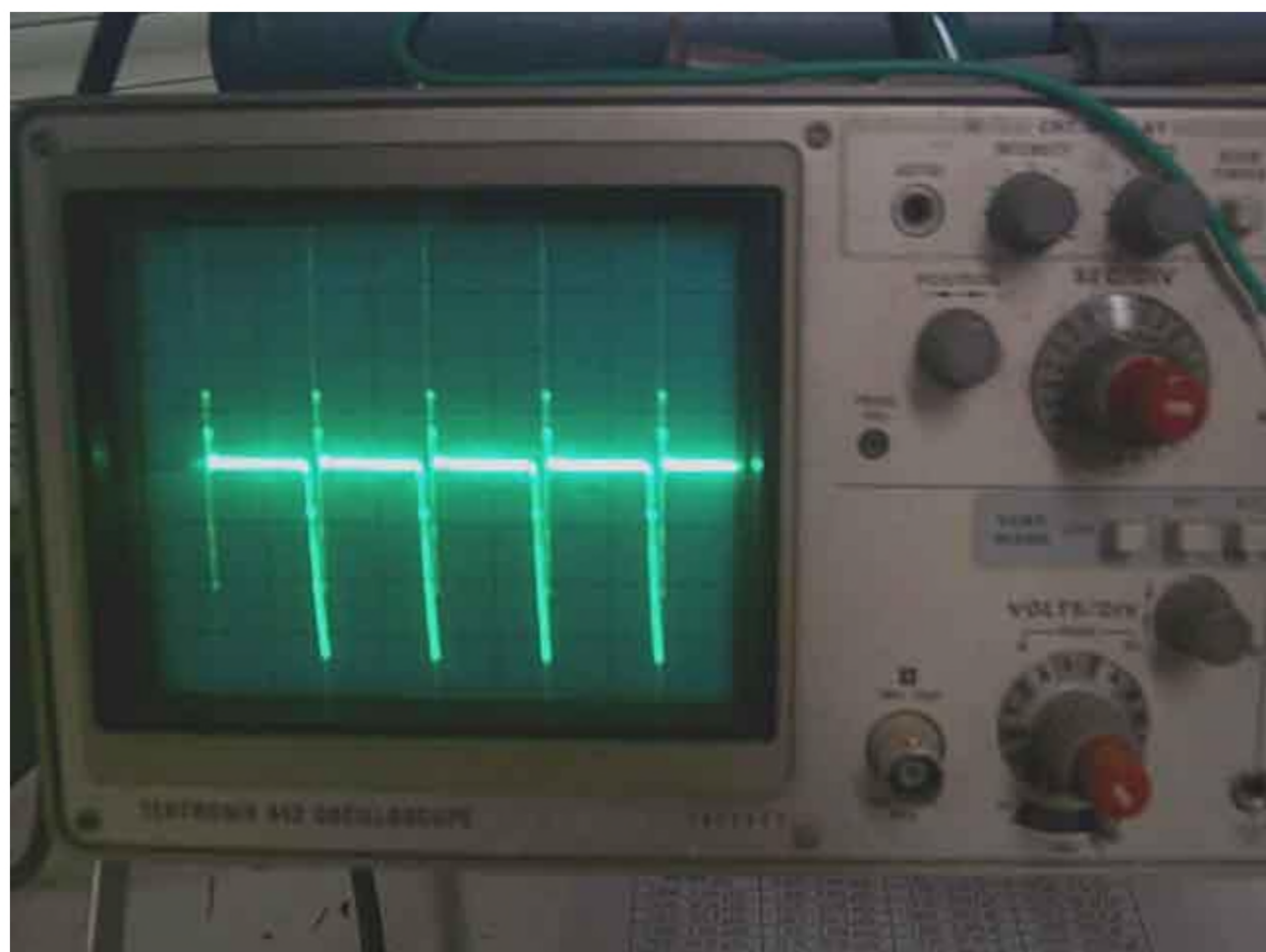


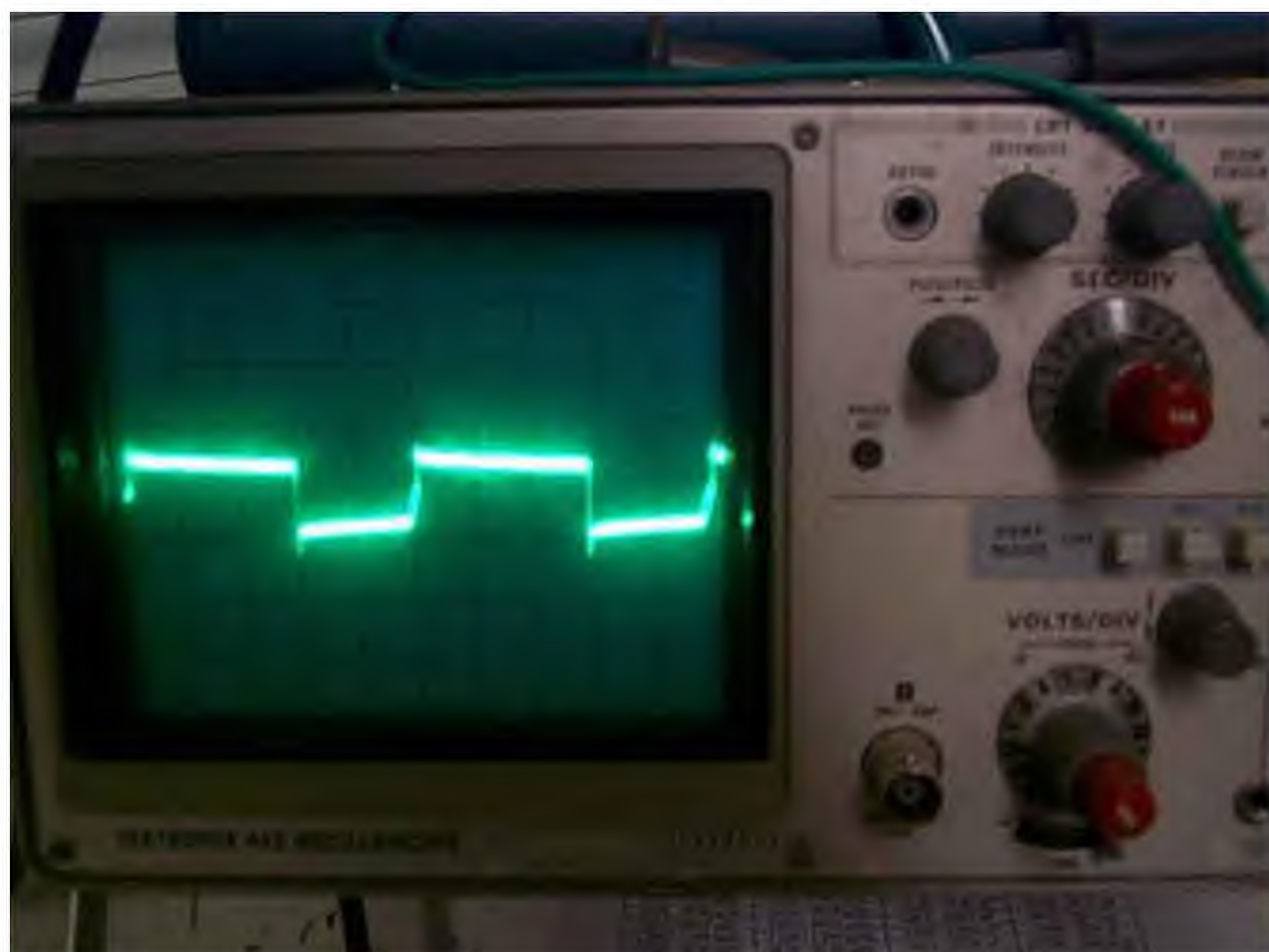
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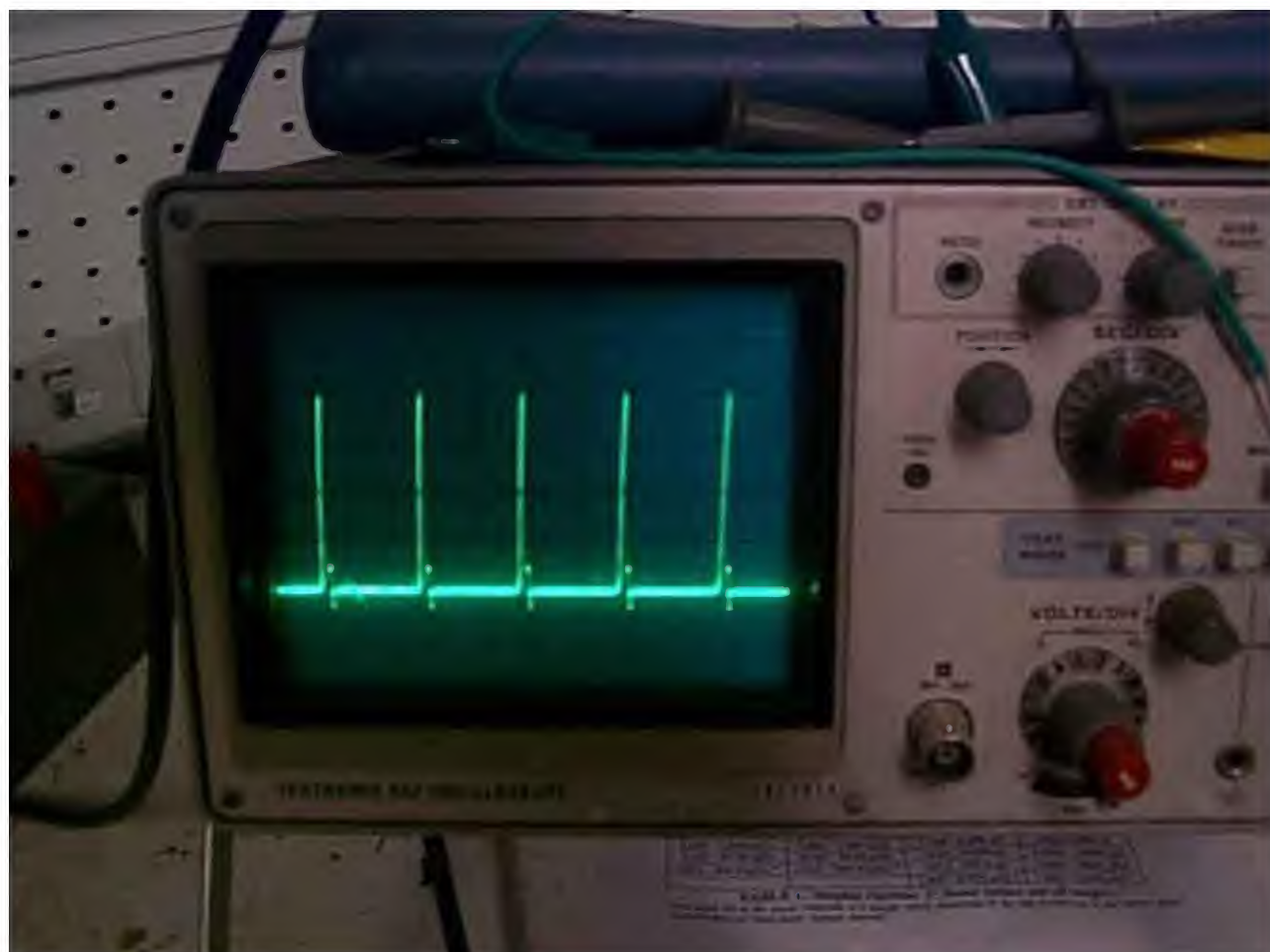
U.S. Patent
No. 6,112,349
Y. YEDLA
METHOD FOR ELECTRIC GENERATION
Patented Jan. 6, 1994

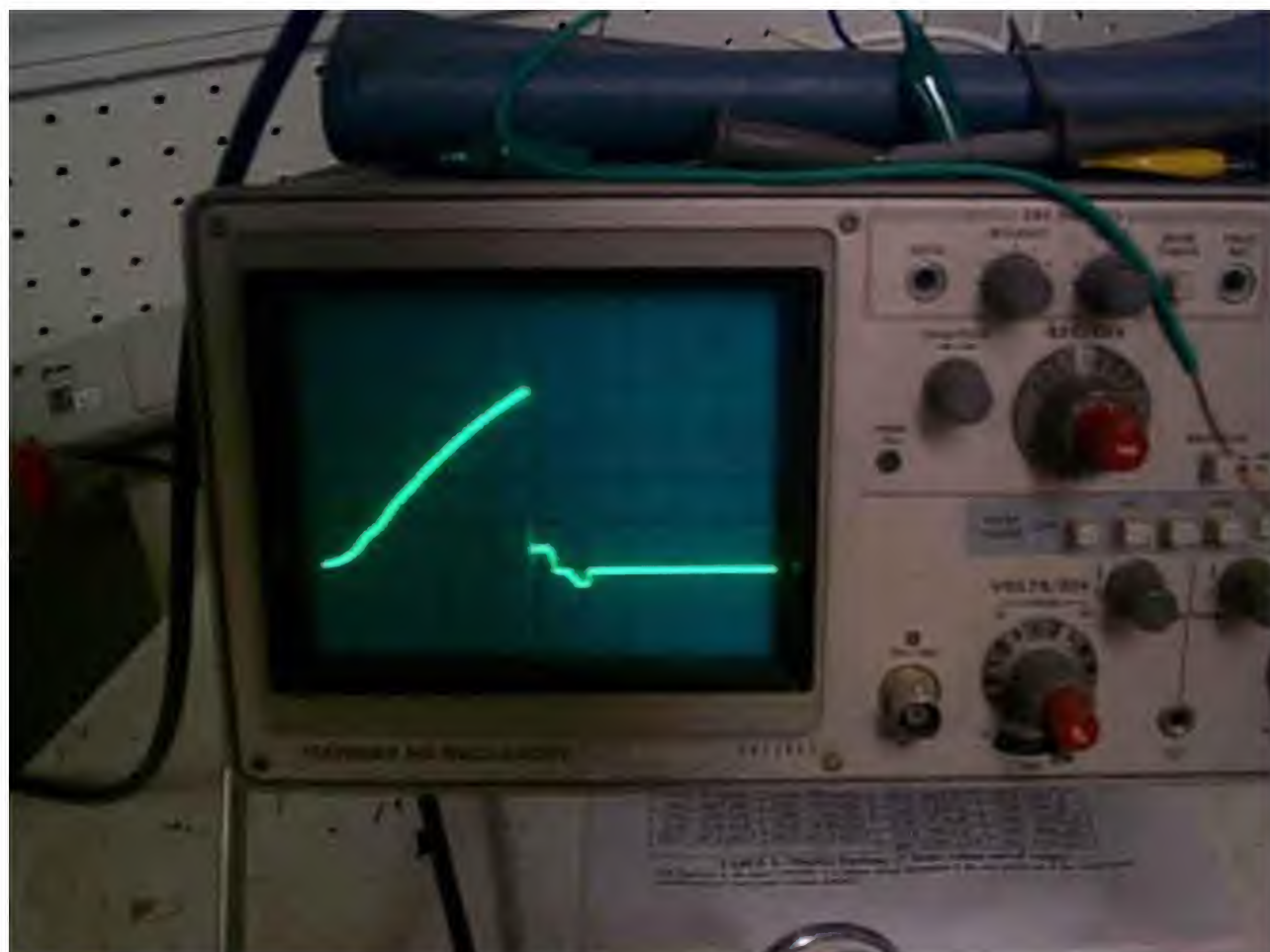












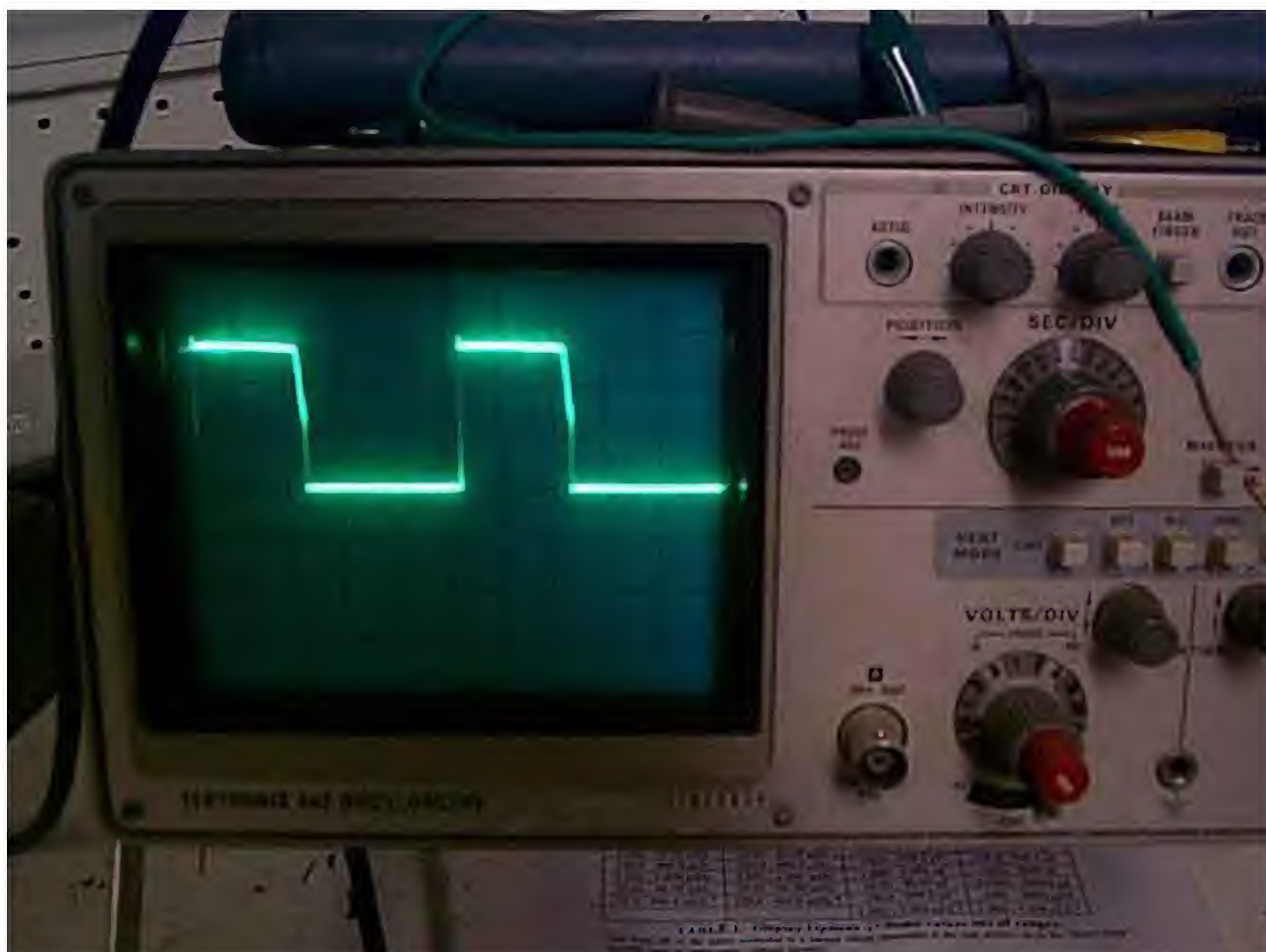
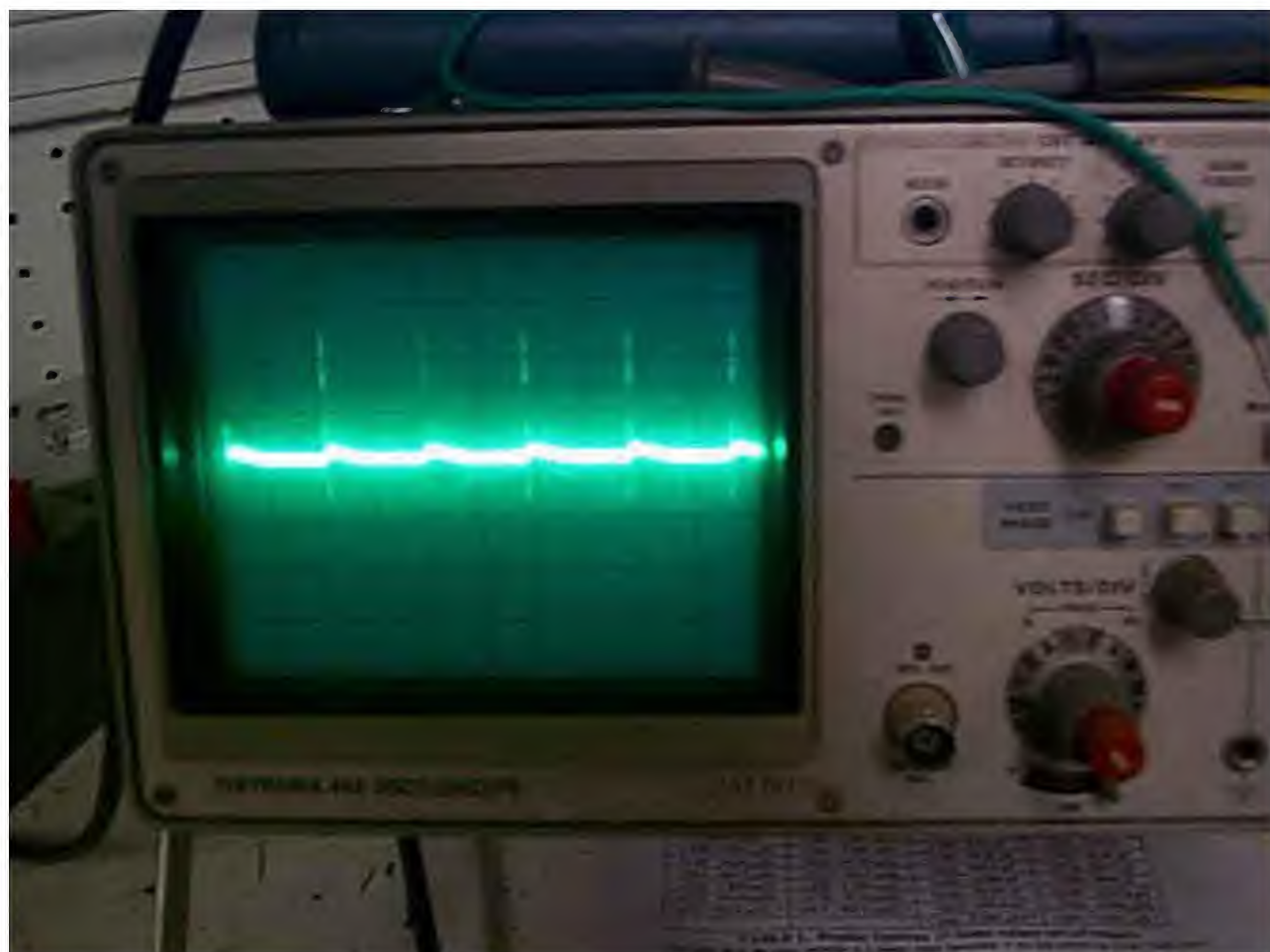
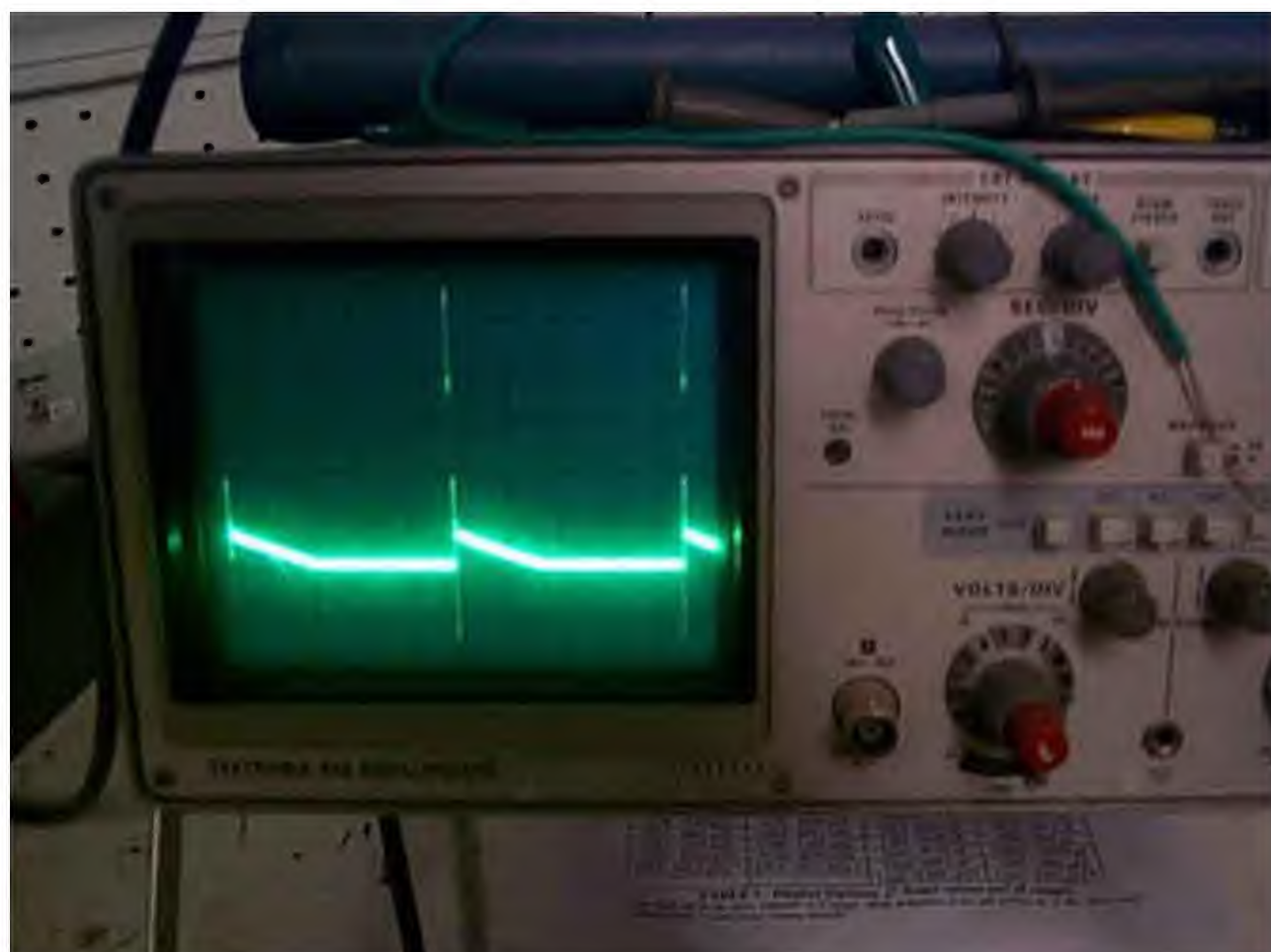
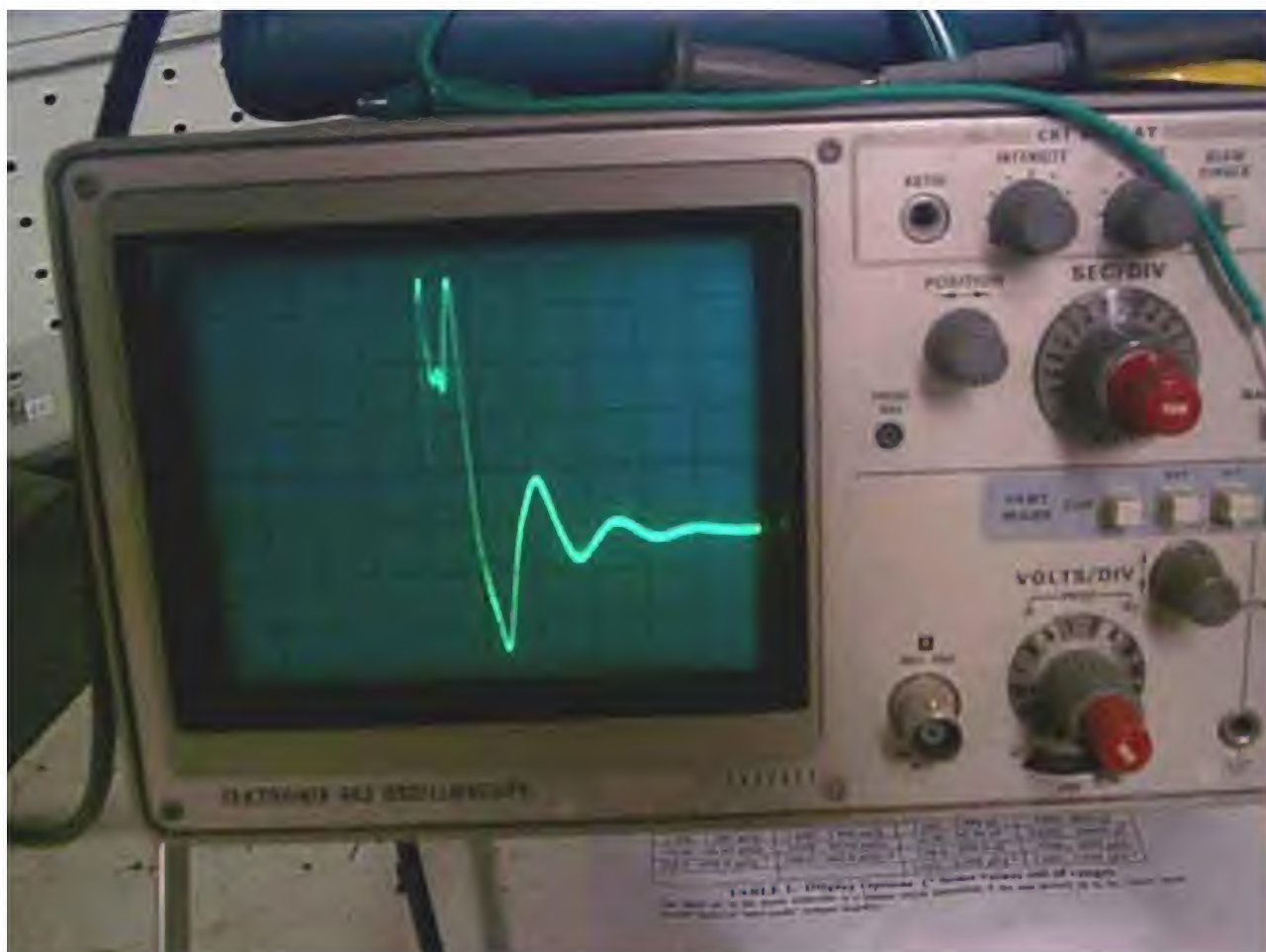


TABLE 1. Frequency response of the oscilloscope at various settings.

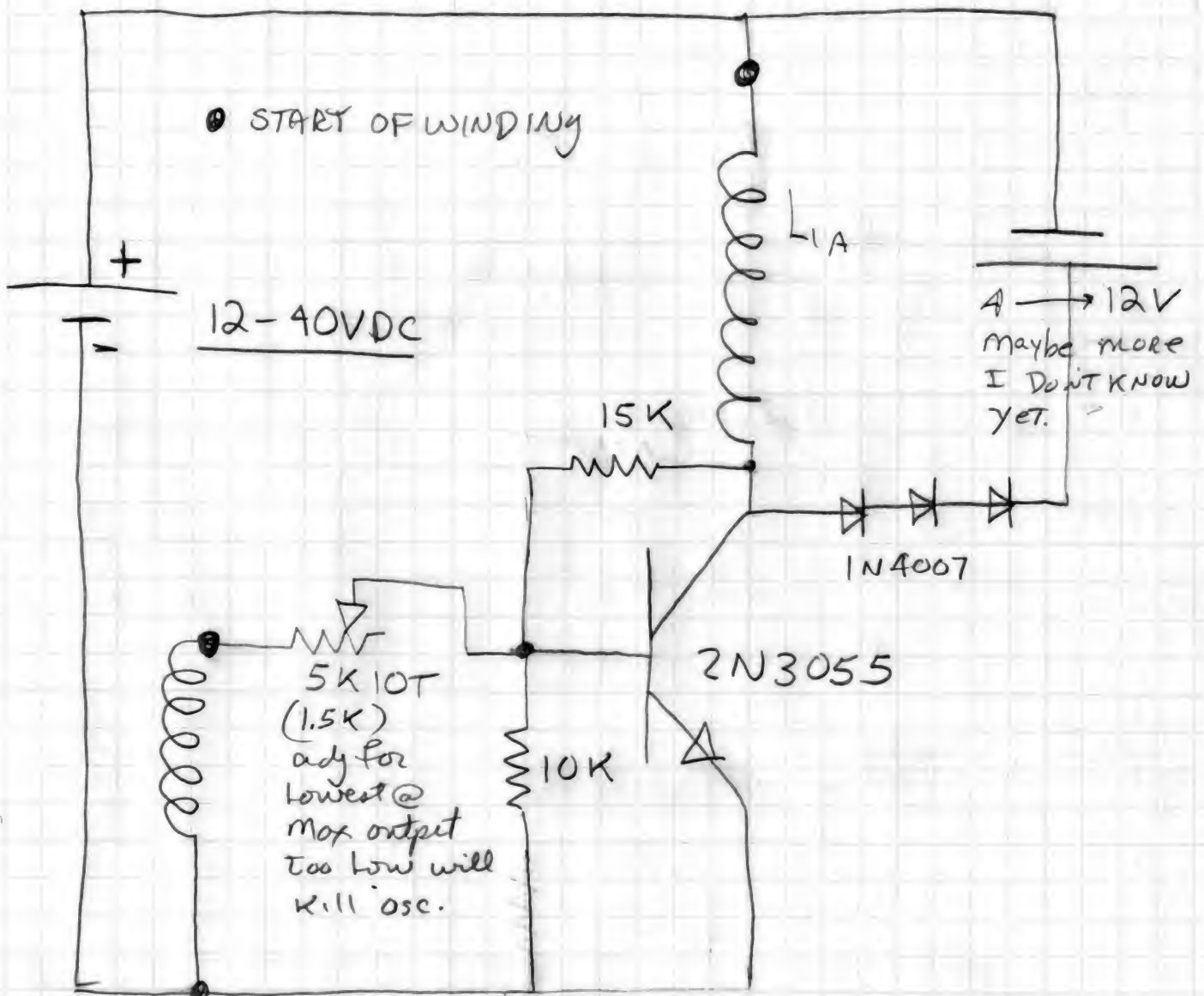
Setting	Frequency (Hz)	Amplitude (V)
100 kHz	100	1.0
	200	0.8
	500	0.5
	1000	0.3
10 kHz	1000	1.0
	2000	0.8
	5000	0.5
	10000	0.3
1 kHz	10000	1.0
	20000	0.8
	50000	0.5
	100000	0.3







L_1, L_2 Bifilar wound on $\frac{1}{2}$ " core form
SOFT IRON wire in middle.



Solid State Back EMF Battery Charger

By Ossie Callanan

Parts List

Q1 = 2N3055

D1 = 1N4004

D2 = 1N4004

R1 = 10 Kohm 1/2 Watt

T1 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 2 Amp - 240V:24V

B1 = 12 Volt - Any Battery

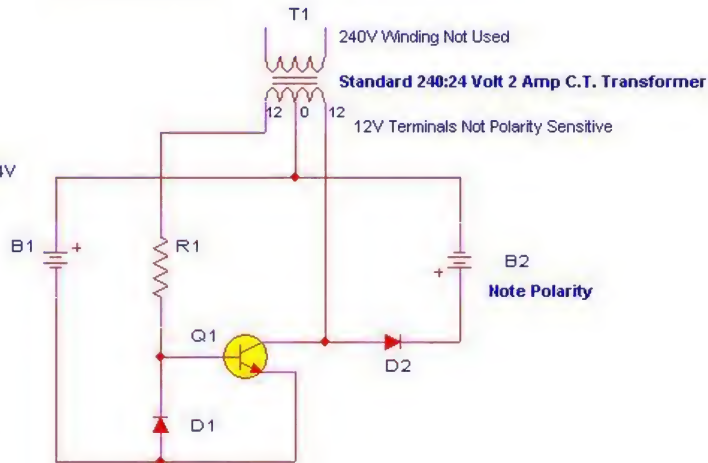
B2 = 12 Volt, 4.2 A/H, Lead Acid

Notes

B2 will charge at the rate of 0.1 Volt per hour.

Circuit current draw is only 100 milliamps from B1.

Circuit will work with any centre tapped or bifilar wound coil from 100-500 turns on any type of core, even air.



Solid State Back EMF Battery Charger II

By Ossie Callanan

Parts List

Q1 = 2N3055, Q2 = 2N2955

D1-D4 = 1N4004

R1, R2 = 10 Kohm 1/2 Watt

T1, T2 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 2 Amp - 240V:24V

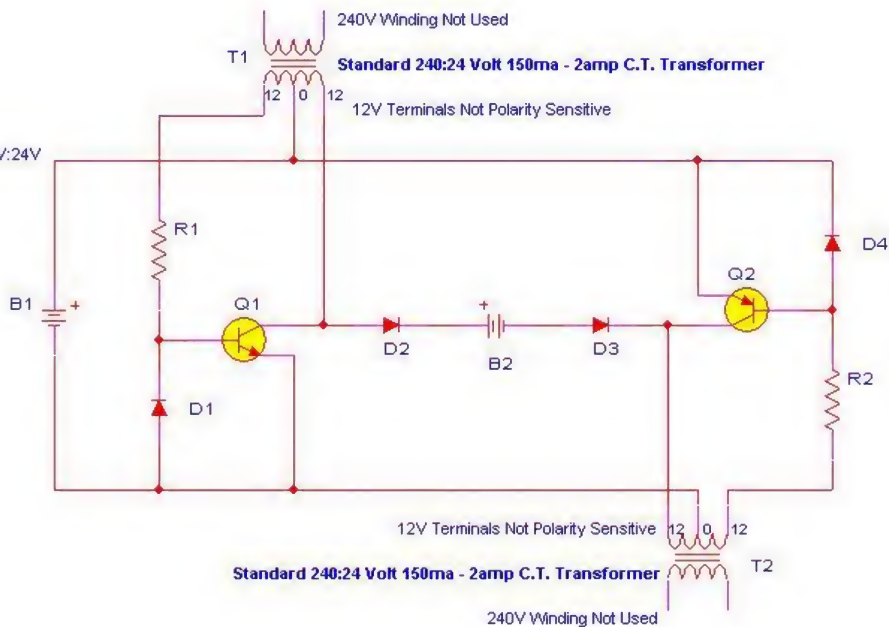
B1 = 12 Volt - Any Battery

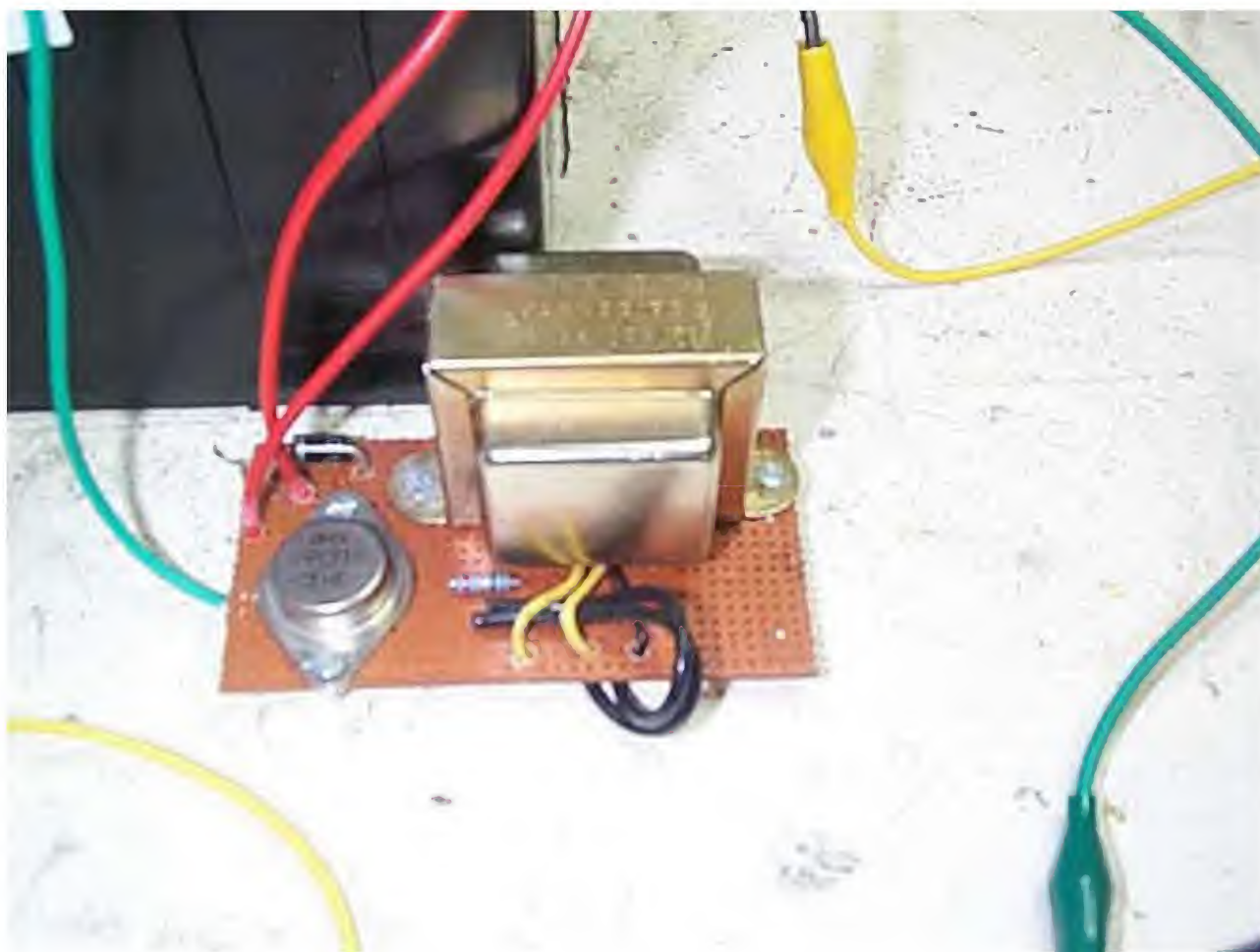
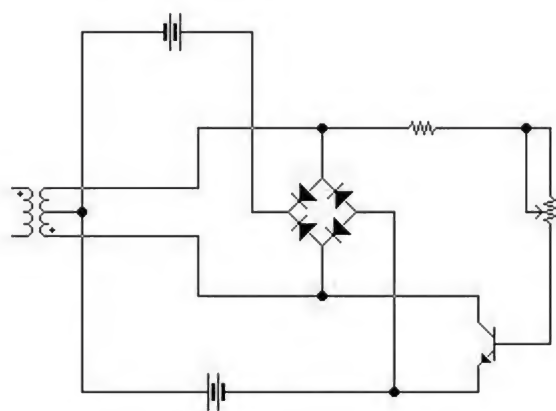
B2 = 12 Volt, 4.2 A/H, Lead Acid

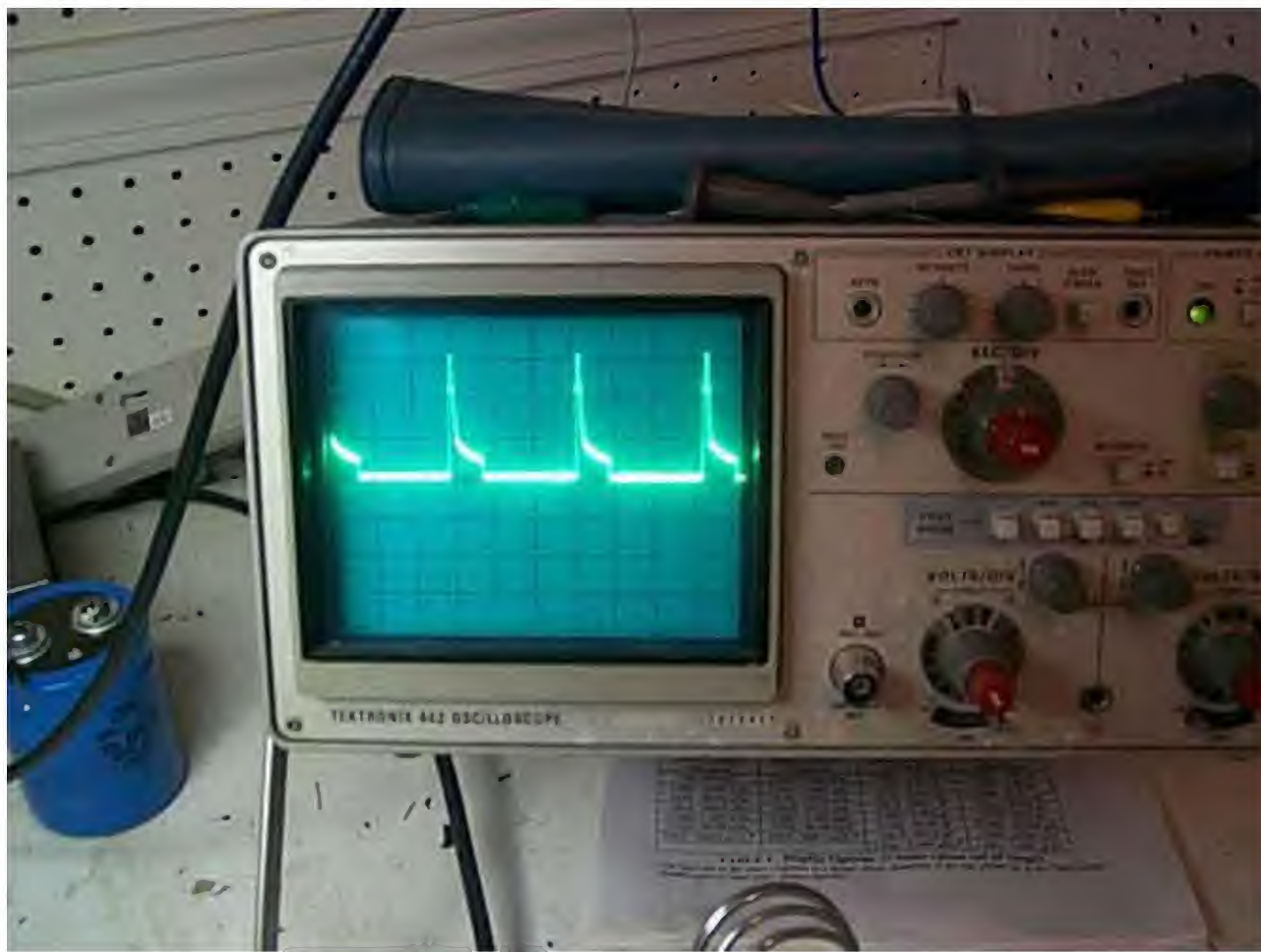
Notes

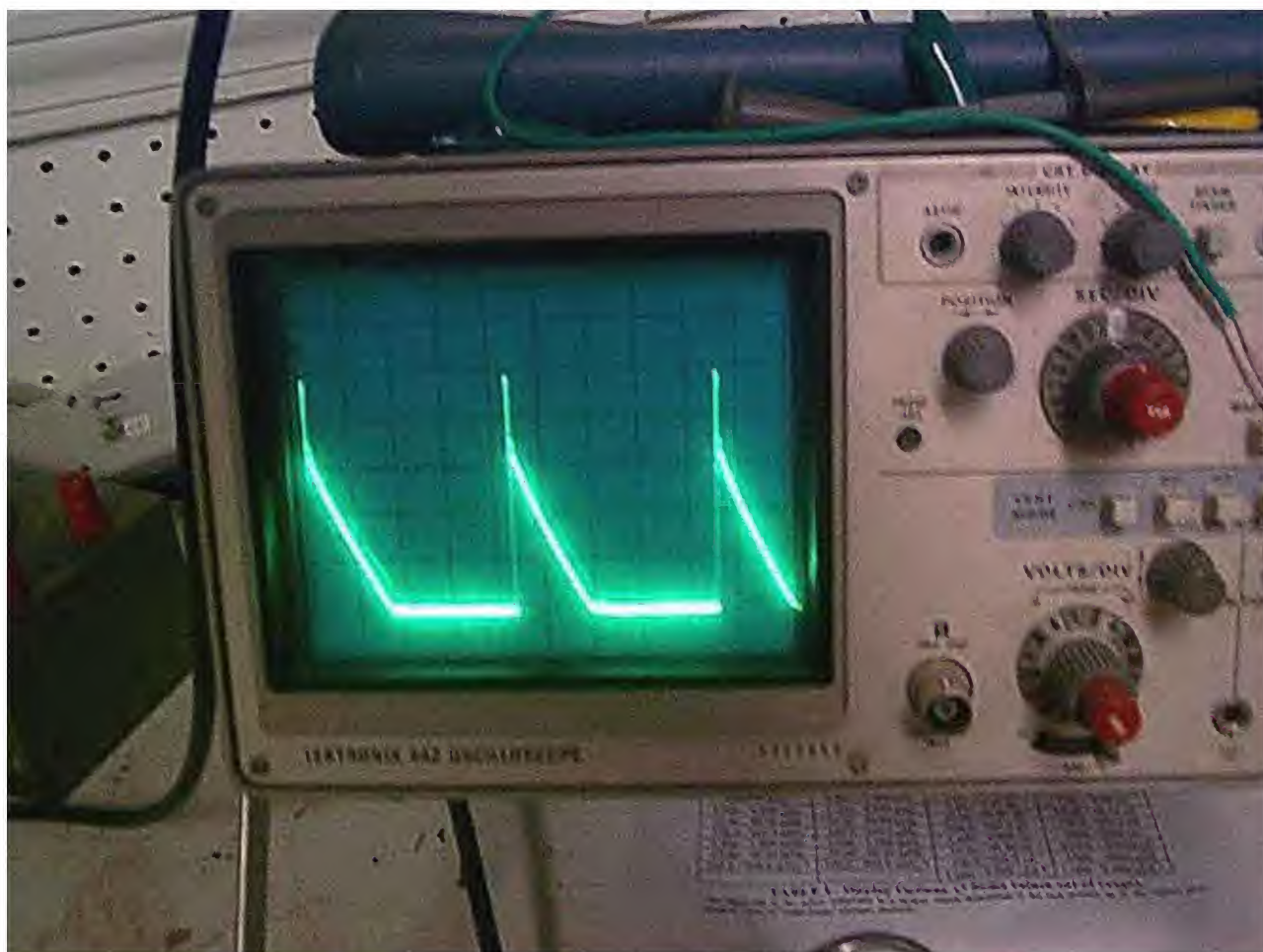
B2 will charge at the rate of 0.2 Volt per hour.

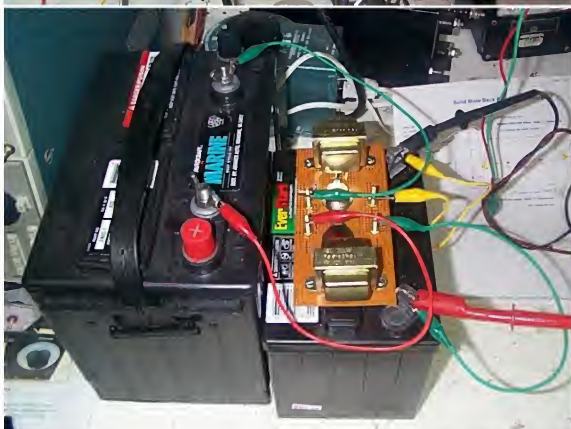
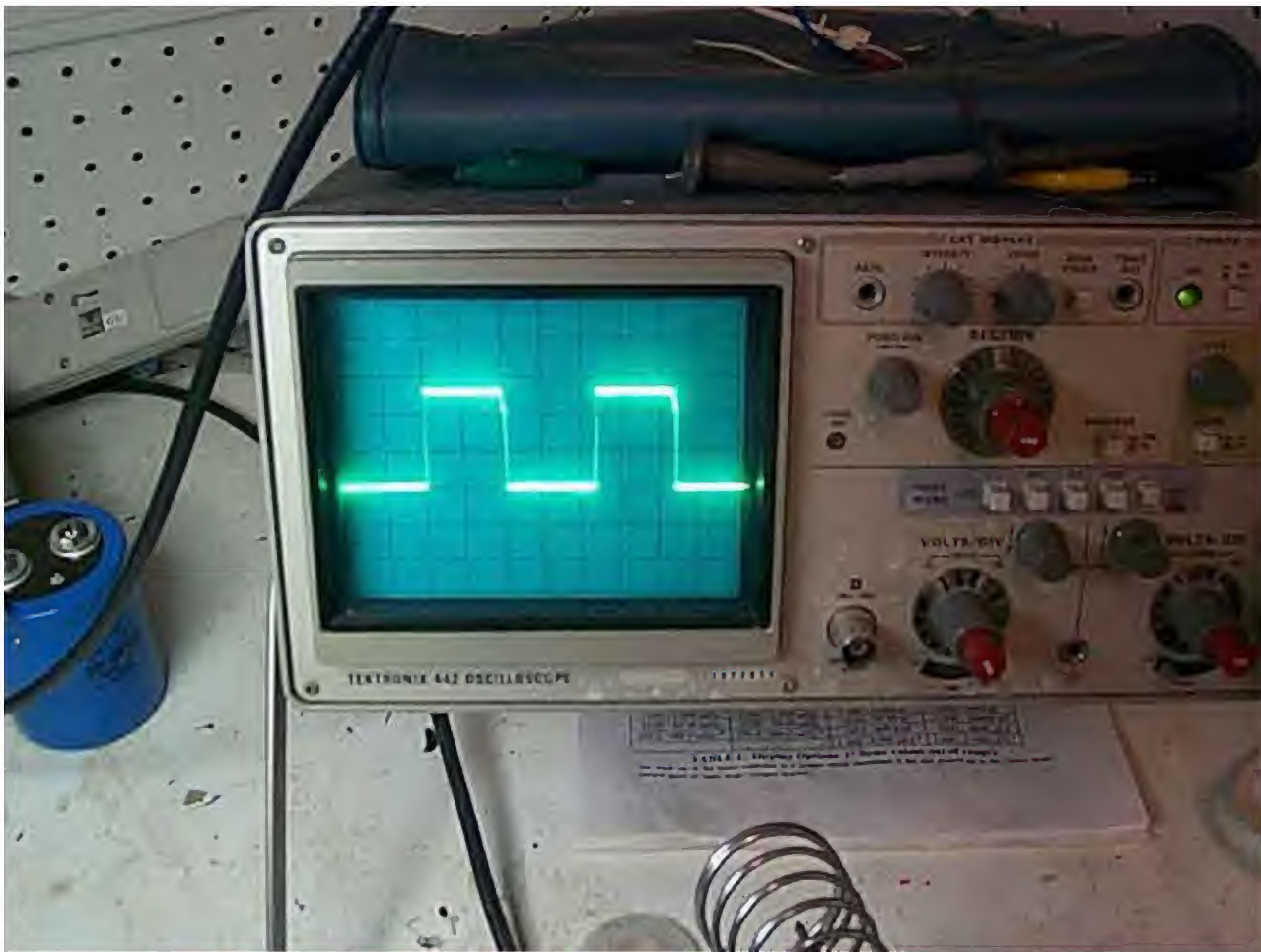
Circuit current draw is only 140 milliamps from B1.

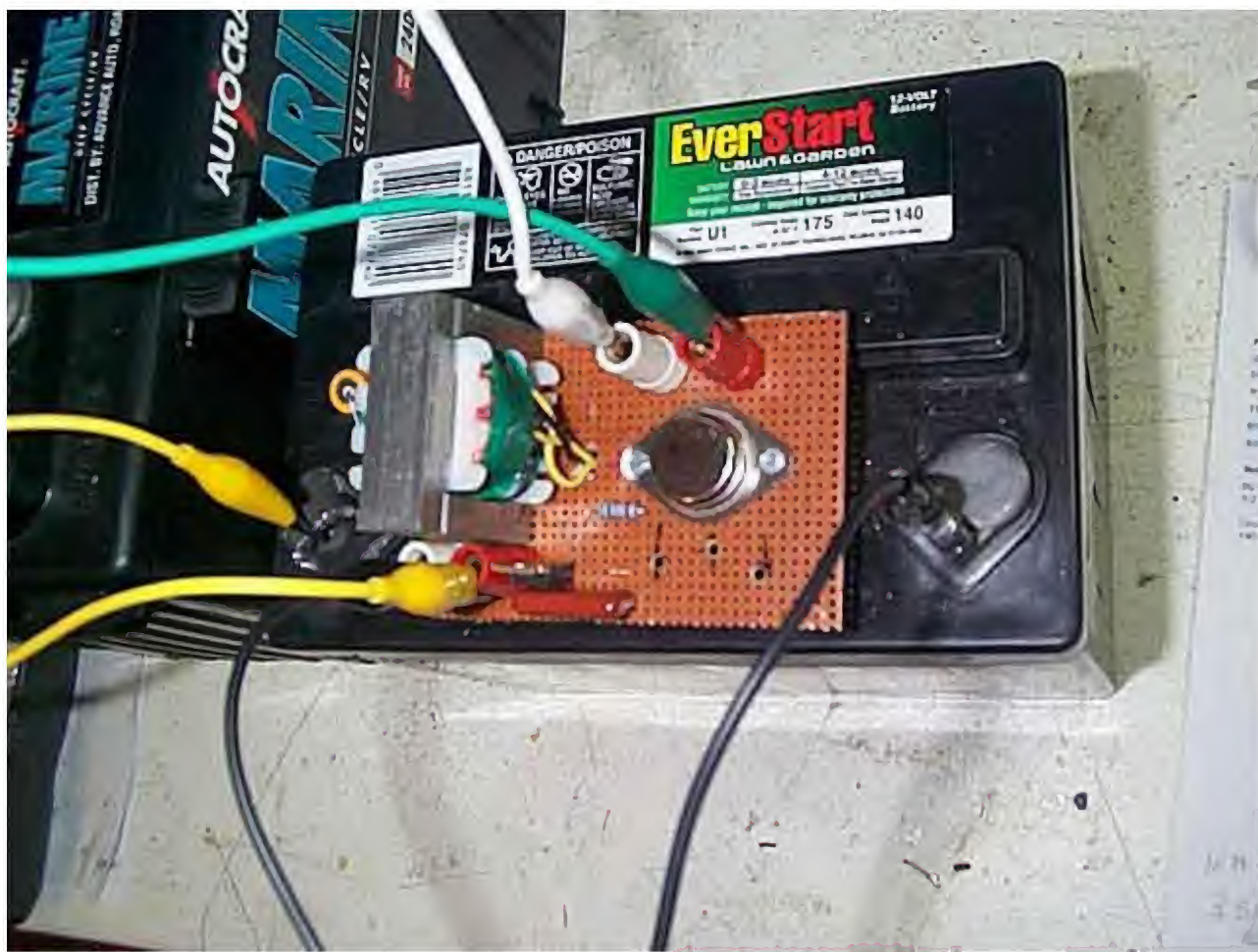


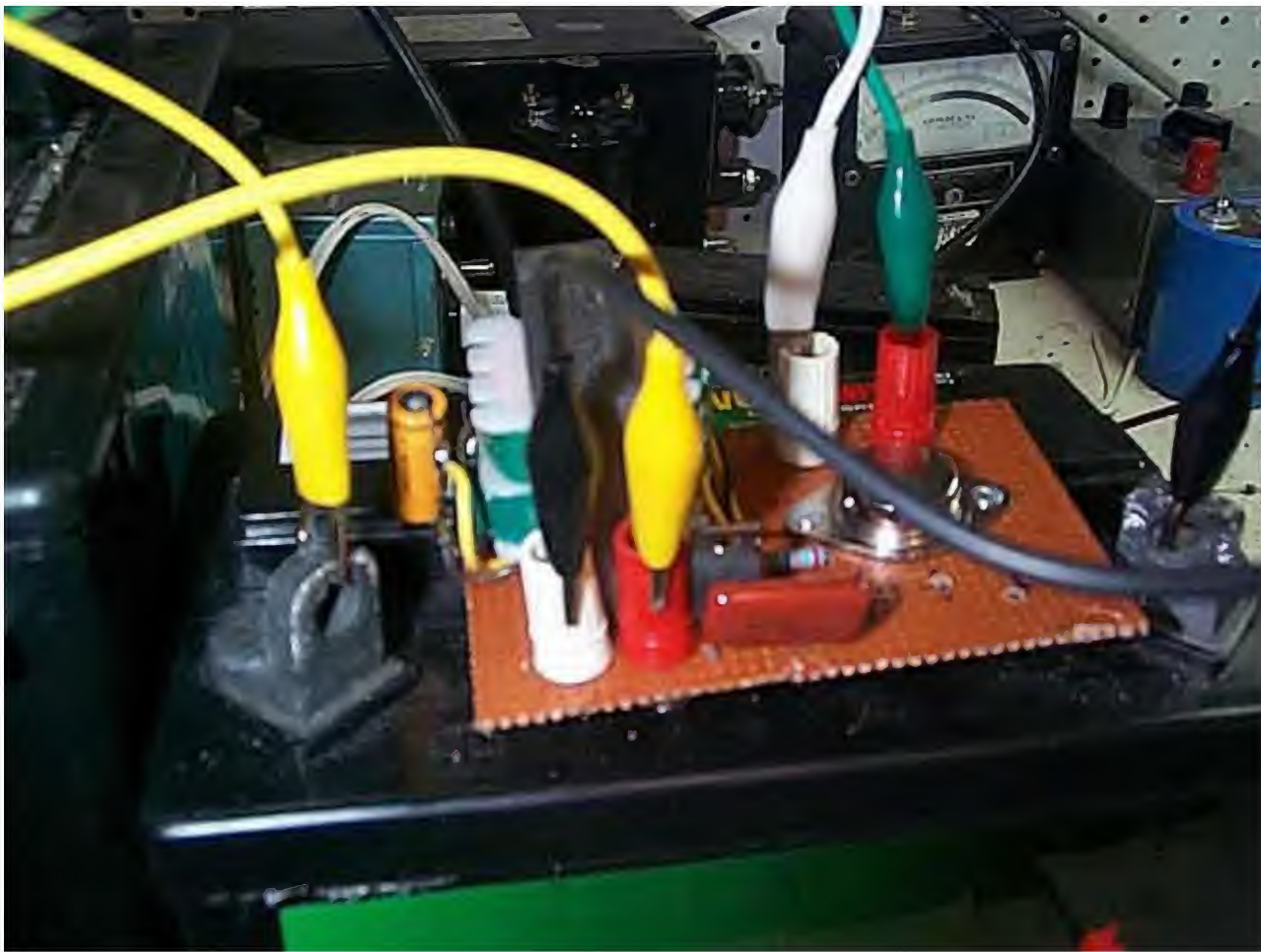












Solid State Back EMF Battery Turbo Charger

By Ossie Callanan

Parts List

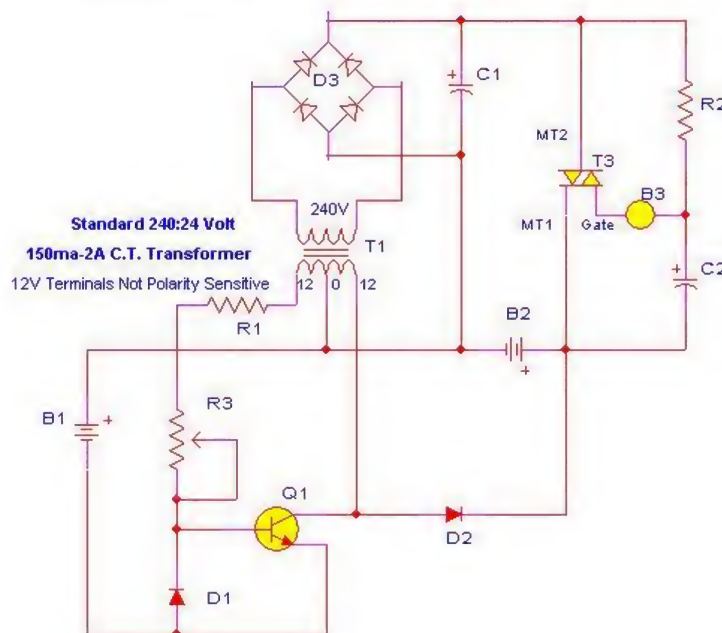
Q1 = 2N3055
 T3 = SC151D - Triac
 D3 = 240V Bridge Rectifier 1 Amp
 D1 = 1N4004
 D2 = 1N4004
 C1 = 10uF 400V Electrolytic
 C2 = 0.1 uF Greencap 100V
 R1 = 1 Kohm 1/2 Watt
 R3 = 100 Kohm Variable POT
 R2 = 1 Kohm 1/4 Watt
 B3 = Neon Bulb - 90V Pigtail
 T1 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 150ma -2 Amp - 240V:24V
 B1 = 12 Volt - Any Battery
 B2 = 12 Volt, 4.2 A/H, Lead Acid

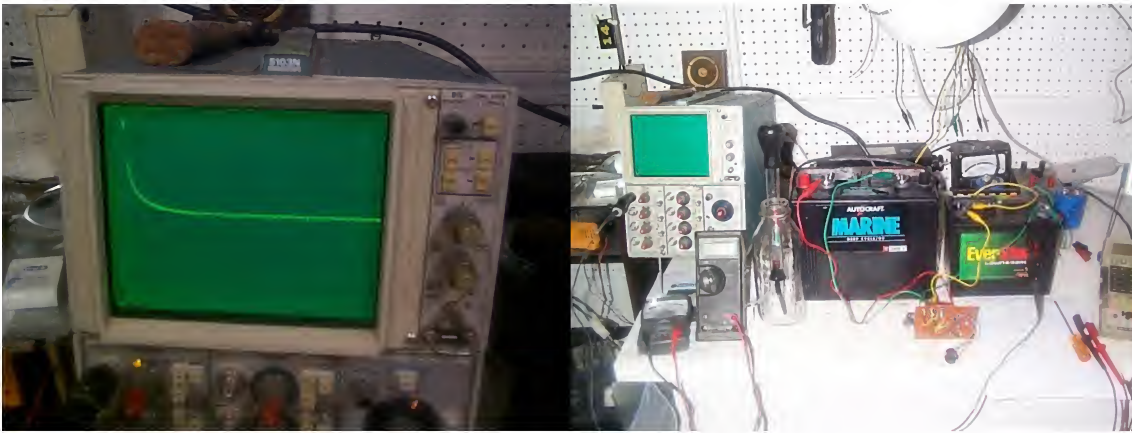
Notes

B2 will charge at the rate of at least 0.1 Volt per hour.
 Adjust R3 so circuit current draw is between 50 and 200 milliamps from B1.

Neon Bulb should flash between 1-2 times/sec.

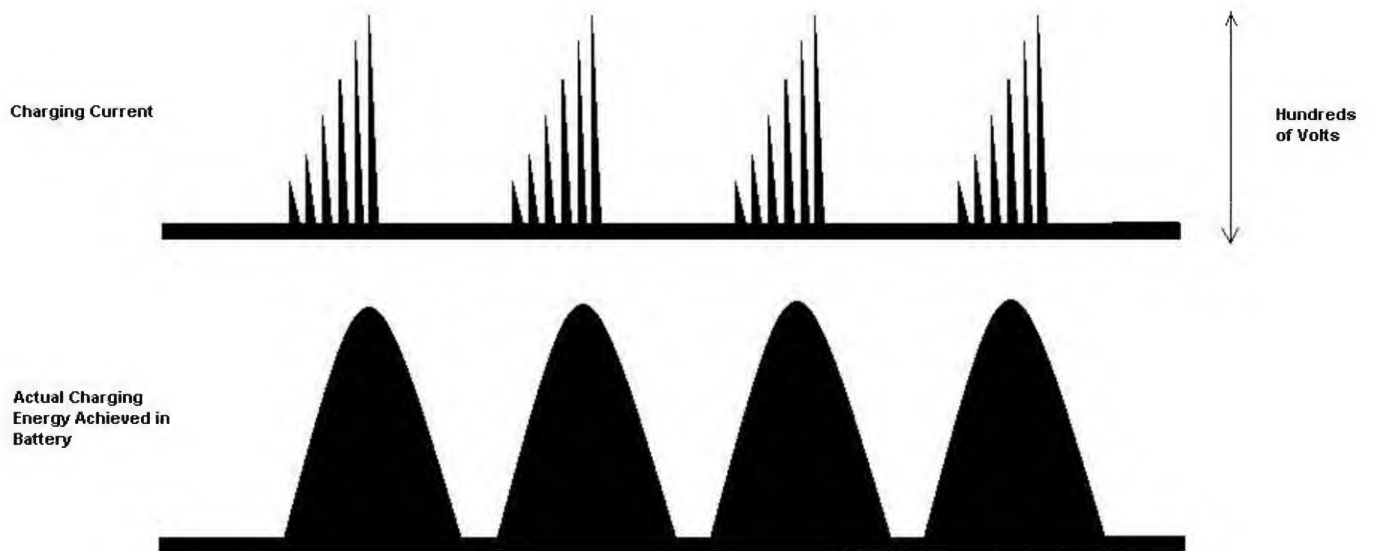
Circuit is capable of COP > 1.





Charging Effect In Lead Acid Battery

By Ossie Callanan



The total energy that is recoverable from the charged battery is far greater than the total energy supplied in charging current.

Solid State Back EMF Battery Power Charger

By Ossie Callanan

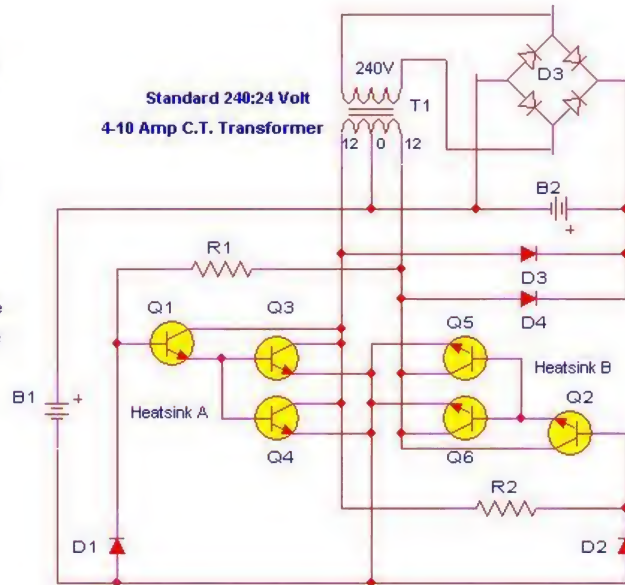
WARNING! This circuit is capable of producing lethal voltages and currents. The author takes no responsibility for any injuries you may receive during the construction, testing and use of the following circuit. Safe working practices for lethal voltages and currents must be used.

Parts List

Q1, Q2 = BD139 - Heatsink A, B
 Q3 - Q4, Q5 - Q6 = 2N3055 - Heatsink A, B
 D3 = 400V, 1 Amp Bridge Rectifier
 D1, D2 = 1N4004
 D3, D4 = 400V, 4 Amp Diode
 T1 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 4-10 Amp - 240V:24V
 R1, R2 = 4.7 Kohm, 1 Watt
 B1 = 12 Volt, >20 A/H, Lead Acid
 B2 = 12 Volt, >20 A/H, Lead Acid
 Heatsink A = Q1, Q3, Q4 - Large as possible
 Heatsink B = Q2, Q5, Q6 - Large as possible

Notes

Circuit current draw is approximately 2-4 amps from B1.
 B1 and B2 can be swapped periodically for an increase in charge of both batteries.
 The circuit IS OVERUNITY.
 Circuit COP is a minimum of 1.
 Large good batteries MUST be used.



Solid State Back EMF Battery Super Charger

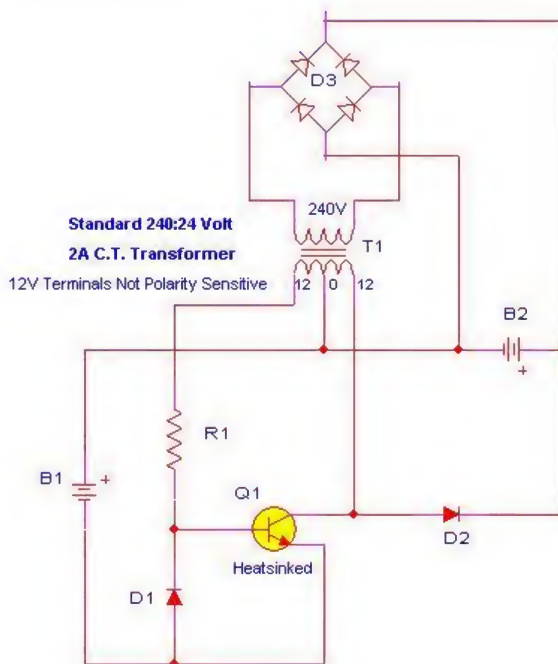
By Ossie Callanan

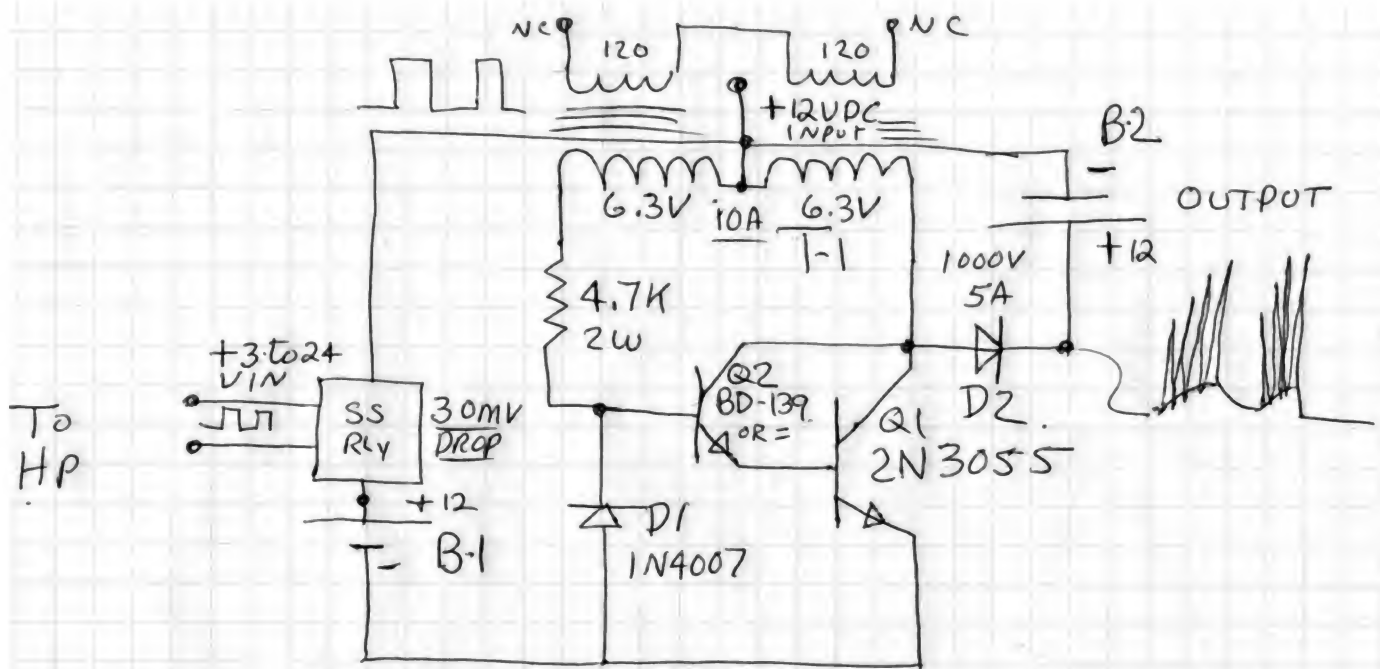
Parts List

Q1 = 2N3055 - Heatsinked
 D3 = 400V Bridge Rectifier 4 Amp
 D1 = 1N4004
 D2 = 1N4004
 T1 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 2 Amp - 240V:24V
 R1 = 200 Ohm, 10 Watt
 B1 = 12 Volt, 26 A/H Lead Acid
 B2 = 12 Volt, 26 A/H, Lead Acid

Notes

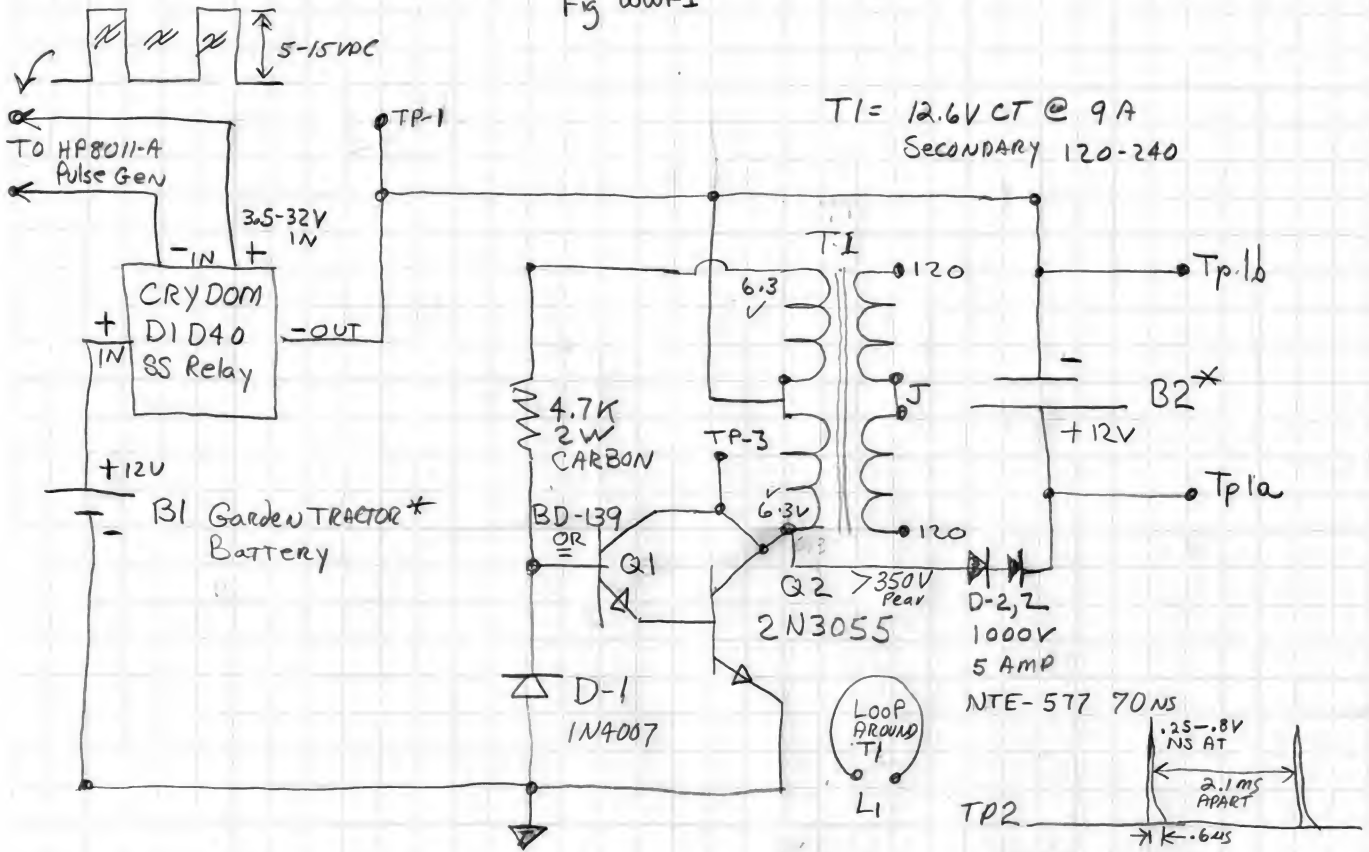
Circuit current draw is approximately 1 amp from B1.
 B2 will charge at the rate of at least 0.1 Volt per hour.
 Circuit is capable of COP > 1.
 B1 and B2 can be swapped every 2 hours a number of times for an increase in charge of both batteries.
 Large batteries MUST be used.



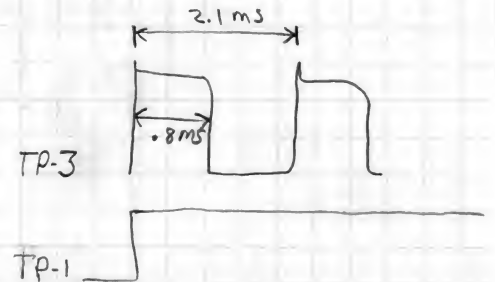
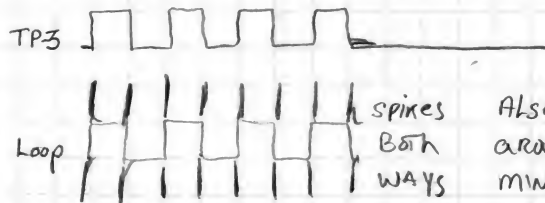


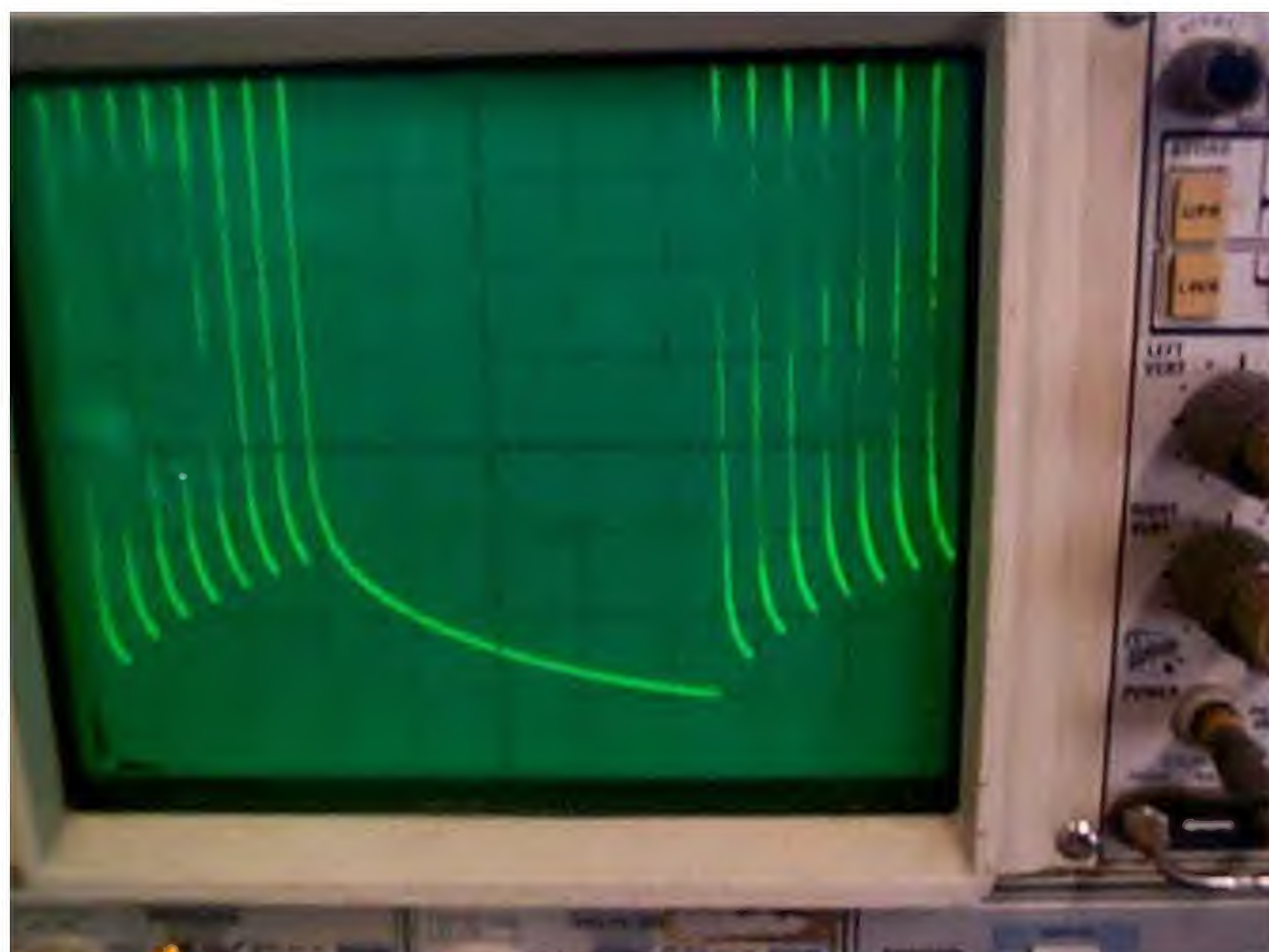
$T_1 = 12VAC$ CT
 240V 9A out
 of old Power Supply

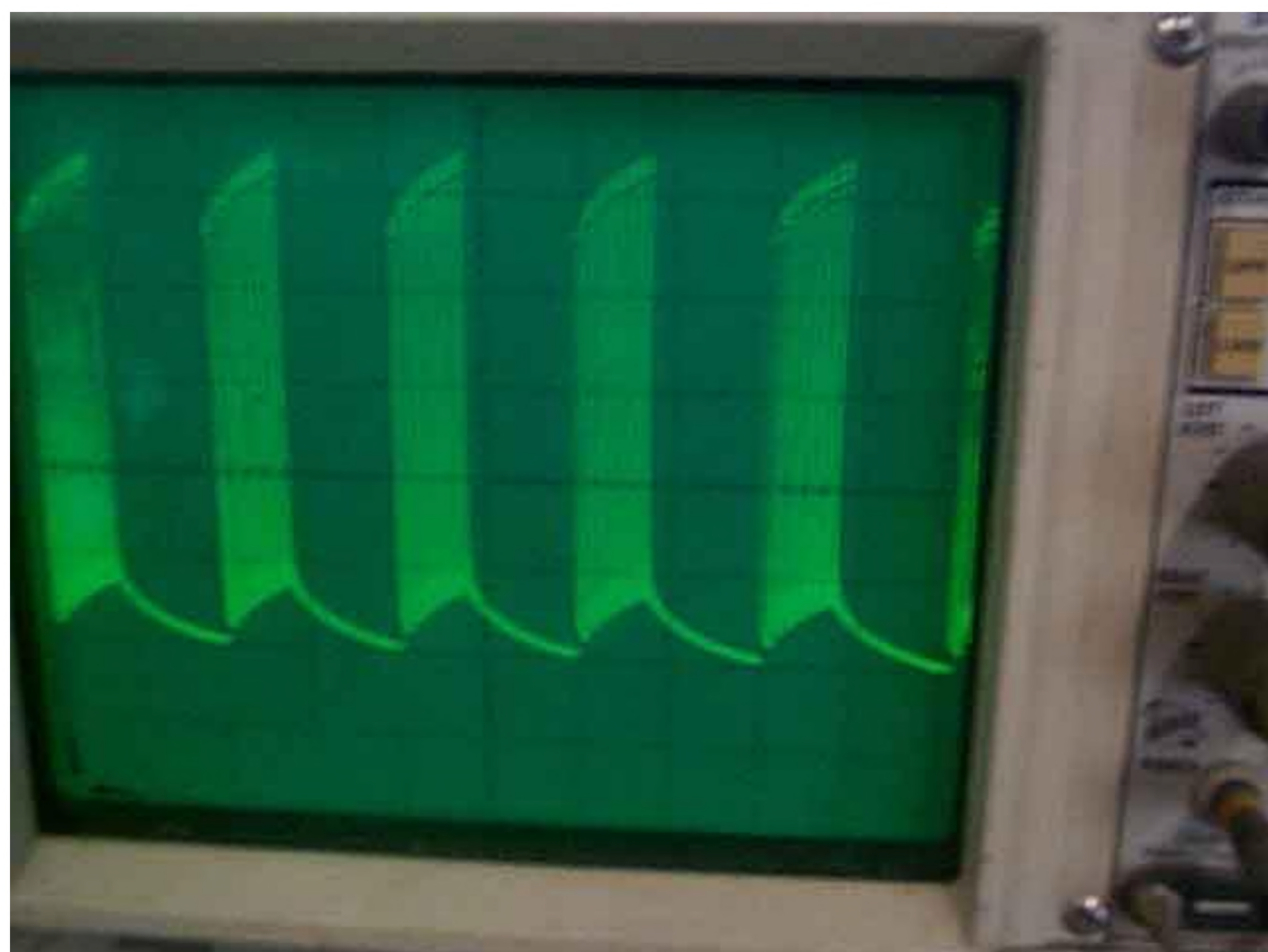
Fig WWFI

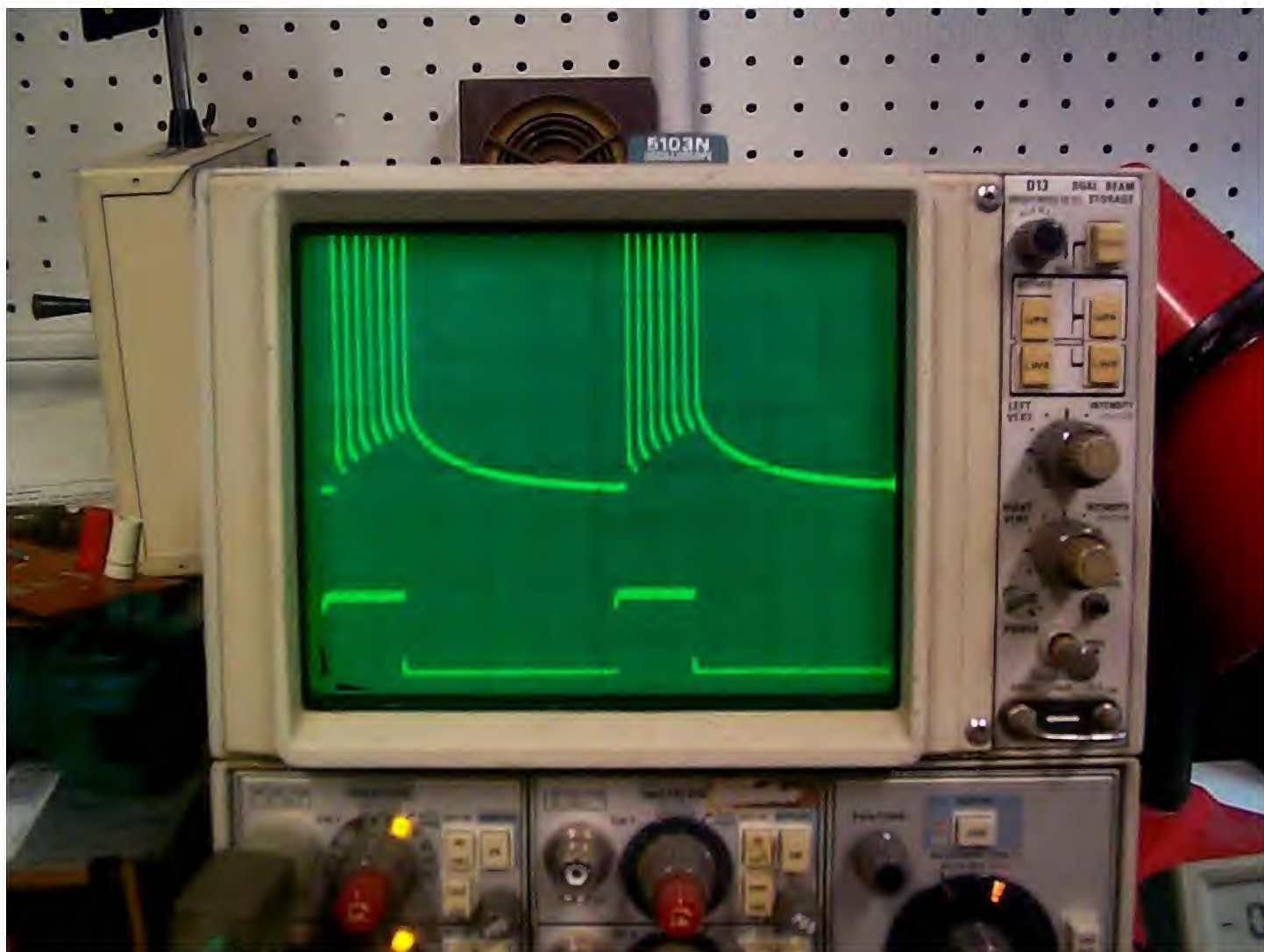


Q1-Q2 ON HEATSINK









Solid State Back EMF Battery Unity Charger

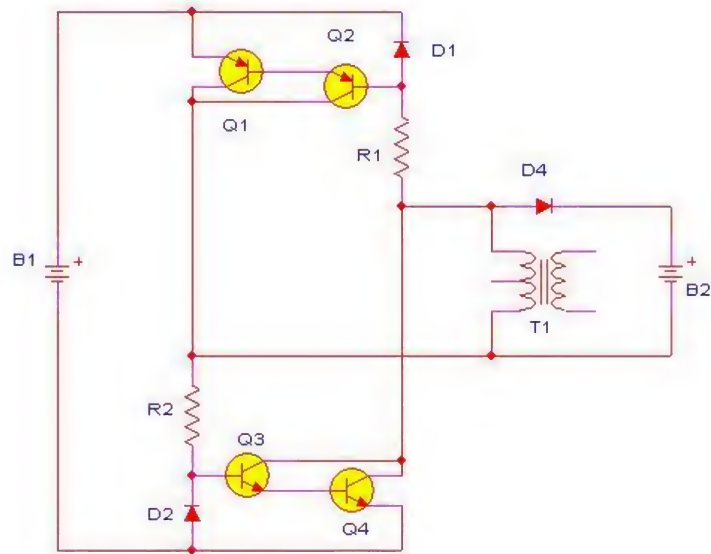
By Ossie Callanan

Parts List

Q1, Q2 = MJ2955, BD140
Q3, Q4 = BD139, 2N3055
D1-D2= 1N4004
D4= 4 Amp, 400V Diode
R1, R2 = 10 Kohm 1/2 Watt
T1 =12V, 8 Amp - 12V:240V Transformer
B1, B2 = 12 Volt, 26 Ah, Lead Acid Batteries

Notes

240V Transformer windings not used.
Circuit current draw is 1 Amp.
Batteries can be swapped periodically
for an increase in charge of both batteries.



Solid State Infinite Power Supply (IPS)

By Ossie Callanan - Copyright 2004

WARNING! This circuit is capable of producing lethal voltages and currents. The author takes no responsibility for any injuries you may receive during the construction, testing and use of the following circuit. Safe working practices for lethal voltages and currents must be used.

Parts List

Q1, Q2 = BD140, MJ2955 Transistors
Q3, Q4 = BD139, 2N3055 Transistors
Q5, Q6 = Optocoupler 1, Optocoupler 2
D1, D2 = 1N4004 Diodes
D3, D4 = 1000 Volt, 4 Amp Diodes
D5, D6 = Optocoupler 1, Optocoupler 2
R1, R2 = 100 Kohm Variable Resistor
R3, R4 = 2.2 Kohm, 1/2 Watt Resistor
R5 = Variable Resistor for PWM Controller
T1 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 8 Amp - 240V:24V Transformer
B1, B2 = 12 Volt, Large, Lead Acid Batteries
B3 = 240 Volt, 15 Watt, Household Light Bulb

Notes

Adjust R1 and R2 such that current drain on B1 and B2 during their respective cycle is equal to 1.5 Amps.

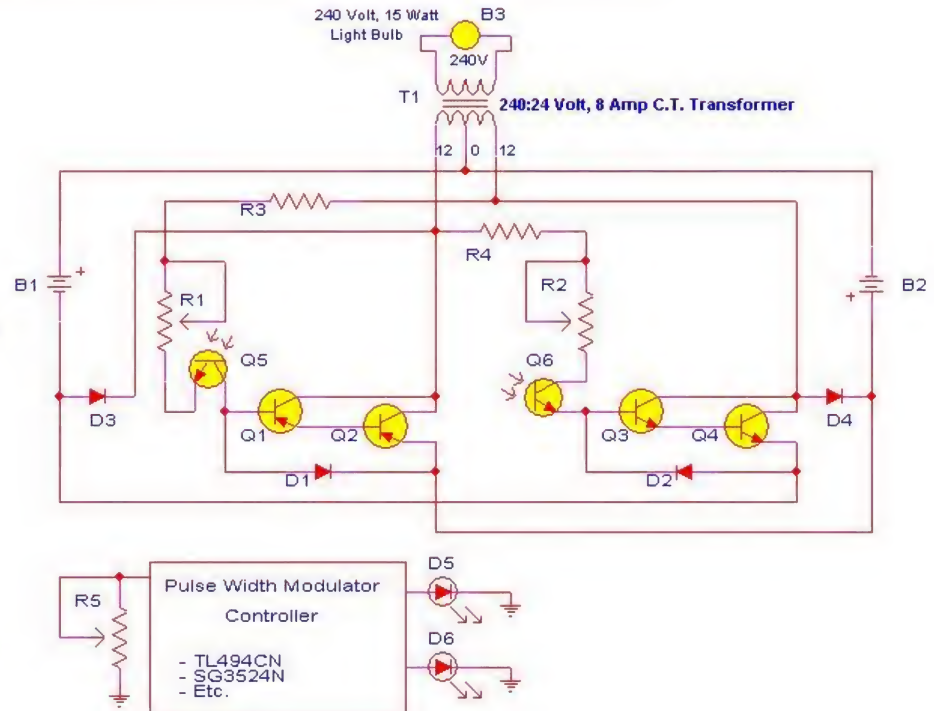
Adjust R5 for a frequency between 1 and 100 CPS, such that the voltage of B1 and B2 does not decrease with time.

Circuit will NOT use up the charge in B1 and B2 when adjusted correctly.

Carefull adjustment will allow the circuit to increase the charge of B1 and B2 over time.

B3 - 15 Watt Light Bulb will light continuously during circuit operation.

The circuit is easily scalable to power a 100 Watt light bulb continuously.

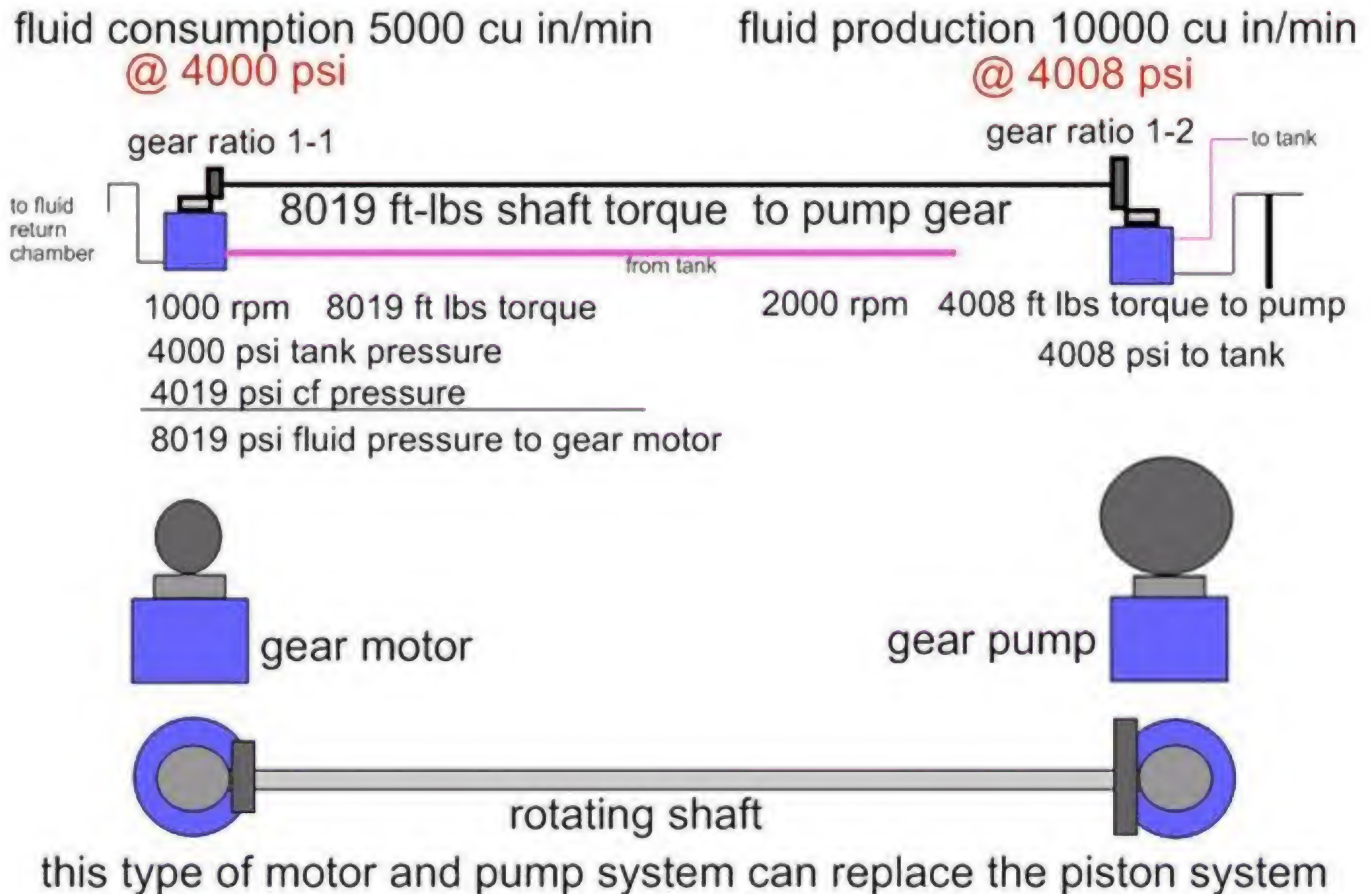


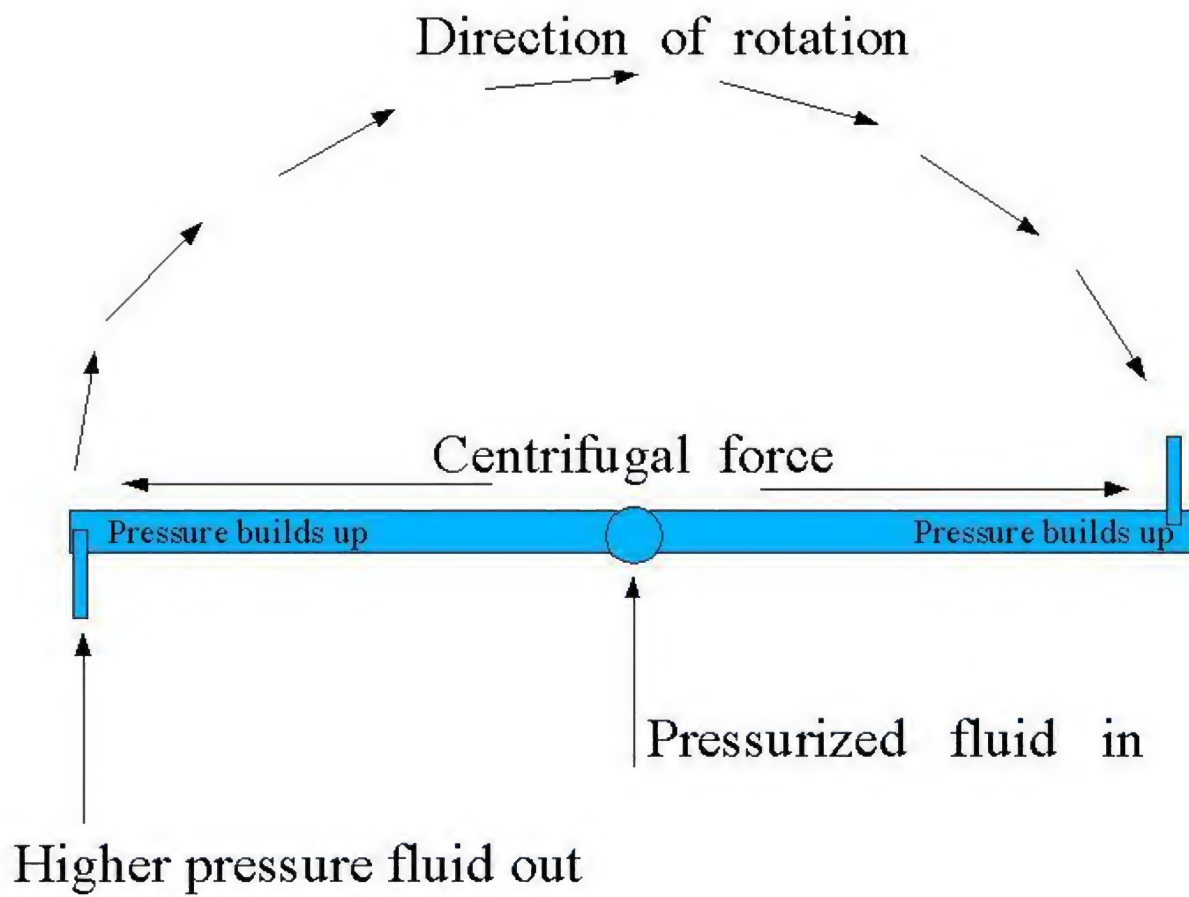
NOZZLES VERSION
CENTRIFUGAL FORCE PRESSURIZED FLUID MULTIPLIER



a better mouse trap

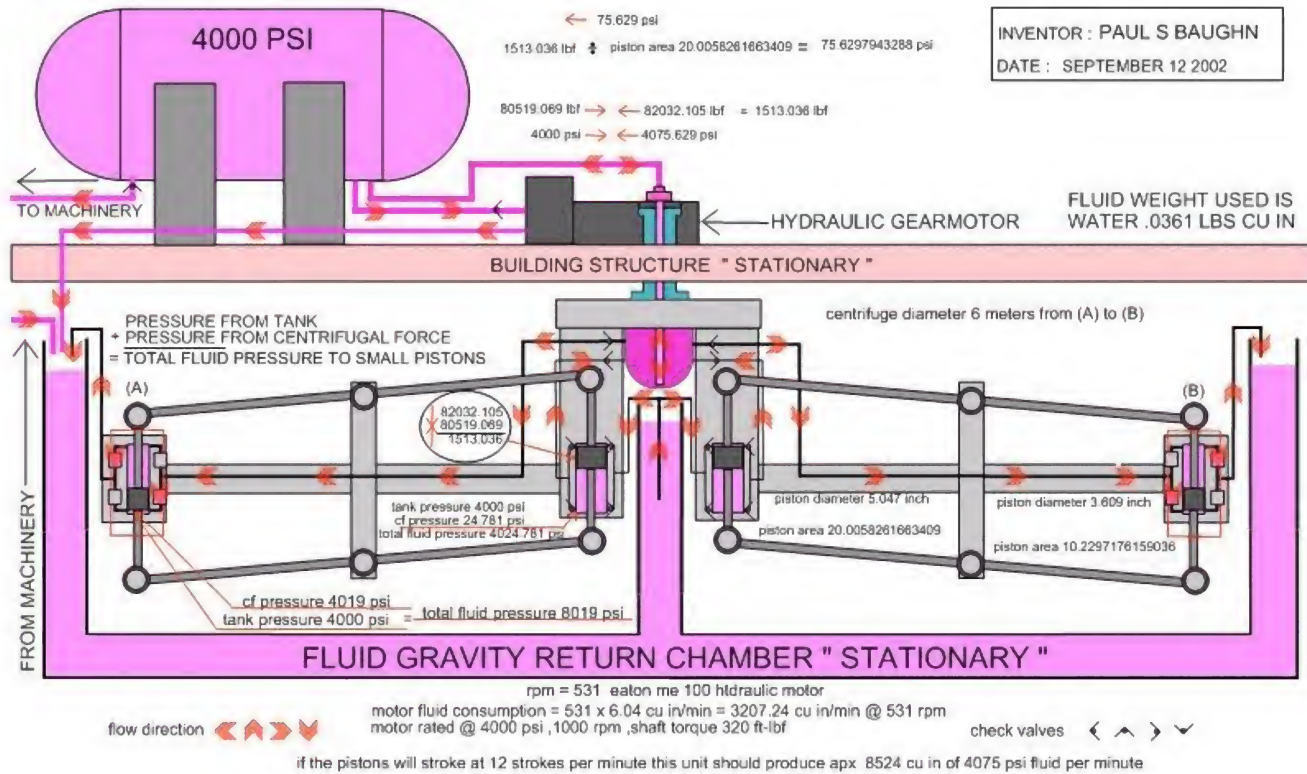
mechanical energy is transferred to the center of rotation through the use of a rotating shaft

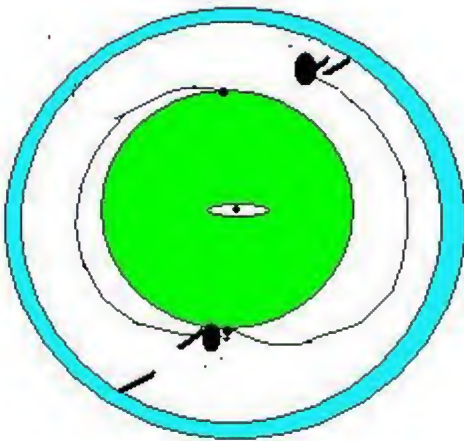
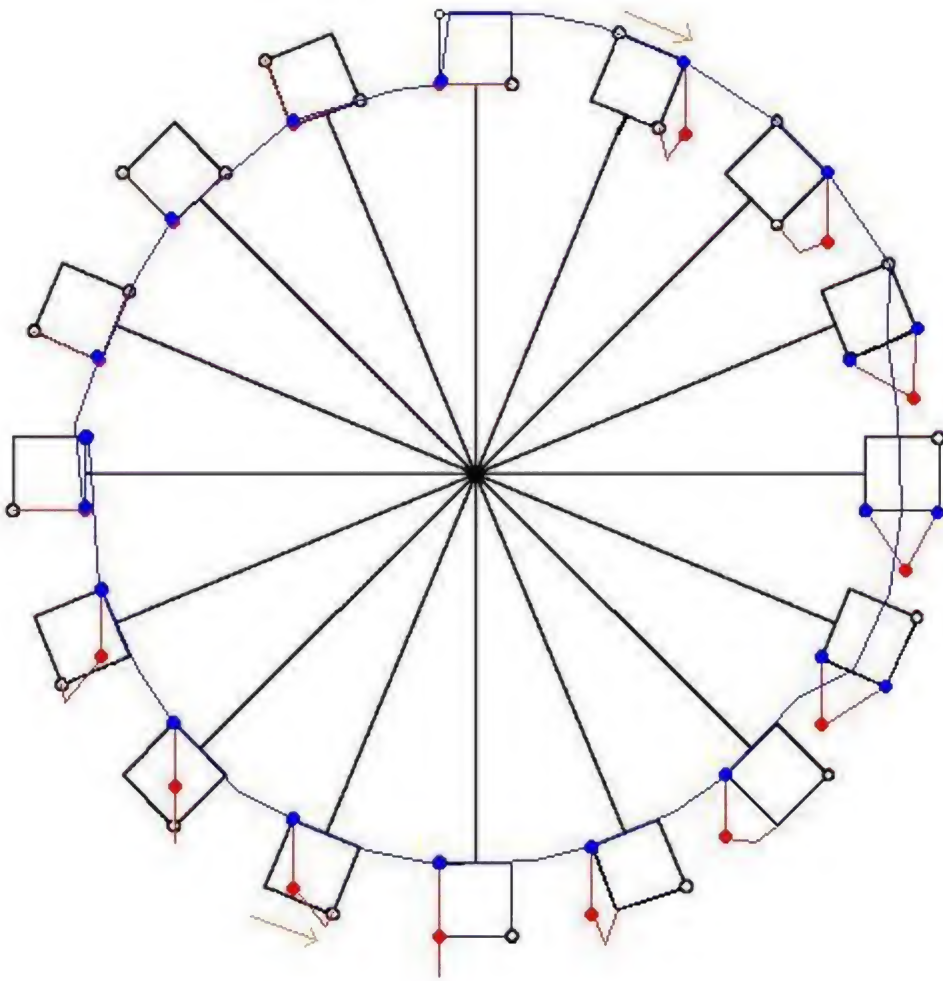


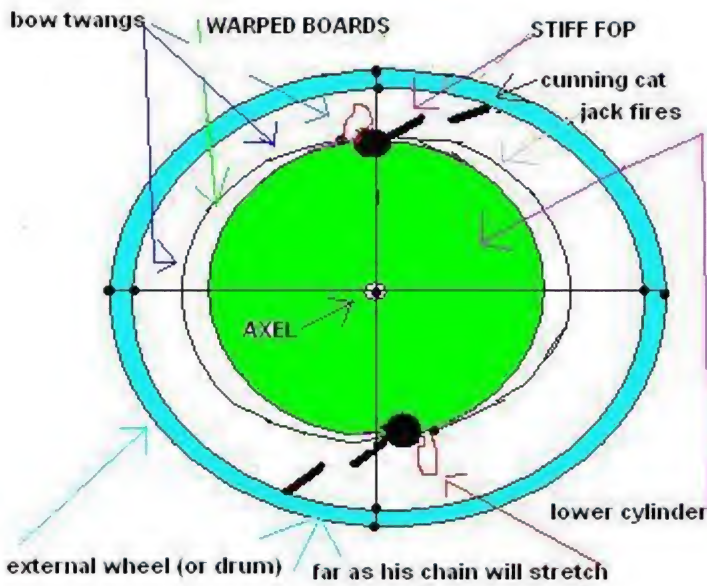
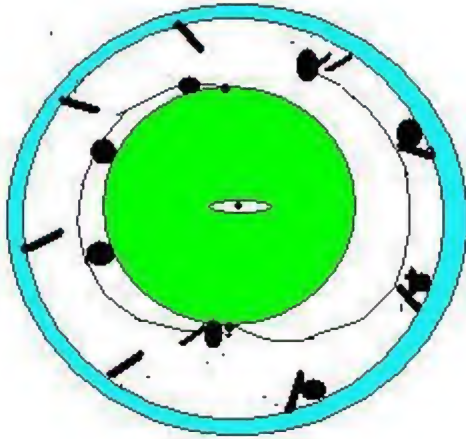


The original fluid pressure increases due to centrifugal forces

CENTRIFUGAL FORCE PRESSURIZED FLUID MULTIPLIER



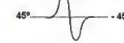




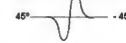
Finally, the mechanical torque is zero, due to mechanical force cancellation, but the electric power generation is eight times the power of a single coil, due to the generation of the same magnetic polarity on the coils at each time.



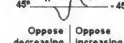
Tangential magnet force



Tangential magnet force



Tangential coil force

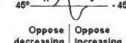


Oppose decreasing north repulsion

Oppose increasing north repulsion



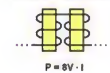
Tangential coil force



Oppose decreasing south attraction

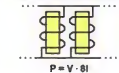
Oppose increasing south attraction

Series coil connection



$$P = 8V \cdot I$$

Parallel coil connection



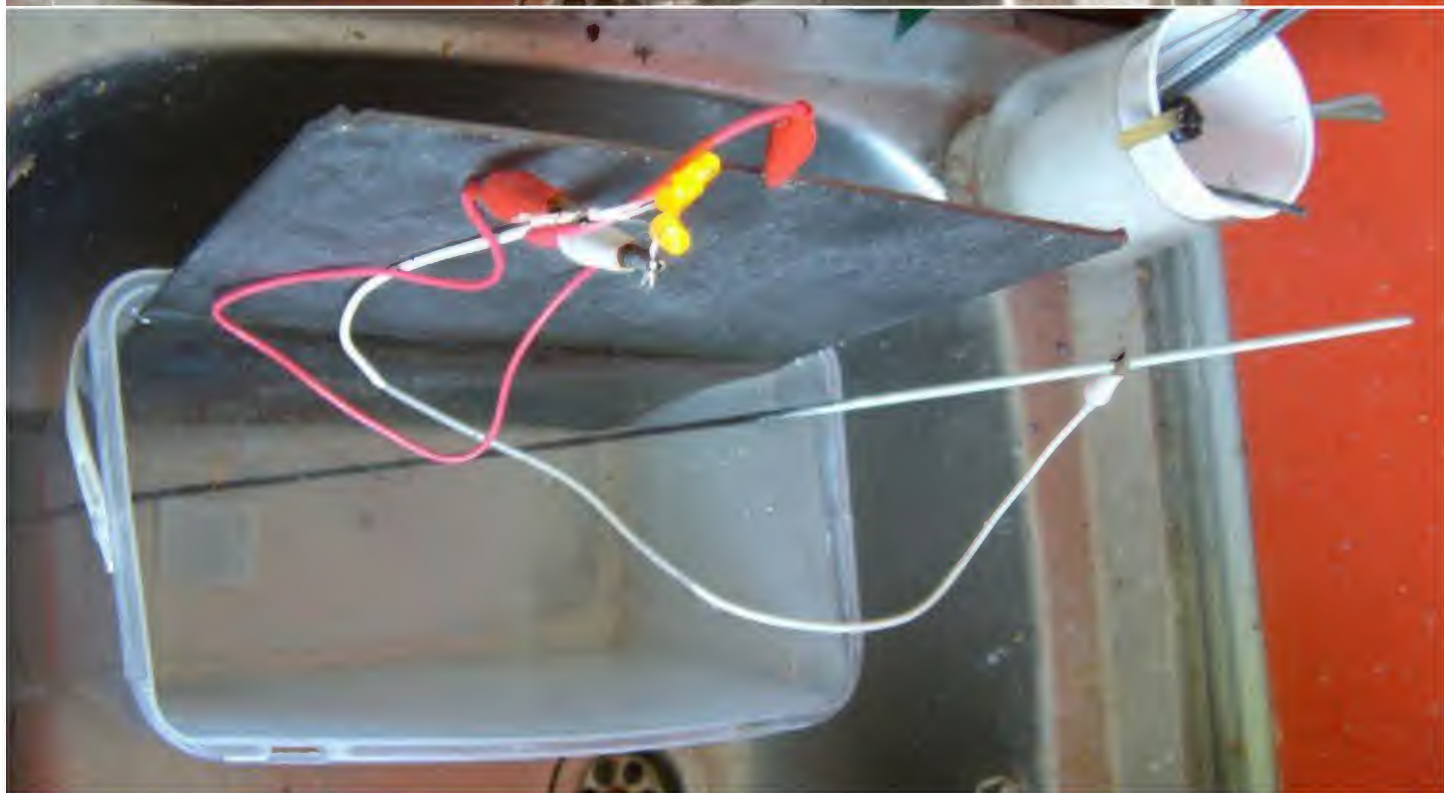
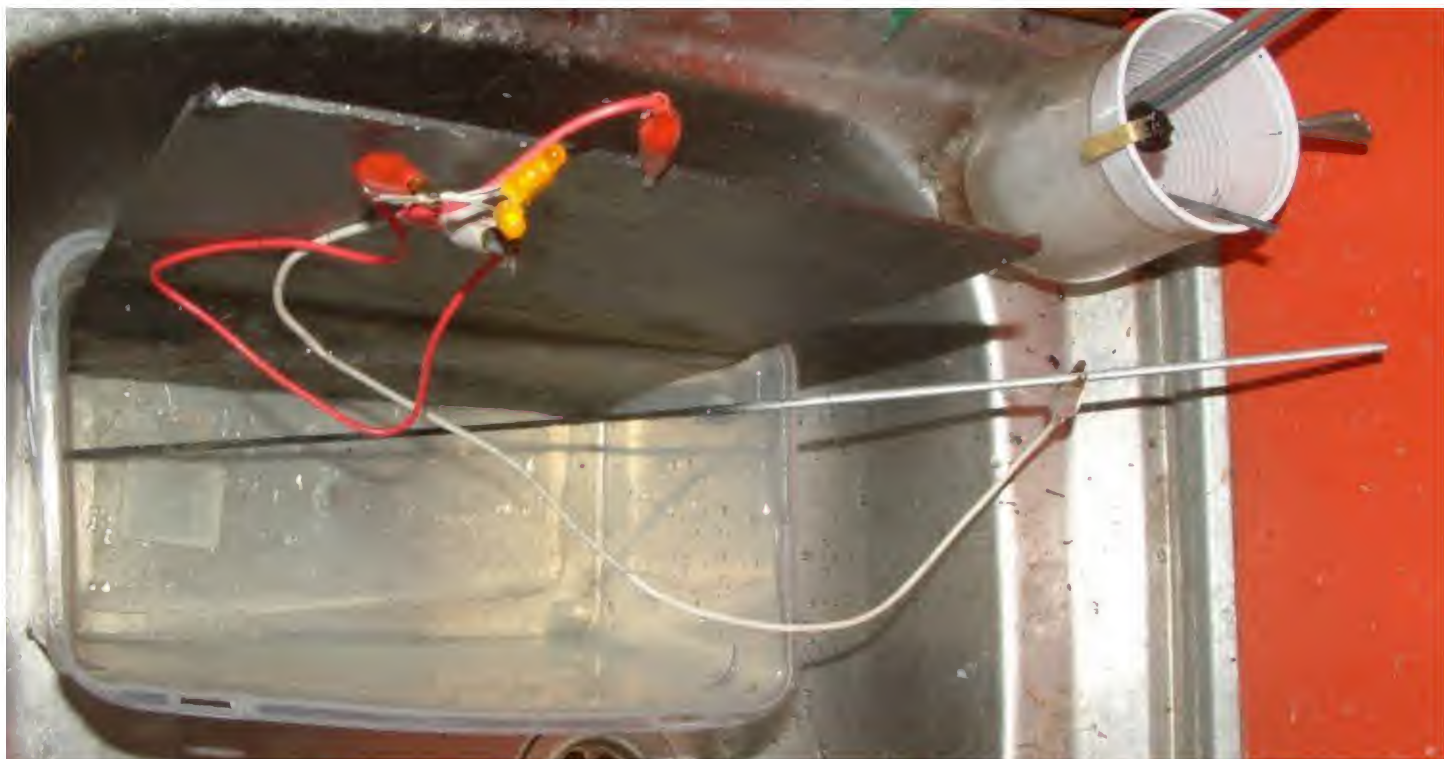
$$P = V \cdot 8I$$

Mechanical input energy



Electrical output energy





12 Volt 7 Amp Battery

Rotating Magnetostrictive Metal Wheel

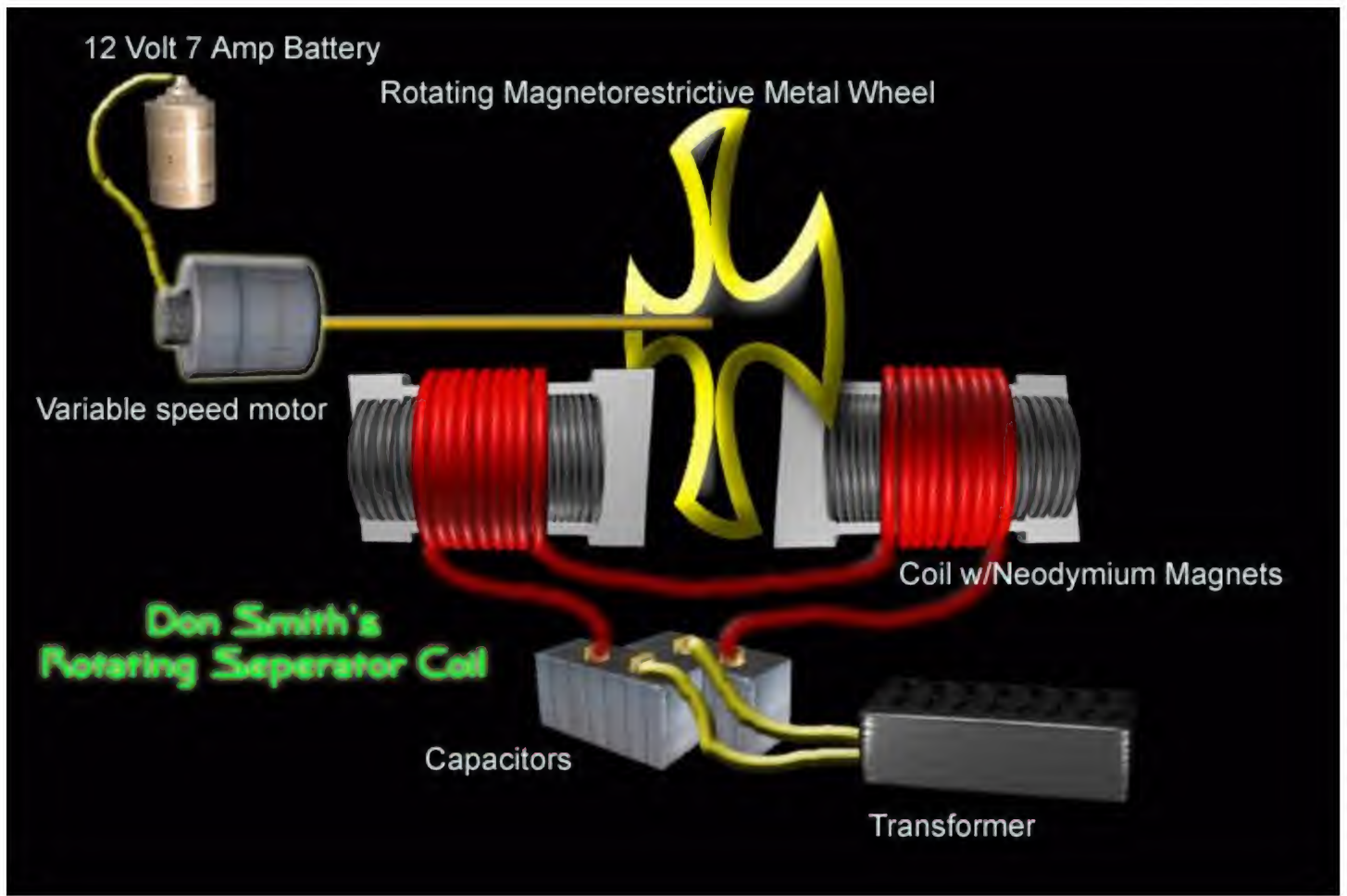
Variable speed motor

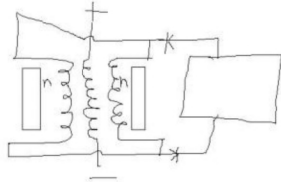
Coil w/Neodymium Magnets

Don Smith's
Rotating Separator Coil

Capacitors

Transformer



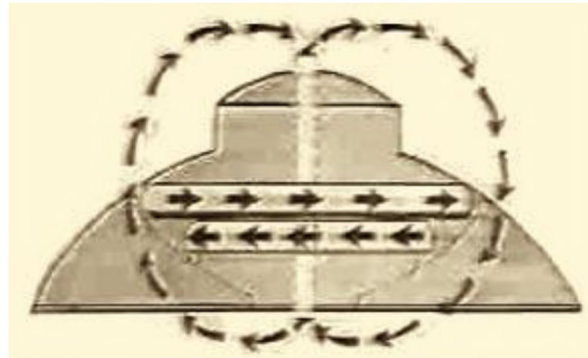


USING 3 AIR COILS AND MAGNETS LIKE PICTURED ABOVE... I BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO MAKE A MOTIONLESS GENERATOR. BY PULSING THE INNER COIL TO OVERPOWER THE LINES OF FLUX FROM THE OUTER MAGNETS THAT WOULD CREATE ONE PASS THRU FOR THE 2 OUTER COILS (SIMILAR TO A TRANSFORMER) BUT WOULD HAVE THE ADDED ADVANTAGE OF THE FLUX FROM THE MAGNET. WITH THE REMOVAL OF THE INNER ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD, THE LINES OF FLUX COULD RETURN TO THEIR INITIAL STATE AND WOULD PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL PASS THROUGH FOR THE COLLAPSING ELECTROMAGNET FIELD AND ALSO THE MAGNETS. ANY THOUGHT OR IDEAS THAT ANYONE HAS ON THIS SUBJECT WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

NOT SURE WHETHER THIS IS DRAWN CORRECTLY WITH THE DIODES FOR RECTIFICATION OR NOT, BUT IN ANY CASE, THE IDEA IS TO PUT DC CURRENT INTO A STORAGE DEVICE WITHOUT USING ANY MECHANICAL DRAG...

ONCE AGAIN... PLEASE COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGN...

JAMES JOLLY



This is the Low Inertia Armature Generator (LIAG) of Robert E. Dorman.

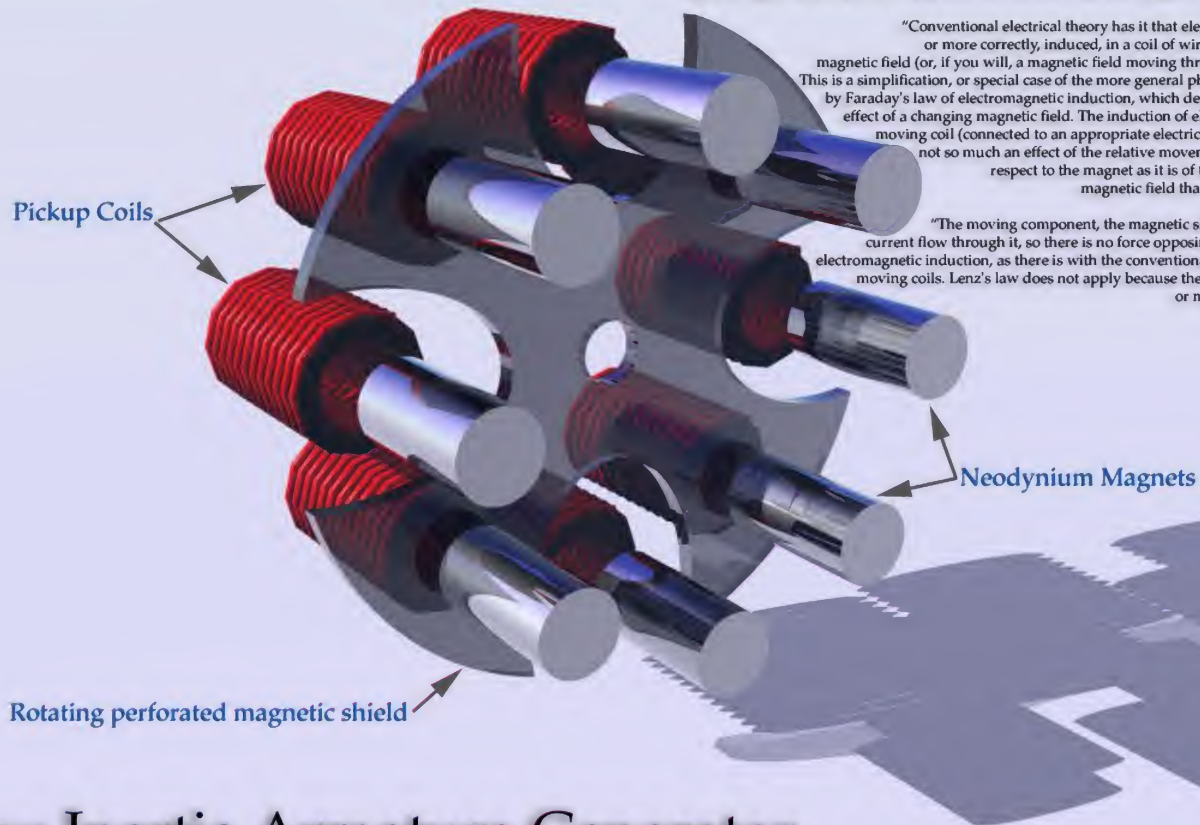
A website describing it's functioning by Mr. Dorman is here: <http://users1.ee.net/pmason/LIAG.html>

Here are some excerpts from it's description of functioning:

"A Low Inertia Armature Generator (LIAG) is introduced. This is an electric power generator with stationary coils and magnets, but with a rotating perforated magnetic shield between them, which should eliminate magnetic counterforce when under load. This allows for a light-weight armature and the possibility of greater than 100% efficiency, as Lenz's Law does not apply when there is no relative movement of the coil with respect to the magnetic field."

"Conventional electrical theory has it that electricity is produced, or more correctly, induced, in a coil of wire moving through a magnetic field (or, if you will, a magnetic field moving through a coil of wire). This is a simplification, or special case of the more general phenomena governed by Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction, which describes the electrical effect of a changing magnetic field. The induction of electric current in the moving coil (connected to an appropriate electrical load, of course) is not so much an effect of the relative movement of the coil with respect to the magnet as it is of the CHANGE in the magnetic field that is seen by the coil."

"The moving component, the magnetic shield, has negligible current flow through it, so there is no force opposing its motion due to electromagnetic induction, as there is with the conventional generator with its moving coils. Lenz's law does not apply because there is no moving coil or magnet to act upon."



Low Inertia Armature Generator

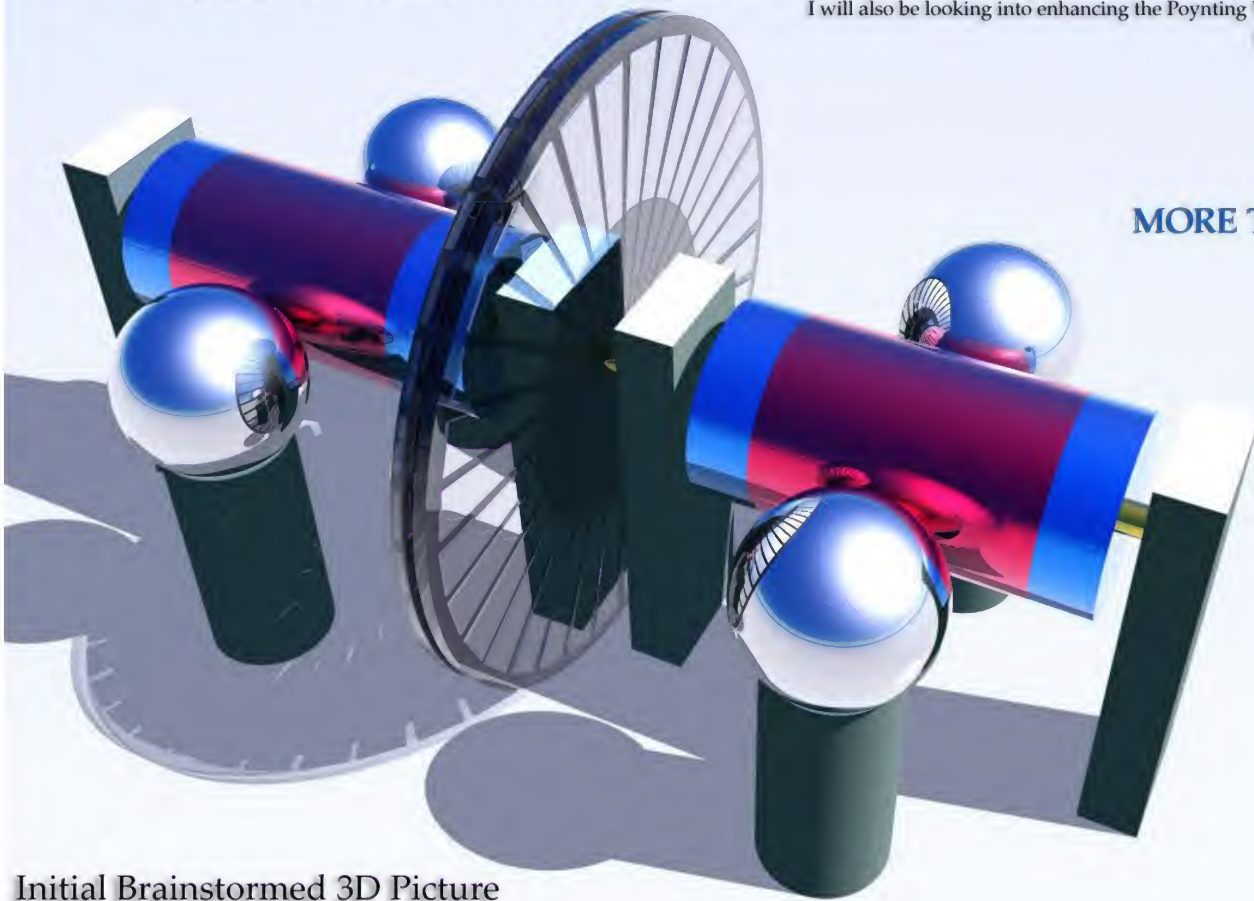
After going through the data from J.L.Naudin's PFT Motors which use the Poynting Vector for their operation and can run at speeds of over 400RPM on 30kV at 5uA and over 1200RPM on 30kV at 15uA, I did some thinking and searching. I came across a website giving a generic overview of average

V and A outputs from standard electrostatic generators, in the case at the site it was for a Wimshurst type generator and the figures stated that

"A Wimshurst machine with 31 cm disks turning at 20 turns per second produces about 20 uA of current only, and a maximum voltage of ~50 kV".

Obviously I compared the two and figured that the PFT Motor should have enough torque to spin a single acrylic disc as in J.L.Naudin's experiment he hooks up a propelor to a PFT Motor and it turns at amazing speeds. I am just getting this initial description out on the net so people can brainstorm.

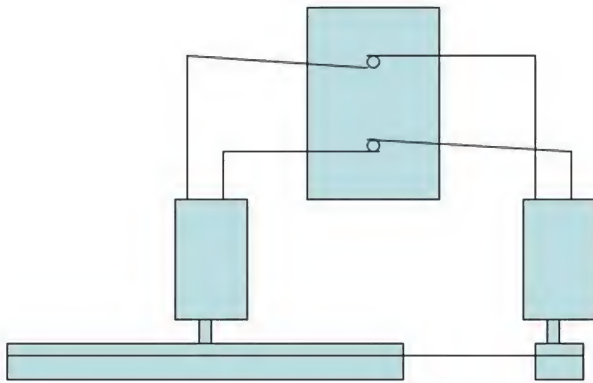
I will also be looking into enhancing the Poynting Vector via the use of permanent magnets.



MORE TO COME!

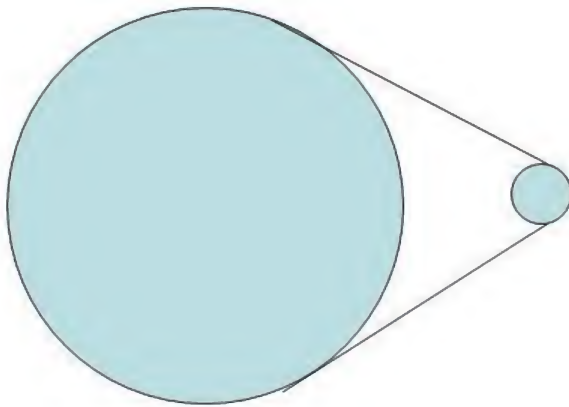
Initial Brainstormed 3D Picture

Perpetual Motion (machine)



CAUTION,,,,,,,,,

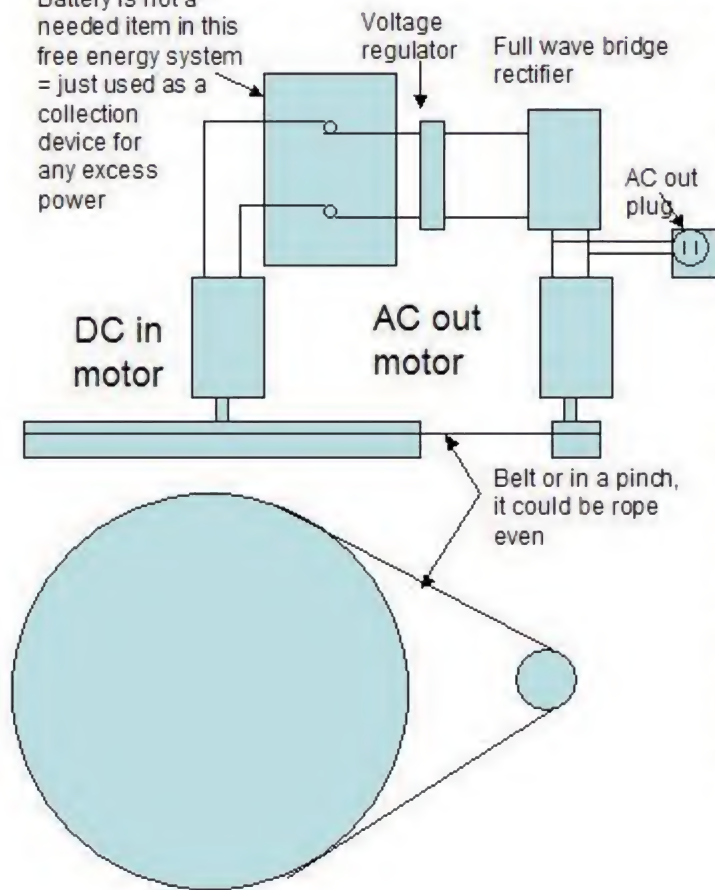
If this system is allowed to run freely,
Without having any outside drain of power,
This system will overcharge itself,
Maybe even causing the battery to explode.
So, please be careful when experimenting,
With this miraculous mechanism's workings,
Maybe these should be called e-multiplier,
As you always need a little electric power,
To generate the greater increase in power,
But,,, this works even with a dead battery,
all that you have to do,
to start these machines going,
is start the big pulley turning by hand,
And the power output from the little pulley,
Is sufficient enough to start this running.
Maybe the battery is not needed,
And you could do it with 120 volt motors.
Free electricity for God's favorite creation .



Perpetual Motion (machine)

The battery and motors could be any voltage, as long as they were all the same as the voltage regulator

Battery is not a needed item in this free energy system = just used as a collection device for any excess power



CAUTION,,,,,,,,,

If this system is allowed to run freely,
Without having any outside drain of power,
This system will overcharge itself,
Maybe even causing the battery to explode.
So, please be careful when experimenting,
With this miraculous mechanism's workings,
Maybe these should be called e-multiplier,
As you always need a little electric power,
To generate the greater increase in power,
But,, this works even with a dead battery,
all that you have to do,
to start these machines going,
is start the big pulley turning by hand,
And the power output from the little pulley,
Is sufficient enough to start this running.
Maybe the battery is not needed,
And you could do this with 120 volt motors.
Getting free electricity for your home

Measurement of the Laboratory's Absolute Velocity

STEFAN MARINOV¹

*Laboratory for Fundamental Physical Problems,
ul. Elin Pelin 22, Sofia 1421, Bulgaria*

Received June 28, 1979

Abstract

The report is given on a local measurement of the absolute velocity of a laboratory. This is the resultant velocity due to all types of motion in which the laboratory takes part (about the Earth's axis, about the Sun, about the galactic center, about the center of the cluster of galaxies).

Harress (1912) and Sagnac (1913) established that the velocity of light is direction dependent with respect to a rotating disk. Michelson, Gale, and Pearson (1925) showed that such direction dependence exists also for the spinning earth.

Until now the "Sagnac effect" has been measured only for closed paths of the light beams where the effect is proportional to the *angular* rotational velocity. We measured the "Sagnac effect" for light beams proceeding along a straight line where the effect is proportional to the *linear* rotational velocity. Michelson, Gale, and Pearson measured only the diurnal angular rotational velocity, since the yearly and galactic angular rotational velocities are too small to be detected. We registered the galactic and supergalactic linear rotational velocities and small changes in their sum due to the yearly rotation, when performing the measurement during the different days of the year; the diurnal changes, being very small, could not be registered.

To measure the Sagnac effect along a straight line, one has to realize a Newtonian time synchronization [1] between spatially separated points. We succeeded in making such a synchronization with the help of a rotating axle.

The scheme of our interferometric "coupled-mirrors" experiment, with

¹Present address: via Puggia 47, 16131 Genova, Italy.

of light. In the theories of Riemann and Betti it would appear that the action is supposed to be propagated in a manner somewhat more similar to that of light.

But in all of these theories the question naturally occurs:— If something is transmitted from one particle to another at a distance, what is its condition after it has left the one particle and before it has reached the other? If this something is the potential energy of the two particles, as in Neumann's theory, how are we to conceive this energy as existing in a point of space, coinciding neither with the one particle nor with the other? In fact, whenever energy is transmitted from one body to another in time, there must be a medium or substance in which the energy exists after it leaves one body and before it reaches the other, for energy, as Torricelli* remarked, 'is a quintessence of so subtile a nature that it cannot be contained in any vessel except the inmost substance of material things.' Hence all these theories lead to the conception of a medium in which the propagation takes place, and if we admit this medium as an hypothesis, I think it ought to occupy a prominent place in our investigations, and that we ought to endeavour to construct a mental representation of all the details of its action, and this has been my constant aim in this treatise.

* *Lezioni Accademiche* (Firenze, 1715), p. 25.

James Clerk Maxwell

*A Dynamical Theory of the
Electromagnetic Field*

with an appreciation by

ALBERT EINSTEIN

edited and introduced by

THOMAS F. TORRANCE

SCOTTISH ACADEMIC PRESS
EDINBURGH

Of these the first that must be mentioned is Lorentz's theory of electrons, in which the field and electric corpuscles appear beside one another as equivalent elements in the comprehension of reality. There followed the special and general theory of relativity which—although based entirely on field theory considerations—hitherto could not avoid the independent introduction of material points and total differential equations.

The last and most successful creation of theoretical physics, quantum mechanics, differs fundamentally in its principles from the two programmes which we will briefly designate as Newton's and Maxwell's. For the quantities which appear in its laws lay no claim to describe physical reality itself but only the probabilities for the occurrence of one of the physical realities to which attention is being directed. Dirac, to whom in my judgment, we are indebted for the most logically complete account of this theory, rightly points to the fact that it would not be easy, for example, to give a theoretical description of a photon in such a way that there would be comprised in the description sufficient reason for a judgment as to whether the photon will pass a polarisator set obliquely in its path or not.

Nevertheless, I am inclined to think that physicists will not be satisfied in the long run with this kind of indirect description of reality, even if an adaptation of the theory to the demand of general relativity can be achieved in a satisfactory way. Then they must surely be brought back to the attempt to realise the programme which may suitably be designated as Maxwellian: a description of physical reality in terms of fields which satisfy partial differential equations in a way that is free from singularities.

A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field

PART I

INTRODUCTORY

(1) THE most obvious mechanical phenomenon in electrical and magnetical experiments is the mutual action by which bodies in certain states set each other in motion while still at a sensible distance from each other. The first step, therefore, in reducing these phenomena into scientific form, is to ascertain the magnitude and direction of the force acting between the bodies, and when it is found that this force depends in a certain way upon the relative position of the bodies and on their electric or magnetic condition, it seems at first sight natural to explain the facts by assuming the existence of something either at rest or in motion in each body, constituting its electric or magnetic state, and capable of acting at a distance according to mathematical laws.

In this way mathematical theories of statical electricity, of magnetism, of the mechanical action between conductors carrying currents, and of the induction of currents have been formed. In these theories the force acting between the two bodies is treated with reference only to the condition of the bodies and their relative position, and without any express consideration of the surrounding medium.

These theories assume, more or less explicitly, the existence of substances the particles of which have the property of acting on one another at a distance by attraction or repulsion. The most complete development of a theory of this kind is that of M. W. Weber*, who has made the same theory include electrostatic and electromagnetic phenomena.

In doing so, however, he has found it necessary to assume that the force between two electric particles depends on their relative velocity, as well as on their distance.

This theory, as developed by MM. W. Weber and C. Neumann†,

* "Electrodynamische Massbestimmungen". *Leipzig Trans.* Vol. i. 1849, and Taylor's *Scientific Memoirs*, Vol. v. art. xiv.

† *Explicare tentatur quomodo fiat ut lucis plasmæ polarizationis per vires electricas vel magneticas declinetur.*—Halis Saxonum, 1858.

is exceedingly ingenious, and wonderfully comprehensive in its application to the phenomena of static electricity, electromagnetic attractions, induction of currents and diamagnetic phenomena; and it comes to us with the more authority, as it has served to guide the speculations of one who has made so great an advance in the practical part of electric science, both by introducing a consistent system of units in electrical measurement, and by actually determining electrical quantities with an accuracy hitherto unknown.

(2) The mechanical difficulties, however, which are involved in the assumption of particles acting at a distance with forces which depend on their velocities are such as to prevent me from considering this theory as an ultimate one, though it may have been, and may yet be useful in leading to the coordination of phenomena.

I have therefore preferred to seek an explanation of the fact in another direction, by supposing them to be produced by actions which go on in the surrounding medium as well as in the excited bodies, and endeavouring to explain the action between distant bodies without assuming the existence of forces capable of acting directly at sensible distances.

(3) The theory I propose may therefore be called a theory of the *Electromagnetic Field*, because it has to do with the space in the neighbourhood of the electric or magnetic bodies, and it may be called a *Dynamical Theory*, because it assumes that in that space there is matter in motion, by which the observed electromagnetic phenomena are produced.

(4) The electromagnetic field is that part of space which contains and surrounds bodies in electric or magnetic conditions.

It may be filled with any kind of matter, or we may endeavour to render it empty of all gross matter, as in the case of Geissler's tubes and other so-called vacua.

There is always, however, enough of matter left to receive and transmit the undulations of light and heat, and it is because the transmission of these radiations is not greatly altered when transparent bodies of measurable density are substituted for the so-called vacuum, that we are obliged to admit that the undulations are those of an ethereal substance, and not of the gross matter, the presence of which merely modifies in some way the motion of the ether.

We have therefore some reason to believe, from the phenomena of light and heat, that there is an ethereal medium filling space and permeating bodies, capable of being set in motion and of transmitting that motion from one part to another, and of communicating

that motion to gross matter so as to heat it and affect it in various ways.

(5) Now the energy communicated to the body in heating it must have formerly existed in the moving medium, for the undulations had left the source of heat some time before they reached the body, and during that time the energy must have been half in the form of motion of the medium and half in the form of elastic resilience. From these considerations Professor W. Thomson has argued*, that the medium must have a density capable of comparison with that of gross matter, and has even assigned an inferior limit to that density.

(6) We may therefore receive, as a datum derived from a branch of science independent of that with which we have to deal, the existence of a pervading medium, of small but real density, capable of being set in motion, and of transmitting motion from one part to another with great, but not infinite, velocity.

Hence the parts of this medium must be so connected that the motion of one part depends in some way on the motion of the rest; and at the same time these connections must be capable of a certain kind of elastic yielding, since the communication of motion is not instantaneous, but occupies time.

The medium is therefore capable of receiving and storing up two kinds of energy, namely, the "actual" energy depending on the motions of its parts, and "potential" energy, consisting of the work which the medium will do in recovering from displacement in virtue of its elasticity.

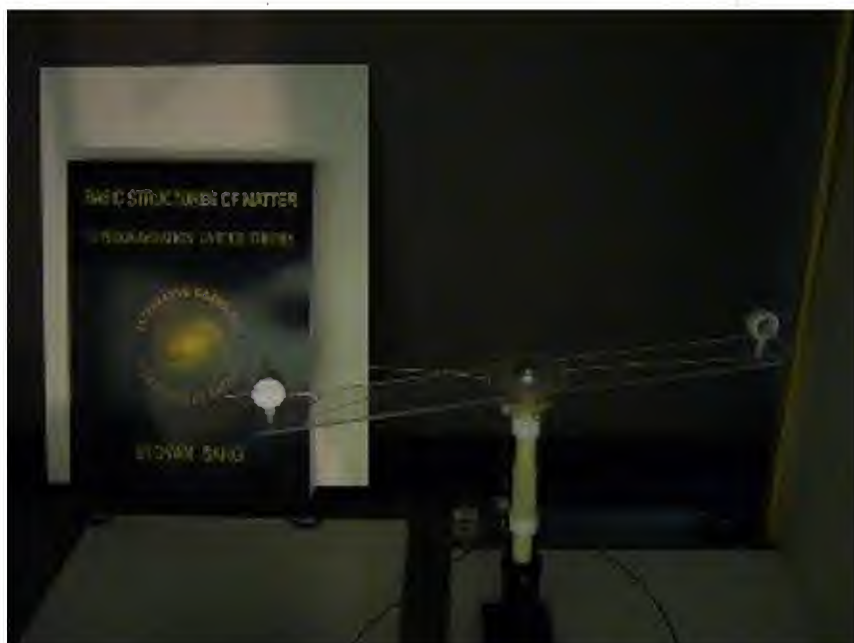
The propagation of undulations consists in the continual transformation of one of these forms of energy into the other alternately, and at any instant the amount of energy in the whole medium is equally divided, so that half is energy of motion, and half is elastic resilience.

(7) A medium having such a constitution may be capable of other kinds of motion and displacement than those which produce the phenomena of light and heat, and some of these may be of such a kind that they may be evidenced to our senses by the phenomena they produce.

(8) Now we know that the luminiferous medium is in certain cases acted on by magnetism; for Faraday† discovered that when a

* "On the Possible Density of the Luminiferous Medium, and on the Mechanical Value of a Cubic Mile of Sunlight", *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* (1854), p. 57.

† *Experimental Researches*, Series XIX.



RYBONIC STANDARD MODEL (RSM)

weak.....	15.....	* boson (W+, W-, Z ₀)
↑ EM.....	10.....	* boson (photon)
strong.....	6.....	* boson (gluons)
meson.....	4.....	* fermion/boson (kaon, pion)
baryon.....	3.....	* fermion (proton and neutron)
electron.....	6.....	* fermion (elementary lepton)
neutrino.....	12.....	* fermion (elementary lepton)

The faster than the speed-of-radiation --if only fractionally so-- gravitational force i.e. "gravity (graviton)" follows the polyhedral icosahedrons $6 + 10 + 15 = 31$ --or more-- primary geodesic great-circle (GRC) pathways.

It is my conjecture that it is the overlapping interference of these icosahedral spherical --vector/edged/gravitee defining-- membranes that create the 3, 4, 6 and 12 = 25 great-circle pathways associated with the axis spun VE(vector equilibrium)/cubo-octahedron and its sub-categorized polyhedra the octahedron and the tetrahedron and these 25 GRC's in turn result in in our detectability of the physically retarded Universe at speeds-of-radiation --or less-- which we recognize and label as the fermionic particles.

There are a total of 7 sets of great-circles totaling 56 primary great circles. Another 31 circles can be added because of icosahedrons two sets of axis spinning in relation to the ve/cubooctahedron ergo a total of 87 primary circles with 14 being redundant leaving 73 unique primary great-circles.

Bosons i.e. bosonic force particles having whole-interger/integral spin-0, 1 or 2 are based on the 31 great-circles of the icosahedron.

Fermions i.e. fermionic matter particles having fractional interger/integral spin-3/2, 1/3, 5/2, 1/2, 2/3 are based on the 25 great-circles.

1) Weak force (W+, W-, Z₀) interacts between leptons(electrons and neutrinos)

2) Electro-magnetic force (EM/photon) interacts with electrons.

3) Strong sub-atomic force (gluons) holds quarks (elementarys)

4) Mesons (kaon, pion etc...)are the strong nuclear(atomic) force and holds protons and neutrons together and is made of two quarks but has whole-spin-integral of a bosonic force particle.

5) Baryons like proton and neutron are composed of three extremely tightly bound elementary quarks.

6) Electrons are elementary leptons (light weight).

7) Neutrinos are also elementary leptons that associate with the weak force particles

8) Gravity is weakest of all icosahedral bosonic force particles and follows all available geodesic, great-circle pathways between any two specified points of mass-attractive interrelationship in Universe.

weak.....	15.....	* boson (W+, W-, Z ₀)
↑ EM.....	10.....	* boson (photon)
strong.....	6.....	* boson (gluons)
meson.....	4.....	* fermion/boson (kaon, pion)
baryon.....	3.....	* fermion (proton and neutron)
electron.....	6.....	* fermion (elementary lepton)
neutrino.....	12.....	* fermion (elementary lepton)

In this model above we may speculate on the number 10 of the icosahedrons 6 10 15 as the median EM force having both repulsion and attraction between the strong and weak force and;

$4 + 6 = 10$ great circles in the VE/cubo-octahedron fermionic matter format that involves an elementary particle(6) and a hadronic meson (2 quarks) particle (4) which is a quasi-inbetween fermionic/bosonic particle because it has whole-spin-0 or 1 integral like bosons and in fact is the strong atomic (nuclear) force holding protons to neutrons even tho it is composed of elementary quarks(fermions). Weird! Other mesonic particles are the kaons and pions. All weird!

So we have 10 in the bosonic set of great circles and a potential 10 in the fermionic set of great circles. The latter ten being the median or intermediate in-between the heavy baryons(3) and the almost massless neutrinos(12)

The number ten as shown above is interestingly significant to string theory for me as elucidated upon by Michio Kaku in his book "Hyperspace" page 172 .

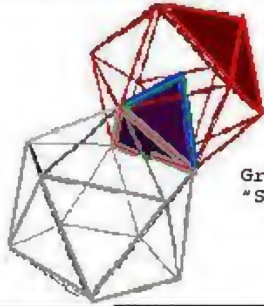
"...One of the deepest secrets of string theory, which is still not understood, is why it is only defined in ten and 26 dimensions.....If we calculate how strings break and reform in N-dimensional space we constantly find the meaningless terms cropping up that destroy the marvelous properties of the theory.

Fortunately, these unwanted terms appear multiplied by $(N - 10)$. Therefore, to make these anomalies vanish, we have no choice but to fix N to be ten. String theory is the only known quantum theory that specifically demands that the dimension of space-time be fixed at as unique number.

Unfortunately, string theorists are unable at present explain why ten dimension are singled out. The answer lies deep within mathematics, in an area called modular functions. Whenever we manipulate the KSV loop diagrams created by interacting strings, we encounter these strange modular functions, where the number ten appears in the strangest places.

These modular functions are as mysterious as the man who investigated them, the mystic from the East --(Srinivasa Ramanujan was perhaps the strangest man in all of mathematics in the entire history of science)-- perhaps if we better understood the work of the Indian genius, we would understand why we live in our present Universe"...end quote.

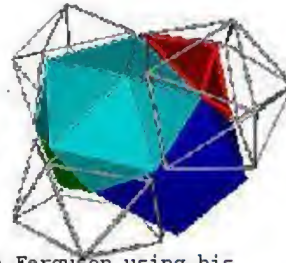
Below is two of the 8-Universal Overlapping Icosahedrally Vektored Gravitational Field Matrix a.k.a 8-UOI-Geodesic Gravitational Field Matrix.



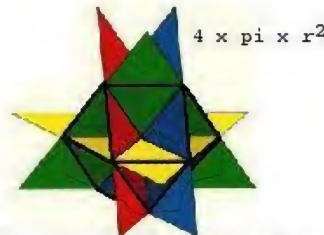
At right is the 8 Universal Overlapping Icosahedral Vektored Gravitational Field Matrix in its non-geodesic Euclidian format.

8-UOI-VGF- Matrix or geodesically composed as the 8-UOI-GGF Matrix

Graphic at left and right done by ALan Ferguson using his "Springdance" program he wrote.

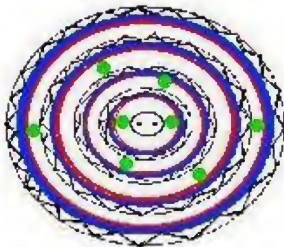


Above is four of the 8 UOI's with no overlap but showing their tetrahedral orientation. This bubble-foam-like structure may be the feedback mechanism of entropy or gravity from black holes and any "Multi-verses" concepts.



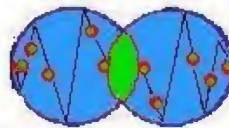
A tetrahedron brought to zero-volume creates the cubo-octahedron. This is the singularity (vector equilibrium) point of a black hole whose surface areas event horizon, is equal to the its entropy inside ergo the four great (equatorial) circles or polygons areas represent the entropy of black hole and is formulated as 4 times Pi time the radius squared.

See "Bekenstien's Law: With every horizon that forms a boundary separating an observer from a region which is hidden from them, there is associated an entropy which measures the amount of information which is hidden behind it. This entropy is always proportional to the area of the horizon." (Page 87 of 3 Roads to Quantum Gravity) Also discovered by Stephen Hawking.



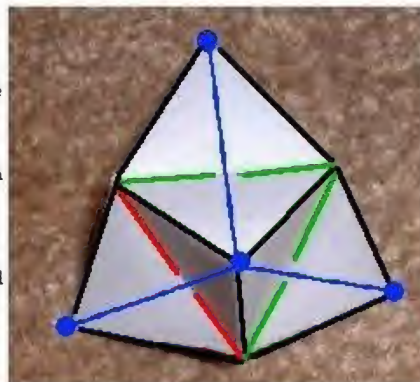
Concentric circles represent the finite and discrete quantum levels of all aspects of energy. Blue is gravity, red is bosons, green is fermions and black is metaphysical.

see <http://www.ill.fr/>



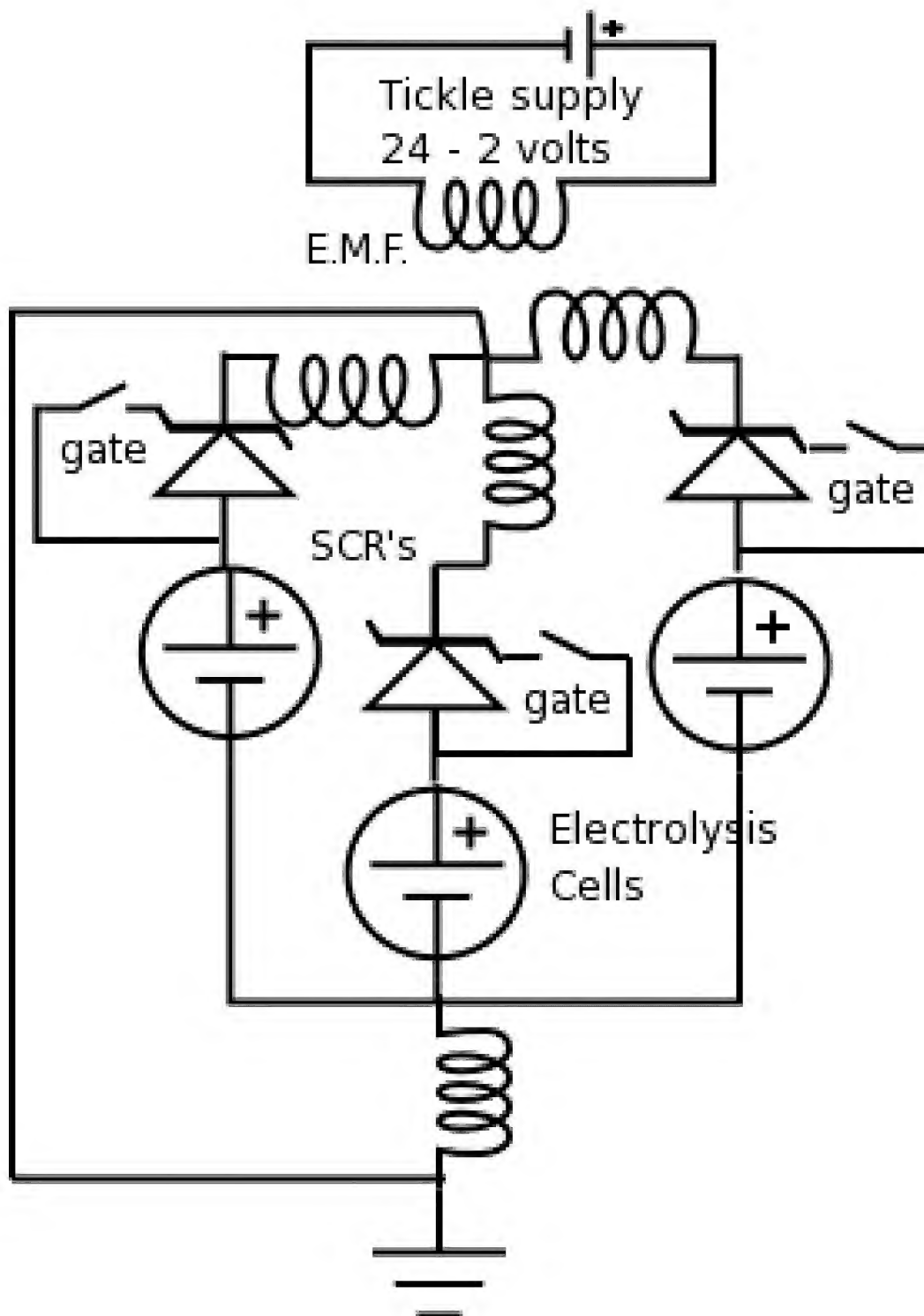
A 2-D generalization of Universe based on the overlapping of 8 gravitational icosahedrons to create all fermionic and bosonic particles of Universe. Only two of the 8 icos. are represented here.

At right is the star-tetrahedron defined by 4 regular tets face bonded to a central regular tet. The black red and green lines define the star-tetrahedron which is centrally located to the above 8-UOI-GGF Matrix. The red an green lines defines the nuclear polyhedron for the above 8-UOI-GGF matrix. The blue lines define a tetrahedron formed by connecting the 4 external vertexes of the star-tet. This star-tet shoule not be confused with other so-called star-tets that are actually stella-octangulas i.e. a stellated octahedron.



Electrolysis cell(s) power supply

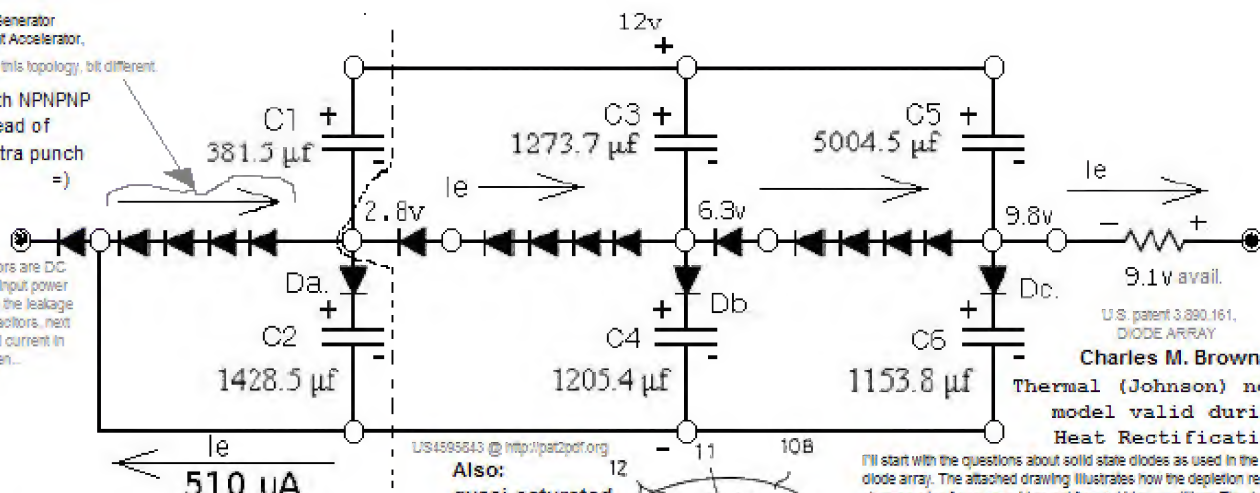
3 phase alternator



Stationary Field Generator
Static DC Current Accelerator.

TODO
PSPICE it, with NPNPNP
combos instead of
diodes for extra punch
=)

Once the Capacitors are DC
charged, the only input power
required is mostly the leakage
of the top row capacitors, next
comes the forward current in
the diodes, iIR, then...

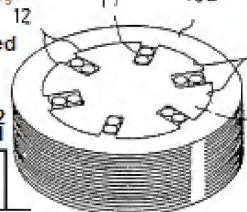


U.S. patent 3,890,161,
DIODE ARRAY

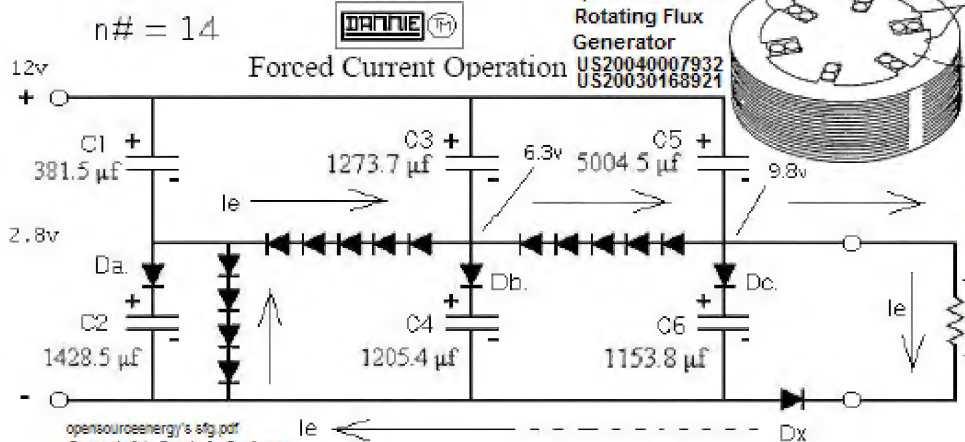
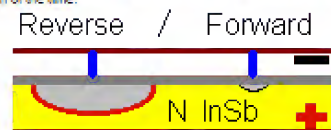
Charles M. Brown
Thermal (Johnson) noise
model valid during
Heat Rectification

US4595643 @ <http://ipat2pdf.org>

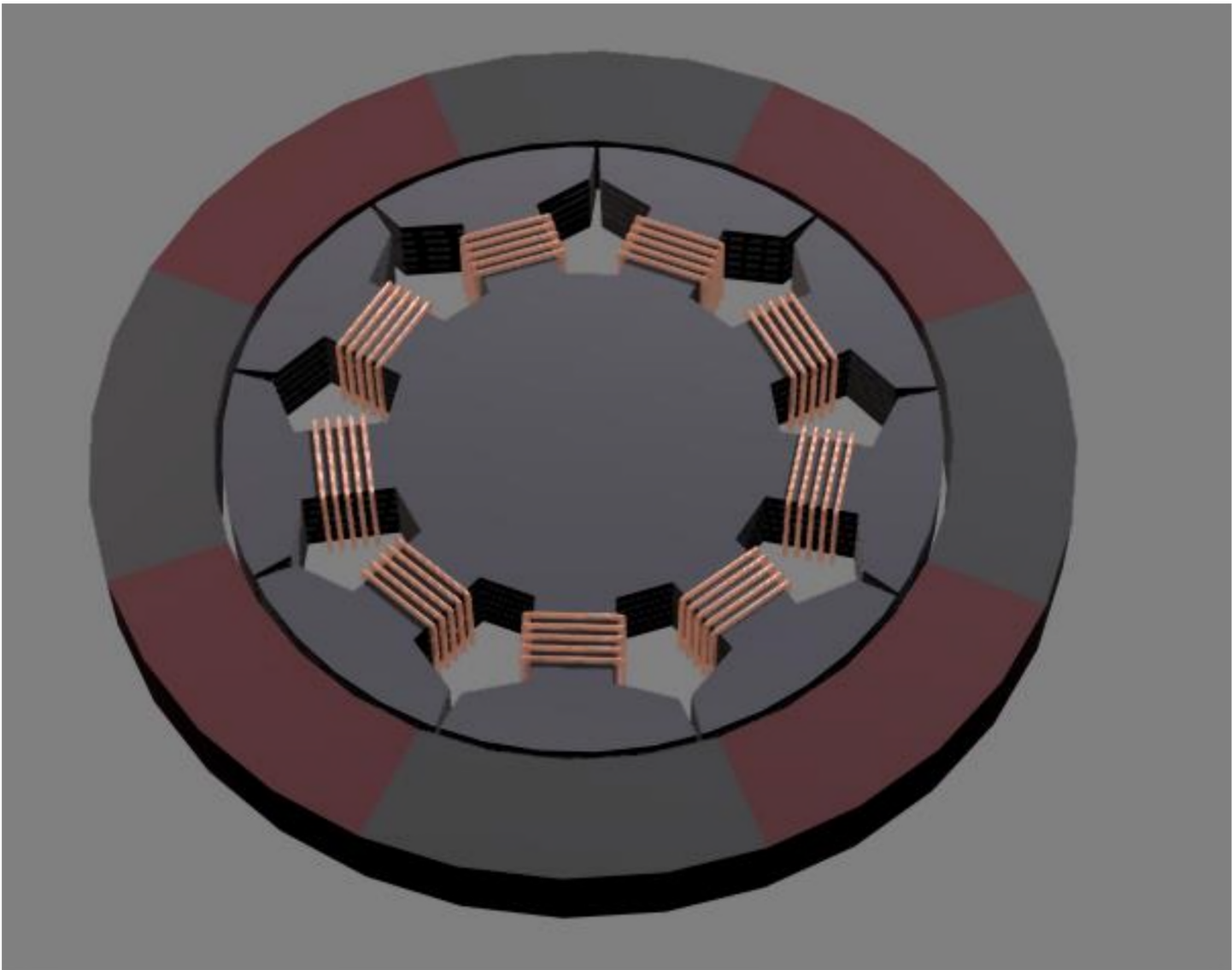
Also:
quasi-saturated
Rotating Flux
Generator
US20040007932
US20030168921

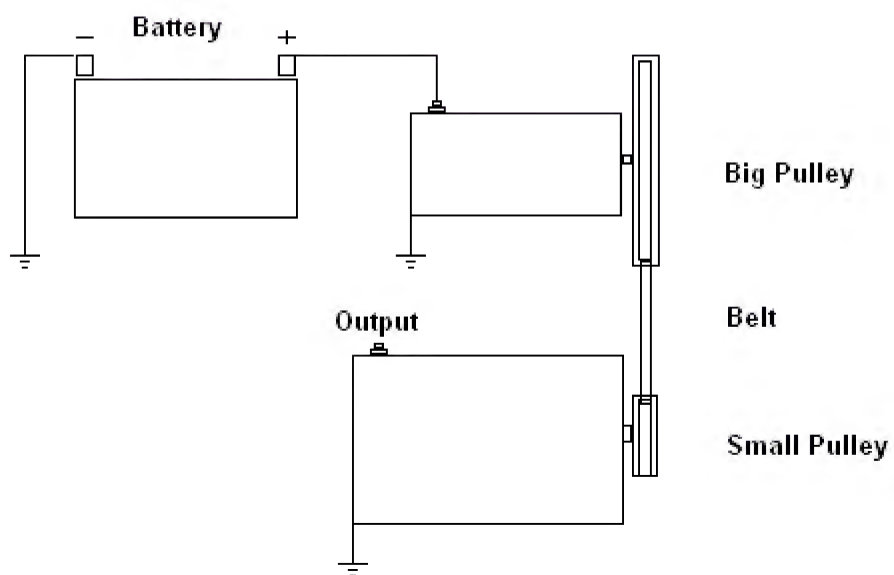
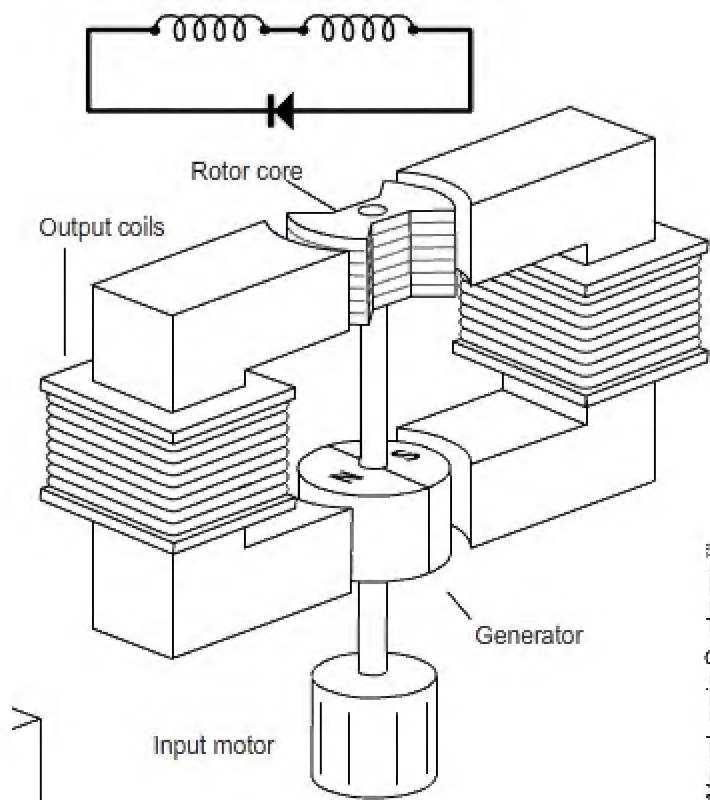


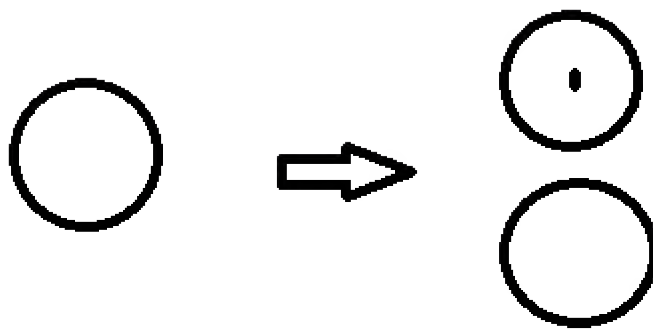
I'll start with the questions about solid state diodes as used in the diode array. The attached drawing illustrates how the depletion region changes size for reverse bias and forward bias conditions. The depletion region has an organized electrical structure like a bubble. It expands and contracts in a consistent pattern according to the local Johnson noise condition... When the depletion region is small, many electrons tunnel across it carrying current. The electrons leave the meniscus and enter the anode tip even though the anode is negatively charged. Johnson noise voltage overcomes the repulsion of like charges half the time. As the electrons move towards the anode during this half of the time into the negative charge, they lose momentum which is a microscopic instance of refrigeration. When they reach the anode they maintain the negative charge at the buss. Next the electrons flow through the load as output current. The other half of the time the Johnson noise faces the opposite way. Even though this is easy according to the buss voltage, the depletion region expands and increases in resistance so few electrons move in the reverse direction within the diode even with the added drive of the Johnson noise at this fraction of the time.



opensourceenergy/s sfq.pdf
Copyright Daniel Jackson

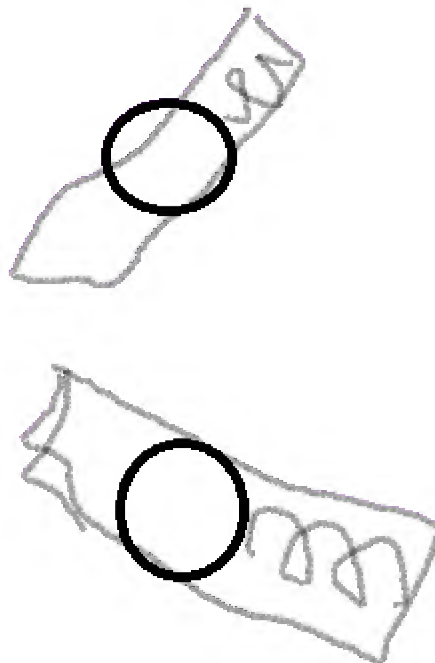


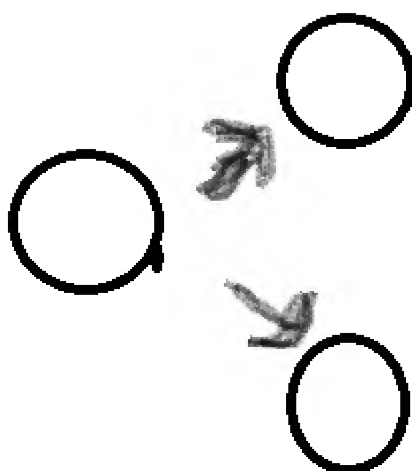




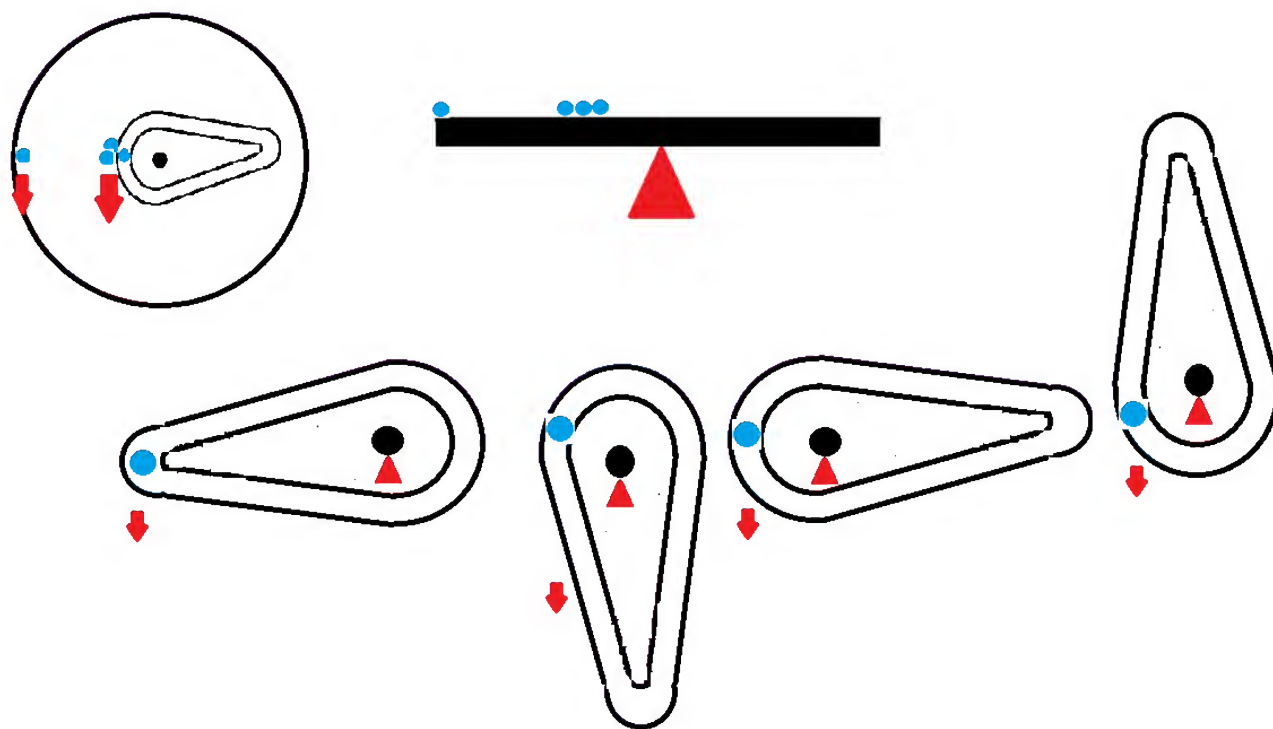
Before collision- the 2 balls actually are close or touching

pair of balls with
return springs





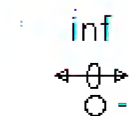
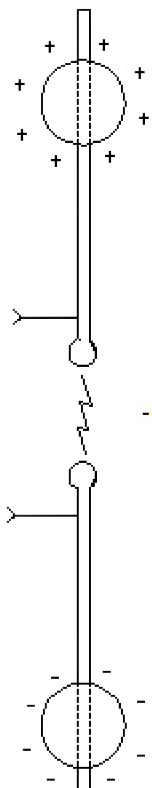
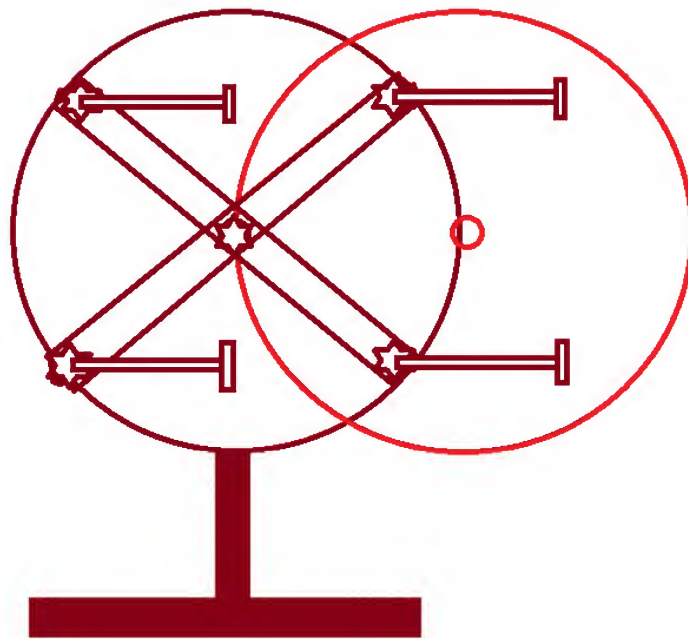
Cue ball transfers momentum to pair of balls. they depart at 45 degrees

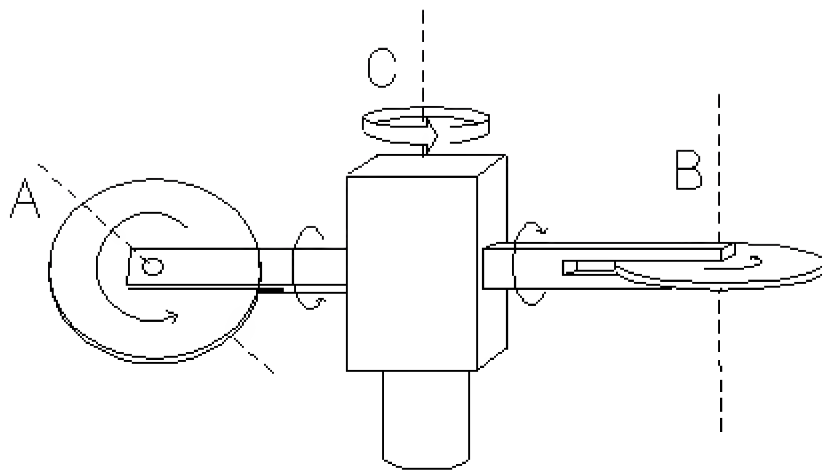


Red is the image of the oversizing!

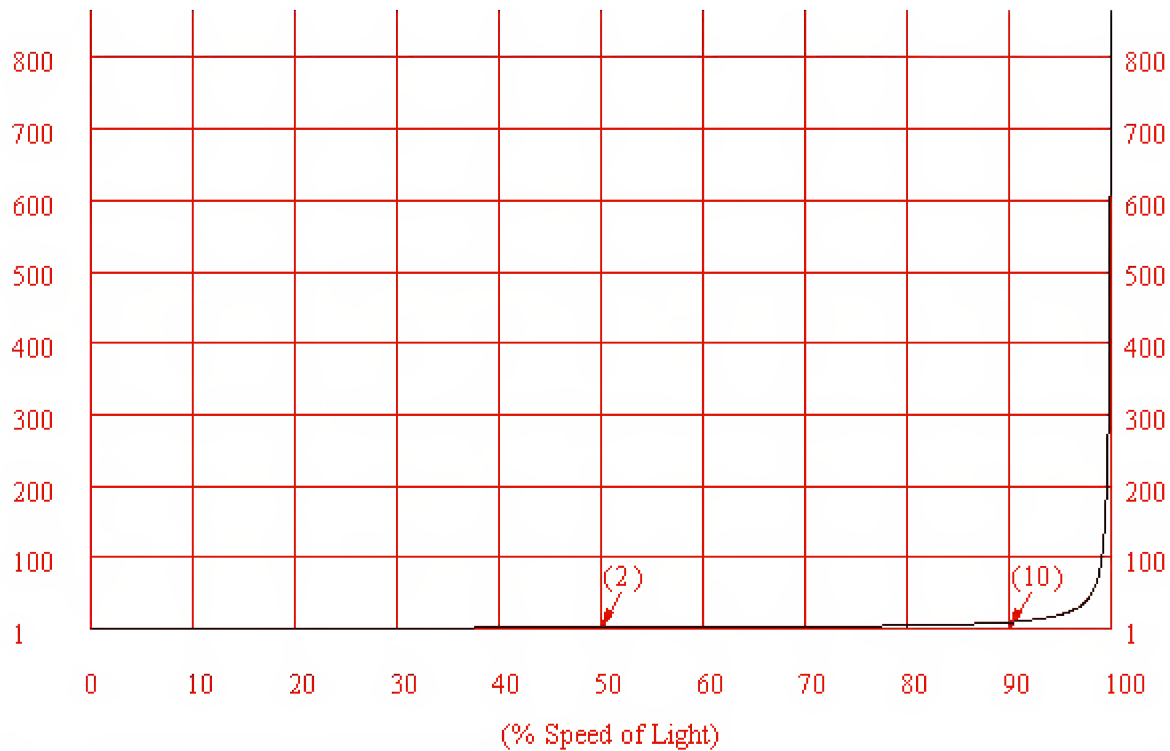
The center Sprockets does not move this give us the fulcrum point!

The outer Sprocket do move with the chain and keep the weight even with the ground!

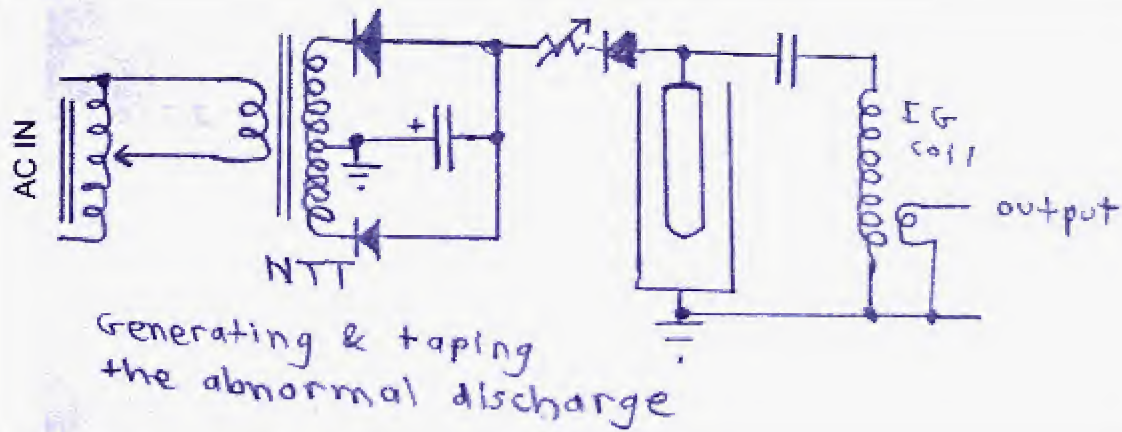
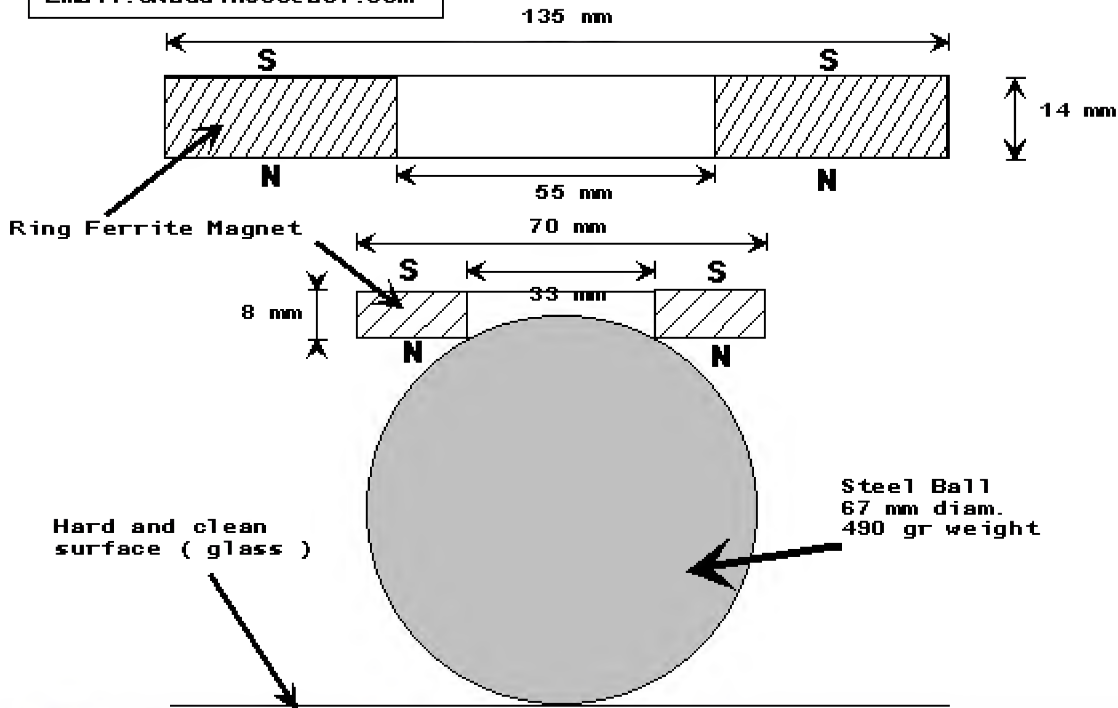




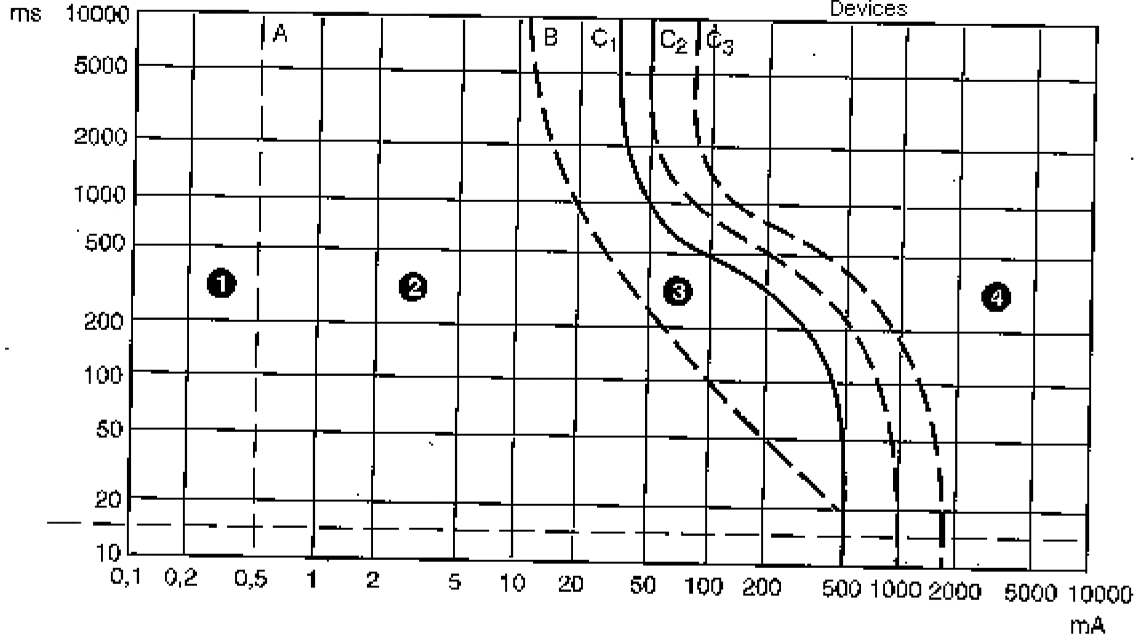
If arranged like ping pong paddles rotating clockwise along their axis (where attached to the gear box) would two high speed gyros cause the gearbox to spin if it were mounted on bearings that allowed this?



HAMEL SPINNING DISC
V 3.0 - Jean-Louis Naudin
11 March 97
Email: JNaudin509@aol.com



Source: Scheider Electric
Magazine - AC Current Protection
Devices

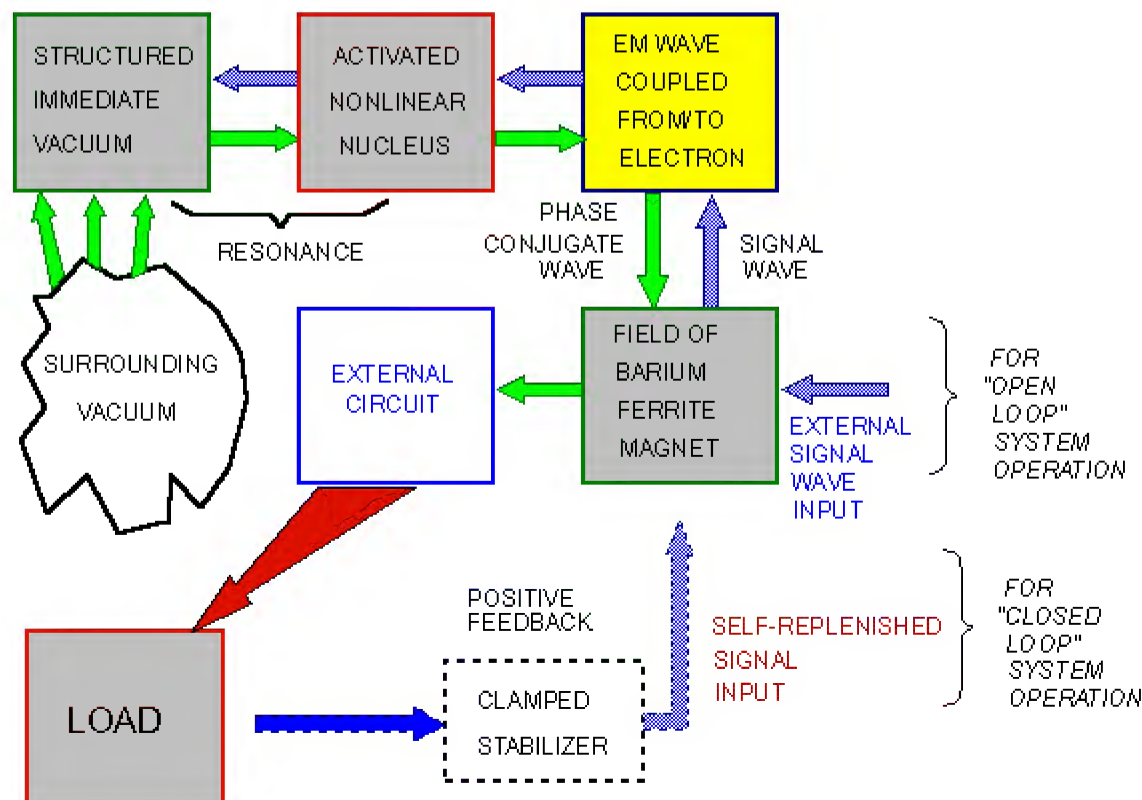


Pic. 1

Obr. 1

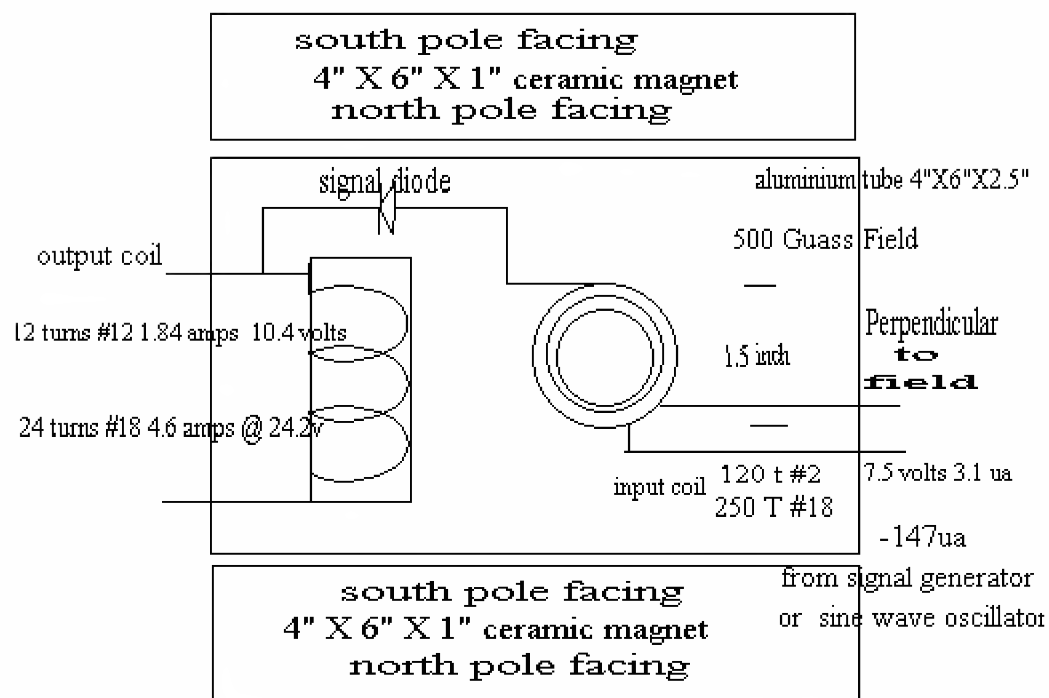
prúd prechádzajúci telom $I_s \longrightarrow$
Current going through body in (mA)

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 - nepostrehnuteľné | not felt | C1: bez srdcovej fibrilácie | without heart fibrillation (HF) |
| 2 - postrehnuteľné | felt | C2: 5%-ná pravdepodobnosť srdcovej fibrilácie | 5% probab. of HF |
| 3 - viditeľné účinky: svalové sťahy | muscles fibrillation | C3: 50%-ná pravdepodobnosť srdcovej fibrilácie | 50% probability of HF |
| 4 - pravdepodobnosť nezvratných účinkov | probability of not undoable effect | | |



Block diagram of the Sweet Vacuum Triode Amplifier.

Adding positive feedback circuit enables self-oscillation.



original test set up with signal Generator

SPACE - Quantum Modulator
Clean-Propulsion Power Now!
Automotive Propulsion Tomorrow..
The days of the Rotating Electrical
Energy Producing Machine, the Alternators
are about over.

A static version of the "Space Flux
Coupled Alternator" is on the drawing
board. A working prototype, a 10 kW
3 ϕ 240 V. machine, excited by low power
oscillatory means. It's expected isolated
feed-back techniques will provide close
loop source of low level oscillator power
thus eliminating a 100% duty-cycle
battery.

A concept of a unique type of Electric
Motor with efficiency approaching unity
is in the realm of possibility soon.

Replacing the primitive energy-hogging
series-type motor

With innovative state of the art control

By means of Phase shift techniques and
Phantom Poles (induced) by superimposed

Polarized rotating field operating at
400 Hz fundamental frequency with sub-
harmonics providing many poles,

Slow speed High Torque and smooth

Acceleration to max. high speed- High

horsepower lower torque provided

by induced 2, 4, 6, poles 8, 10, 12 po

intermediate speed medium H.P

medium torque and 14, 16, 18 pole slow

speed High Torque.

A slip cycle effect provides smooth transition as poles change either in the negative or positive direction

A foot pedal the same as the gas pedal on contemporary cars completely controls acceleration or deceleration.

No cooling system is required, it's estimated the motor would weigh no more than 150 lbs to produce 150 HP at 80 MPH.

The SPACE-Quanta-Modulator,
How it works:

First a time-varying magnetic flux must be produced. This must be caused to vary in sync ^{with} ~~of~~ three modulating signals displaced in time phase 120 electrical degrees

The magnets producing coherent quantizing of the incoherent quantum packets comprising the surrounding space field, providing a continuous stream of energy from an infinite source,

As the time varying flux of a period of $1/400 = 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ sec or 2.5 milliseconds sweeps over the stationary, alternating coils voltage is induced. $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$

Faradays law.

Very low power is needed to modulate the QUANTA which is in a coherent state under the influence of the residual effects of energy initially consumed in the so called MAGNETIZATION process. This energy is steady state and is actually ORIENTATED SPACE QUANTA. which is NOT A property of the MAGNET. but initiated by the initial magnetizing force.

The ARCHITECTURAL configuration of the windings and their relationship to the magnets will be best understood by observing the construction of a prototype.

The defining equations are similar
to those of the Dynamic Space Flux
Cupped Alternator

A working Prototype should be
ready about Easter. I have enough
Magnets to prove the concept
"Sparky"

2 AUGUST 1992.
To John Morrison.

Dear John:

Enclosed find some articles of
interest, Hoopers work closely
related to Beardson's and the
research I've done recently.

Also Scope Wave Form Analysis
Pertinent To Capacitive discharge
Techniques used to shift or

off-set the ^(EQUATOR) equator and lock it

in an unfamiliar location. within

A Permanent Magnet At The

same time A 60 HZ sine wave

Signal is injected into A ~~memory~~

Memory center. The off-set

Pulse discharge of The Capacit.

bank must occur AT The

INSTANT THE 60 HZ. SIGNAL IS
AT PEAK VALUE. THIS IS PRELIMINARY
TO THE ACTUAL CONDITIONING OF
THE BARIUM-FERRITE MAGNETS.
IF SOMEHOW ALL PROBLEMS HERE
CAN BE RESOLVED AND LEGAL
AGREEMENTS MADE I WILL DIVULGE
TO YOU THE METHOD OF COMPLETING
CONDITIONING.

DURING THE INTERVIEW I WILL GLADLY
DISPLAY VIDEO-WISE AND SOUND WISE
VIRTUAL ENERGY PARTICLES PERMEATING
ALL SPACE THE SOURCE OF UNLIMITED
ENERGY FOREVER. THIS IS POSSIBLE
BY MEANS OF A MAGNETIC LENS
WITH POWERS $\times 10^9$ OVER THE ELECTRON
MICROSCOPE

Scientists To-day not all
are dogmatic refusing to
budge from old Theories That
do not hold water. Mere Assumptions
never proven at all.

I have built a ^{WAVE} SCALAR^{*} potential
detector for under 100 time and
material it's the only one I
know of in the world that's so simple.
A 12yr-old could build it.

There are many things I need to
talk to you about. I'm willing to
pay my own way to Scotland to
do this very soon.

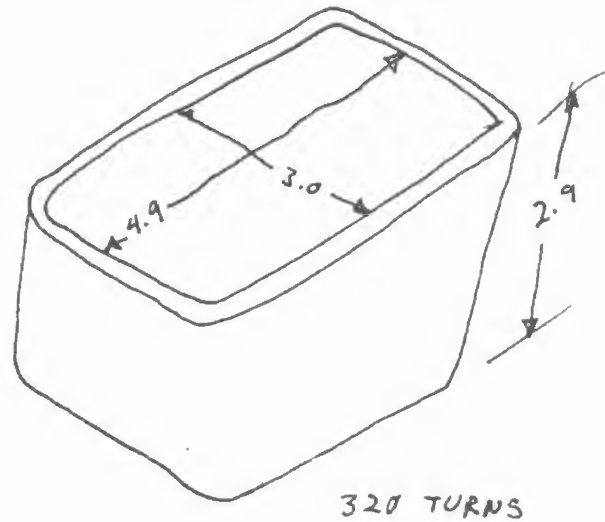
With Best Regards
"Sparky"

OUTPUT COIL

. From Rosenthal

WIRE O.D. .039

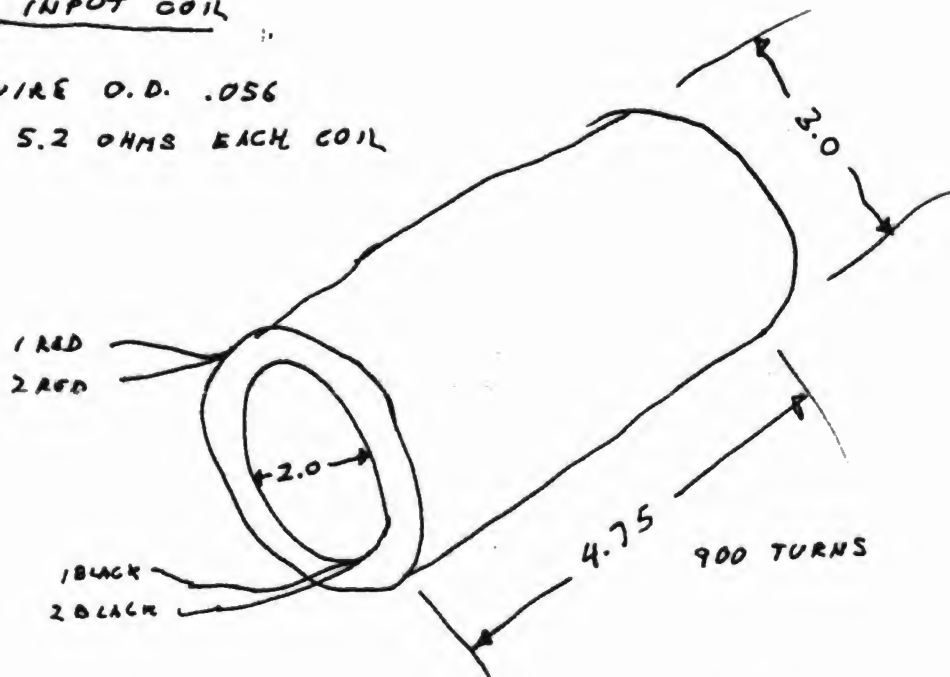
2.7 OHMS



INPUT COIL

WIRE O.D. .056

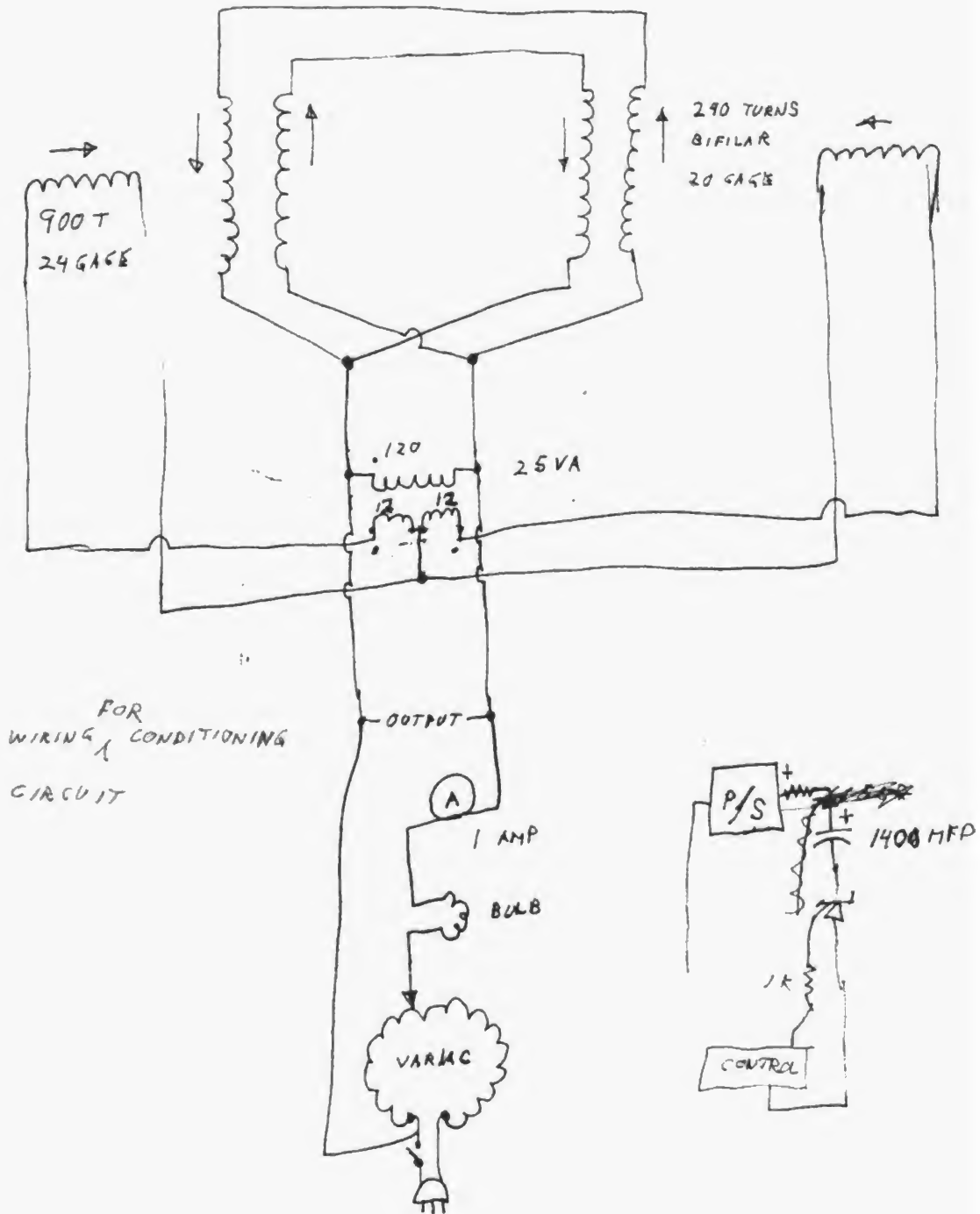
5.2 OHMS EACH COIL



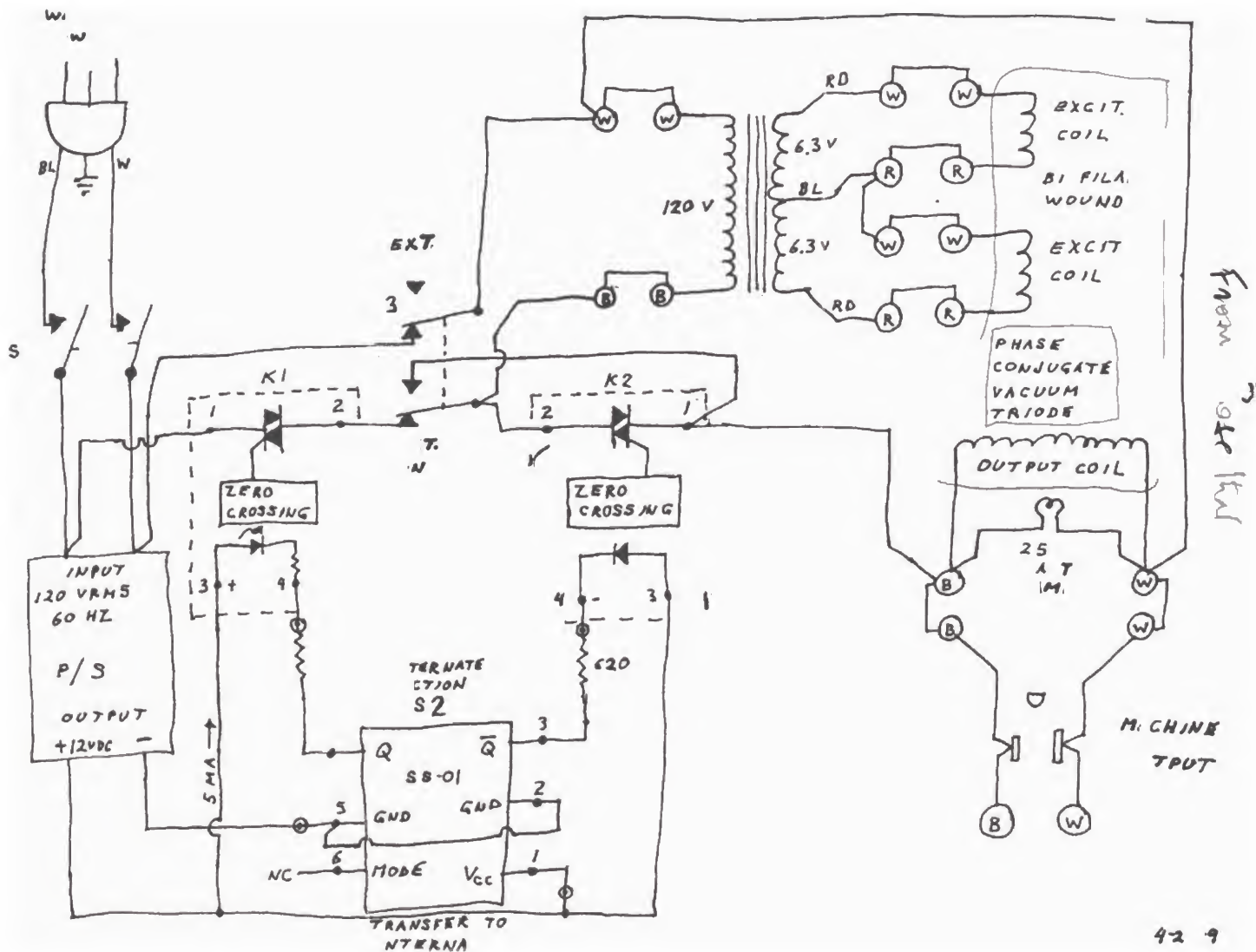
BI FILAR WOUND

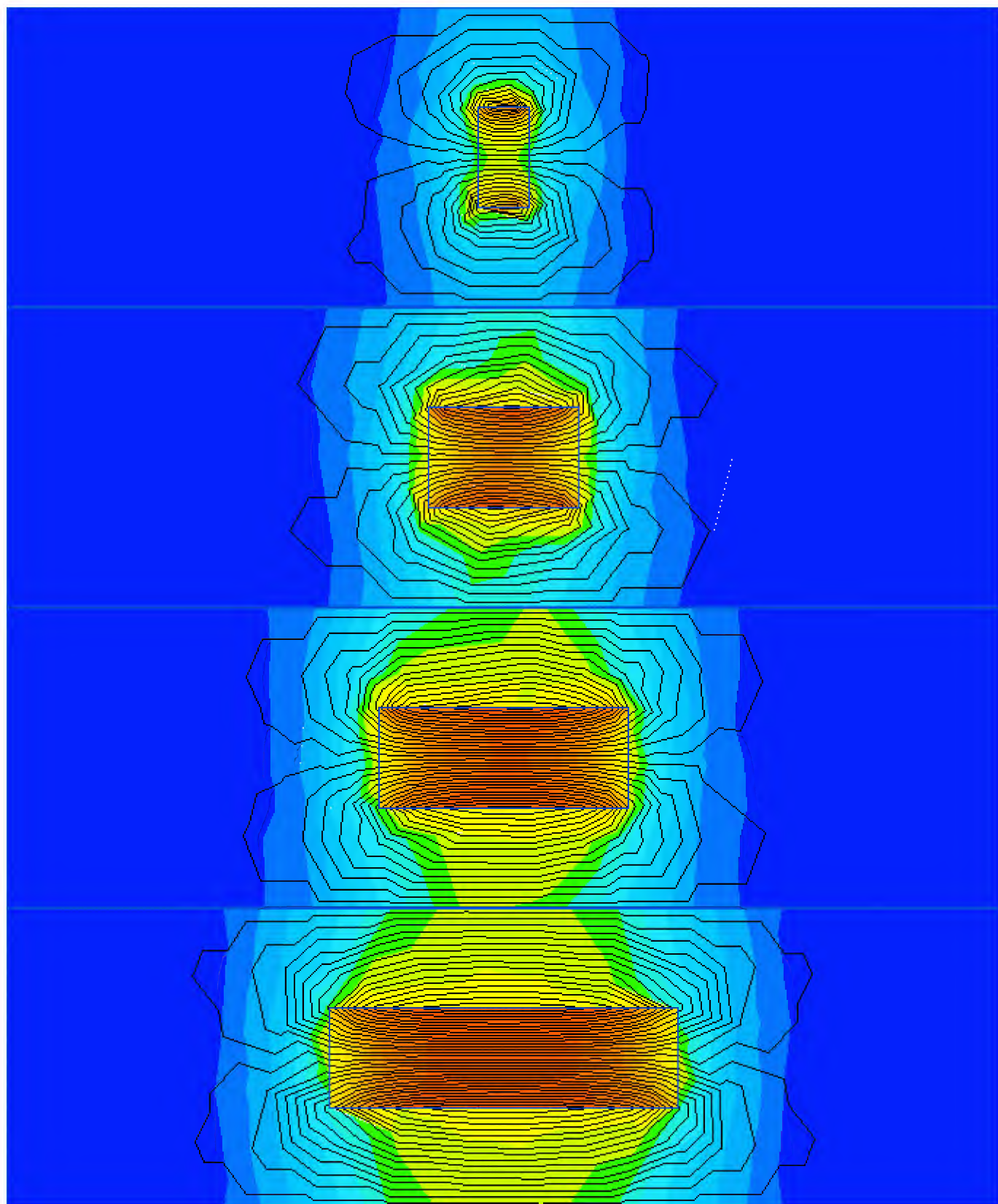
THESE ARE COILS FOR A TWO
MAGNET, TWO COIL VERSION THAT
I BUILT A SEAMLESS CHANGE OVER
CIRCUIT (ENCLOSED)

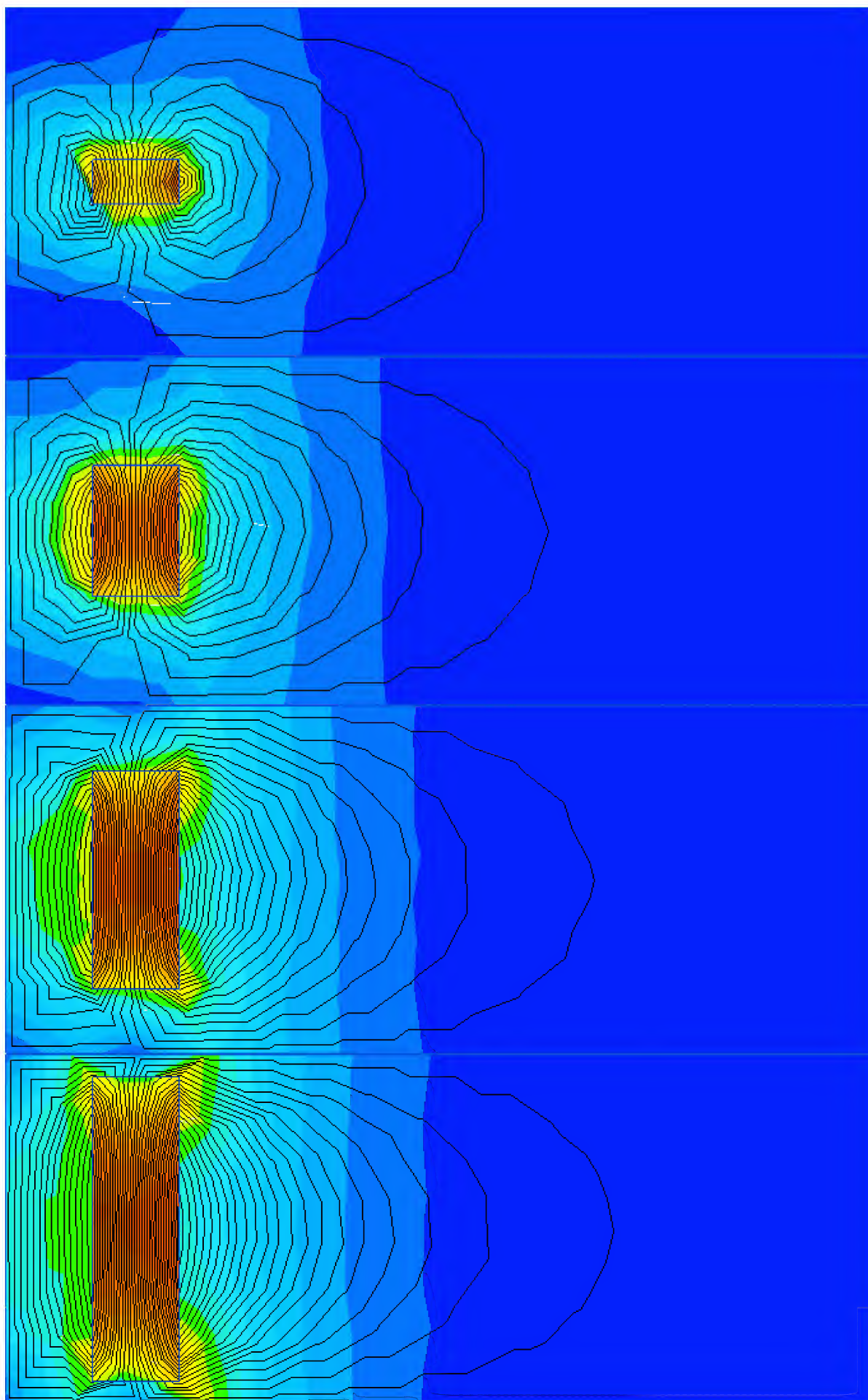
From Rosenthal

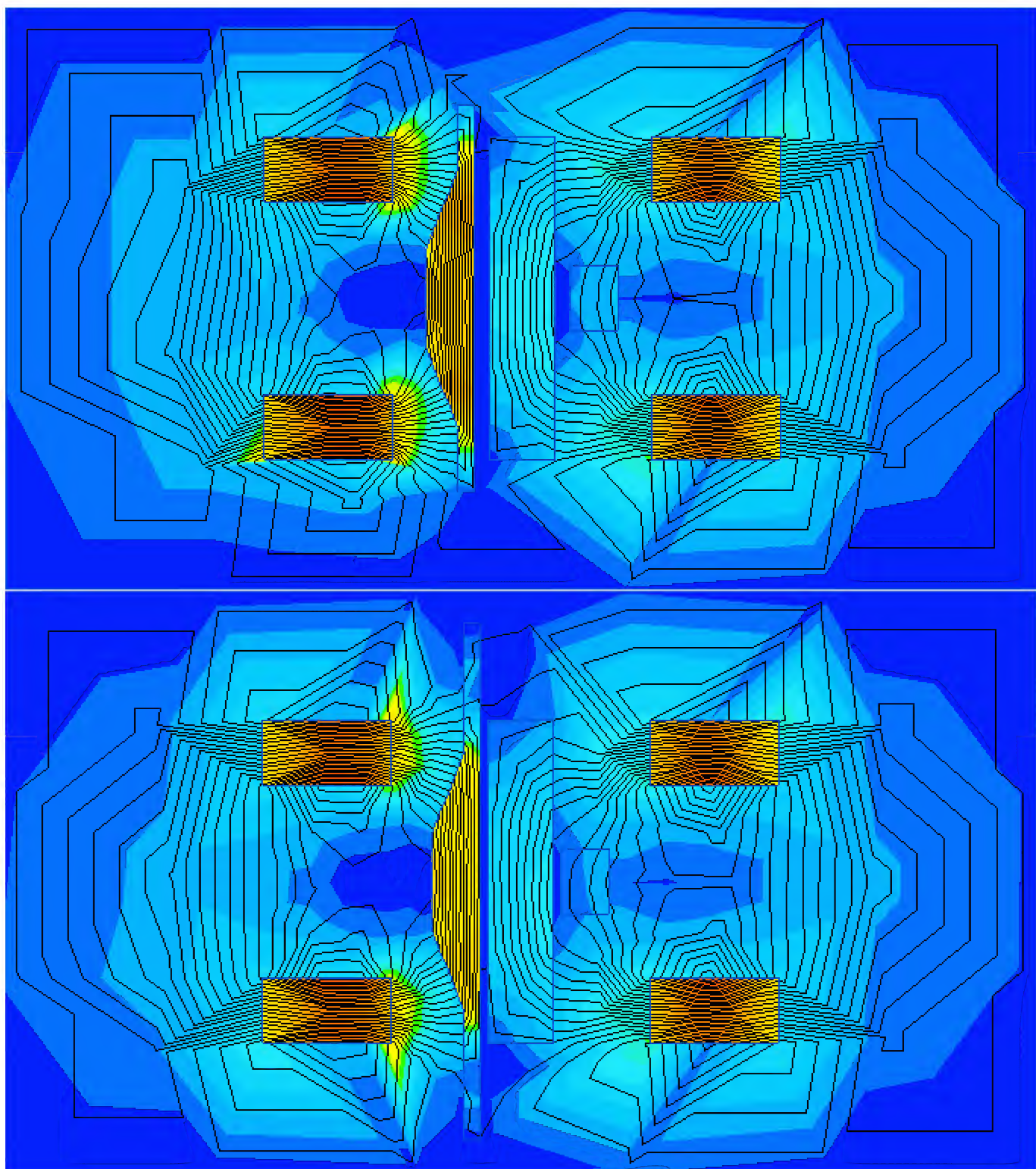


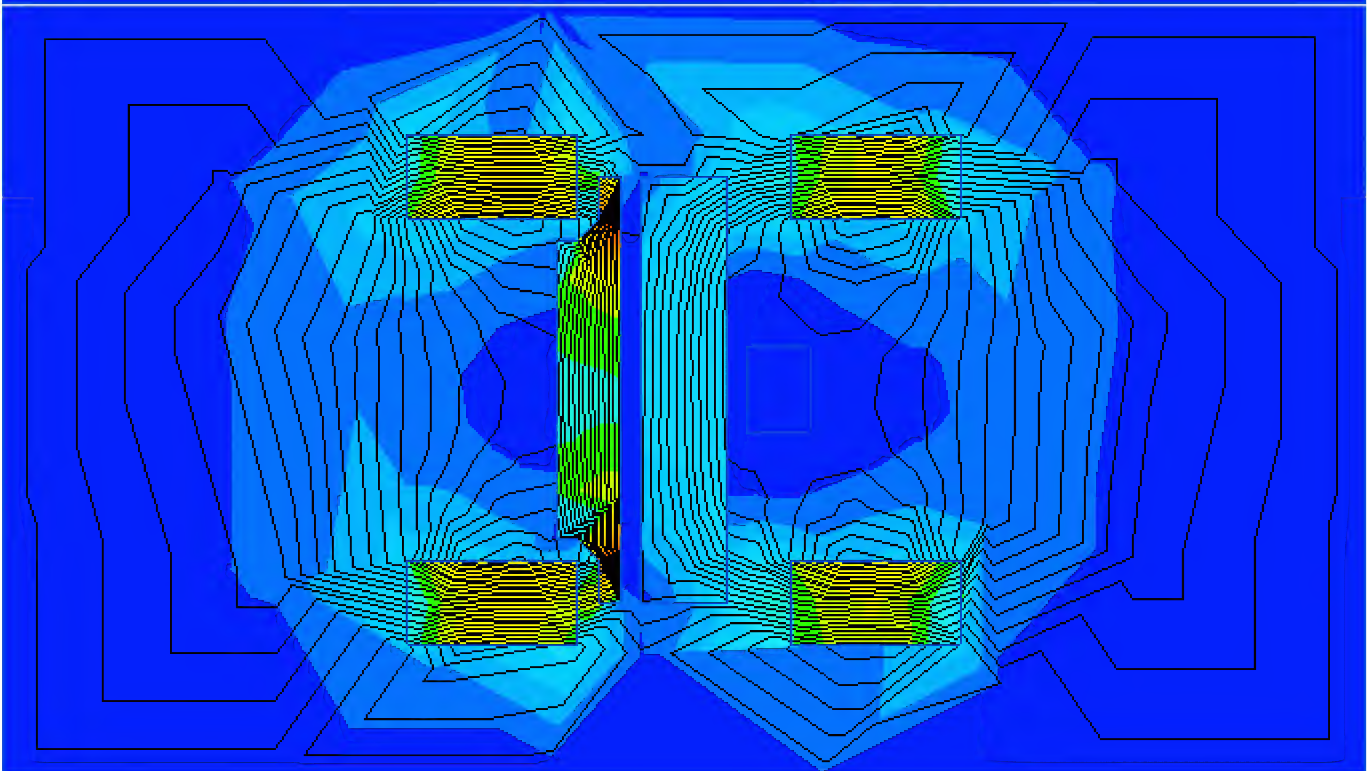
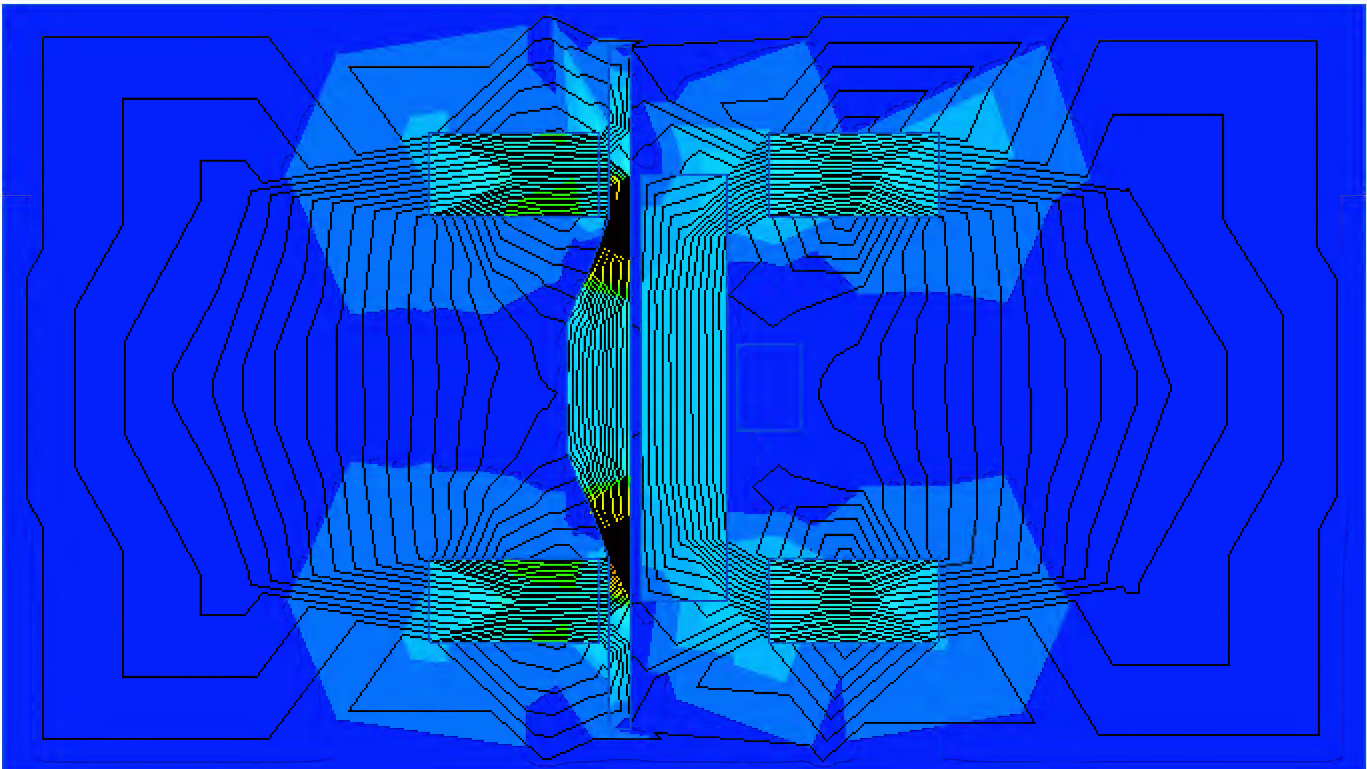
24 GAGE BARE WIRE .0201 DIA

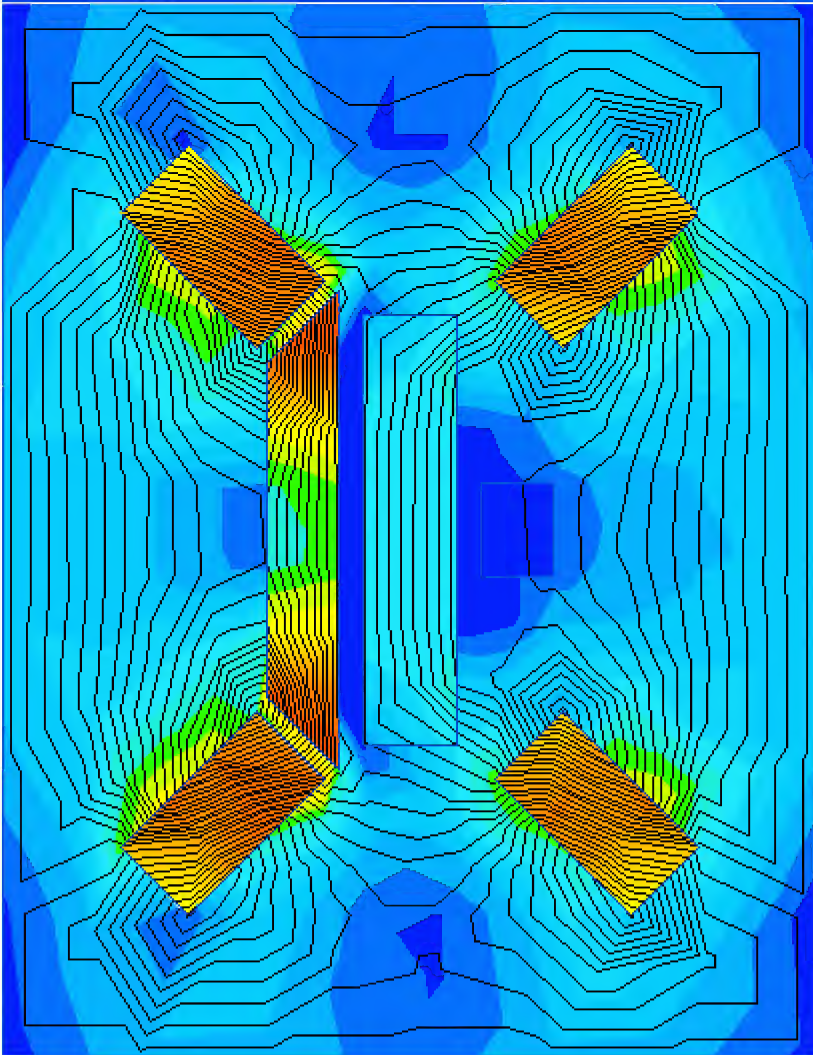
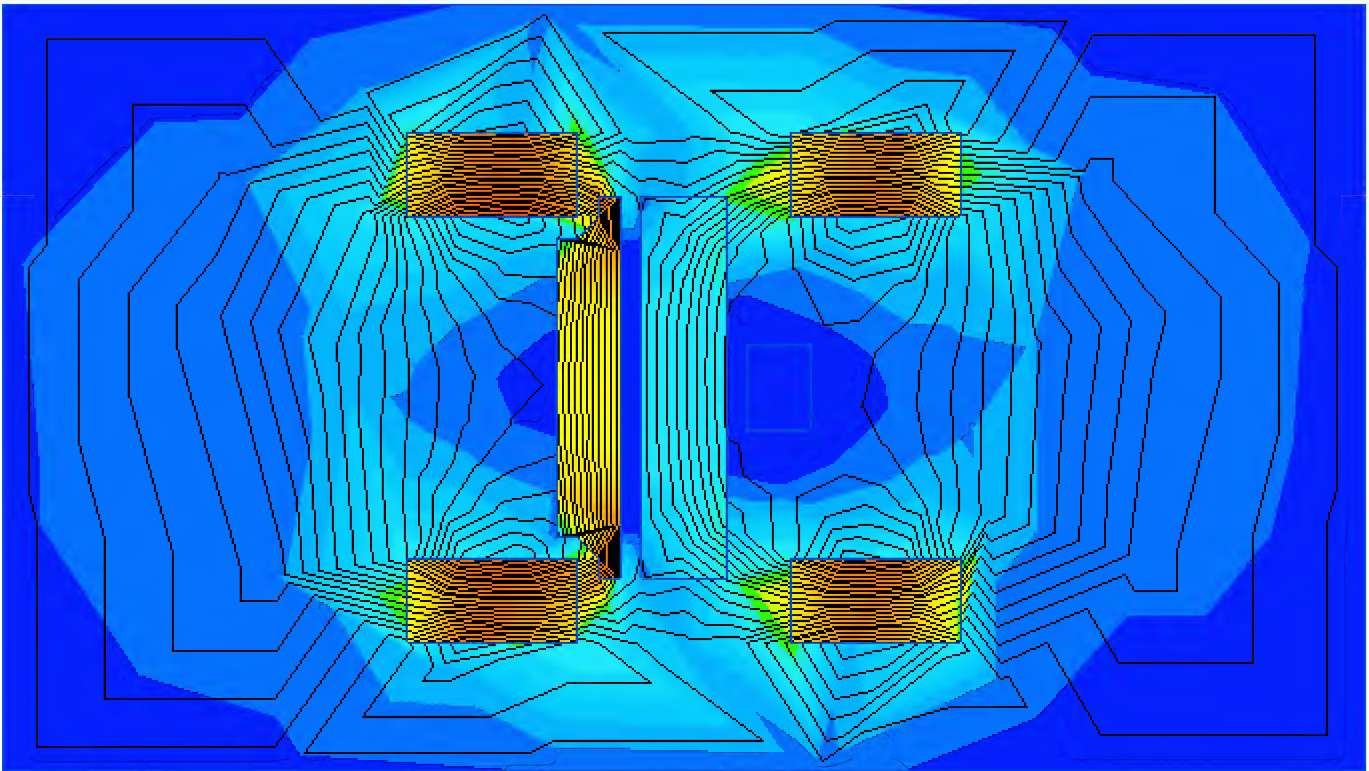


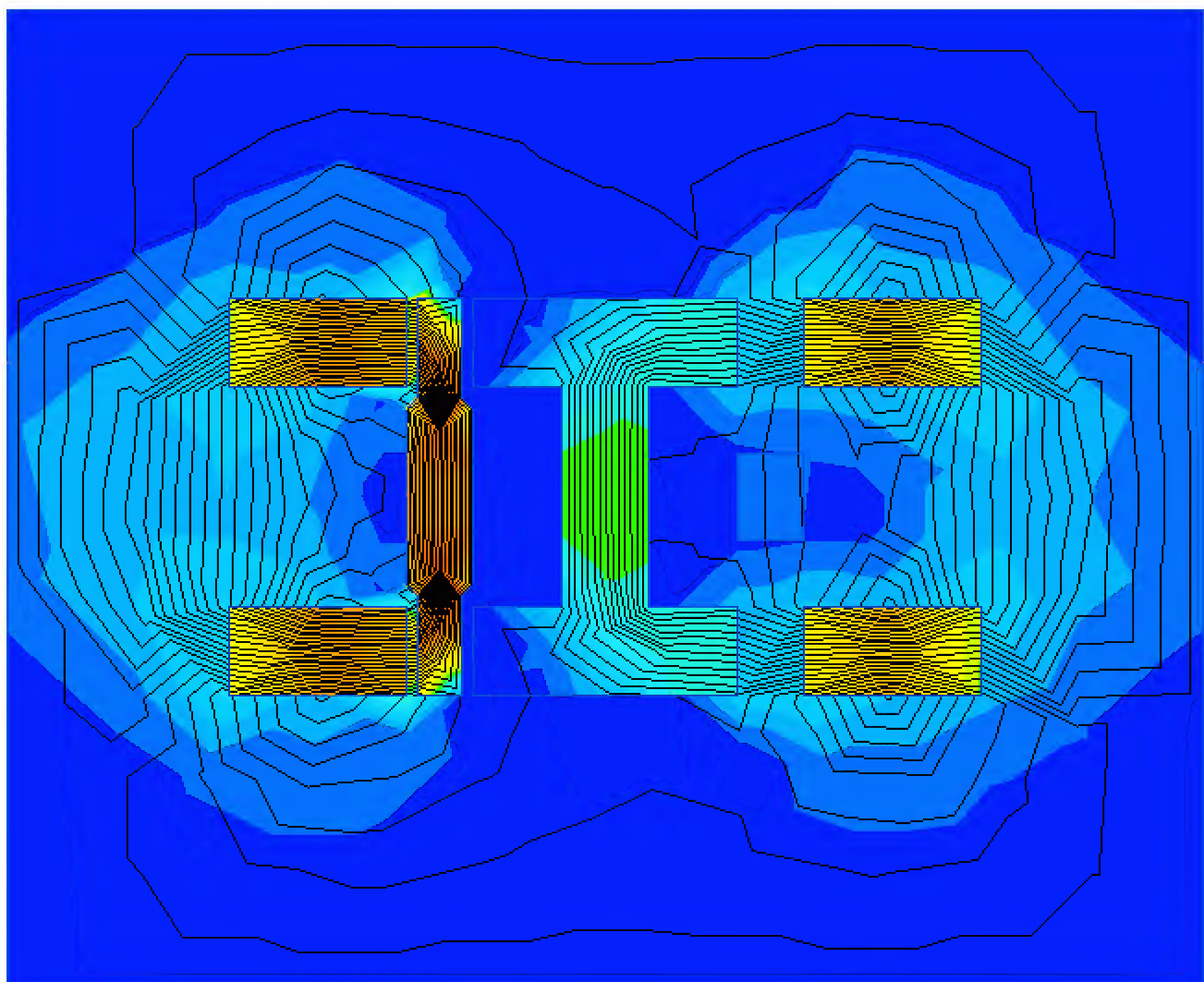


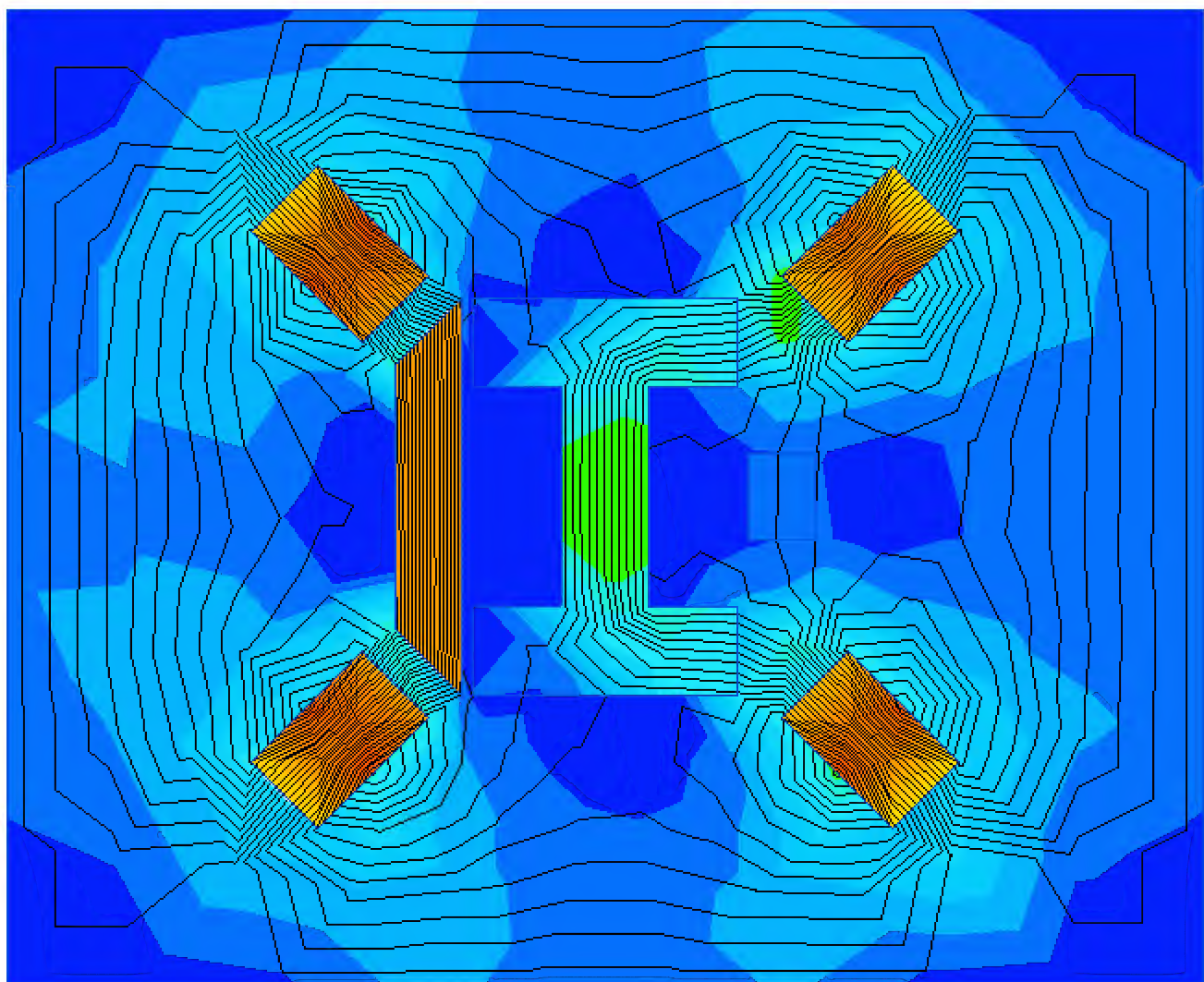


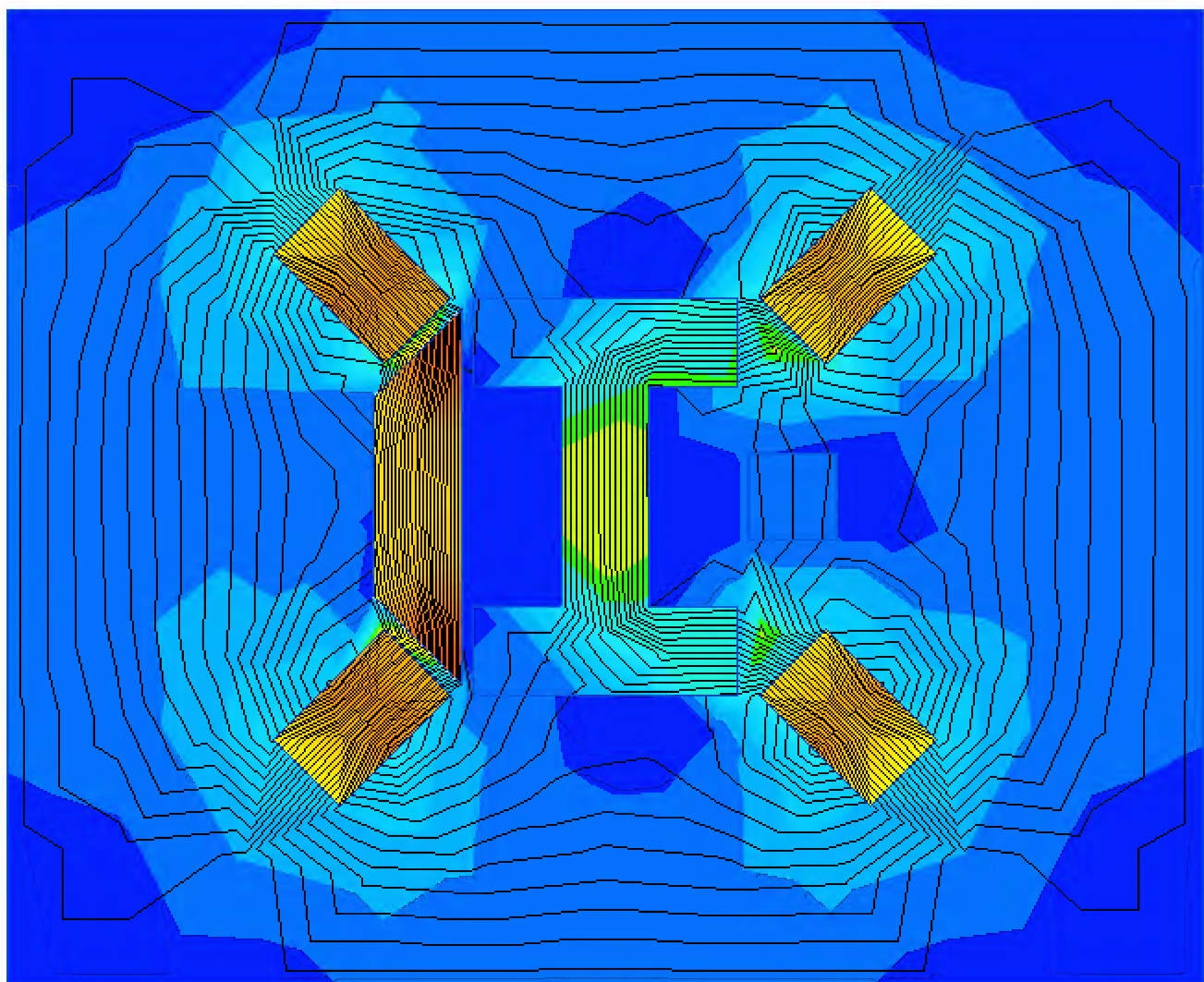


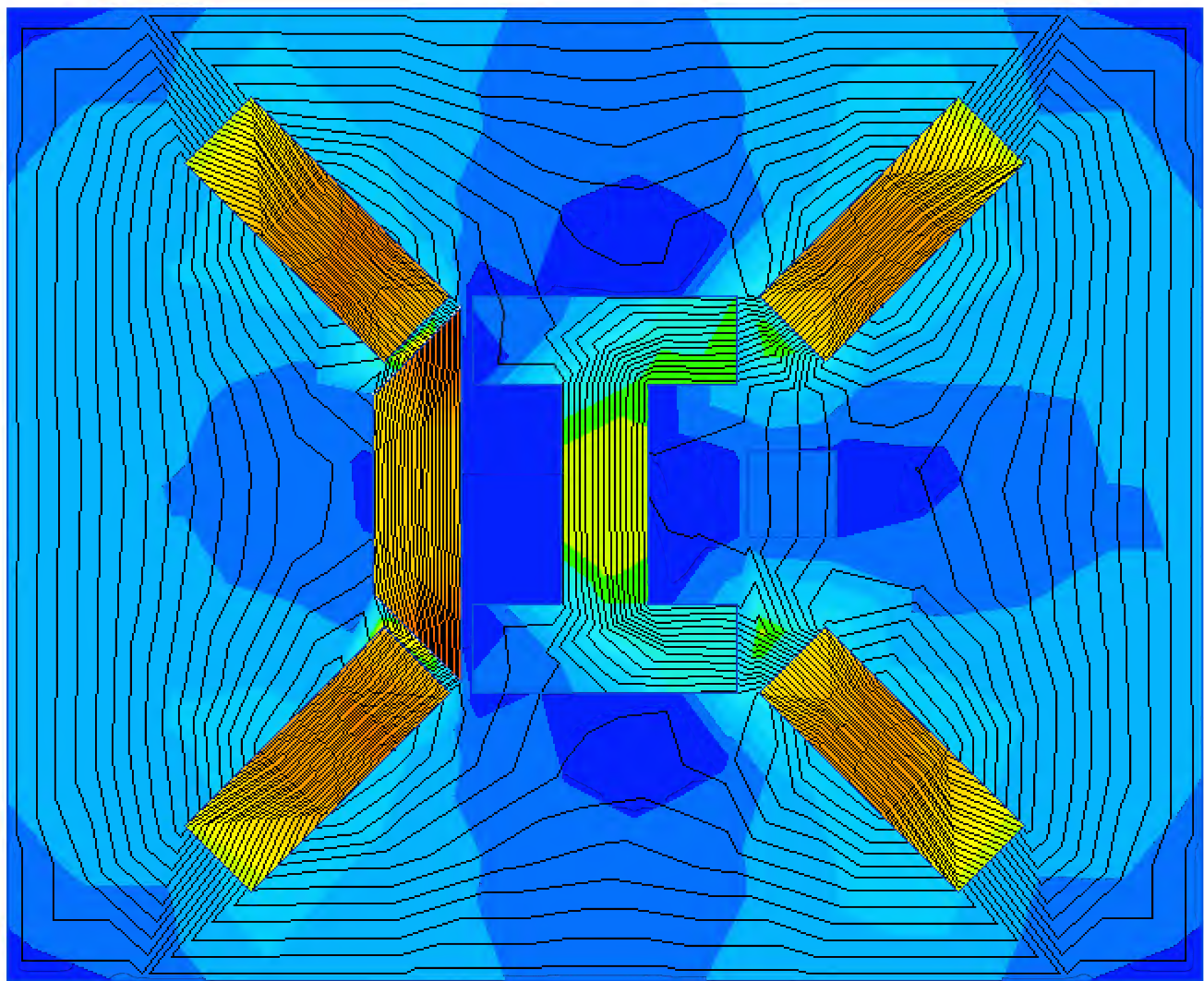


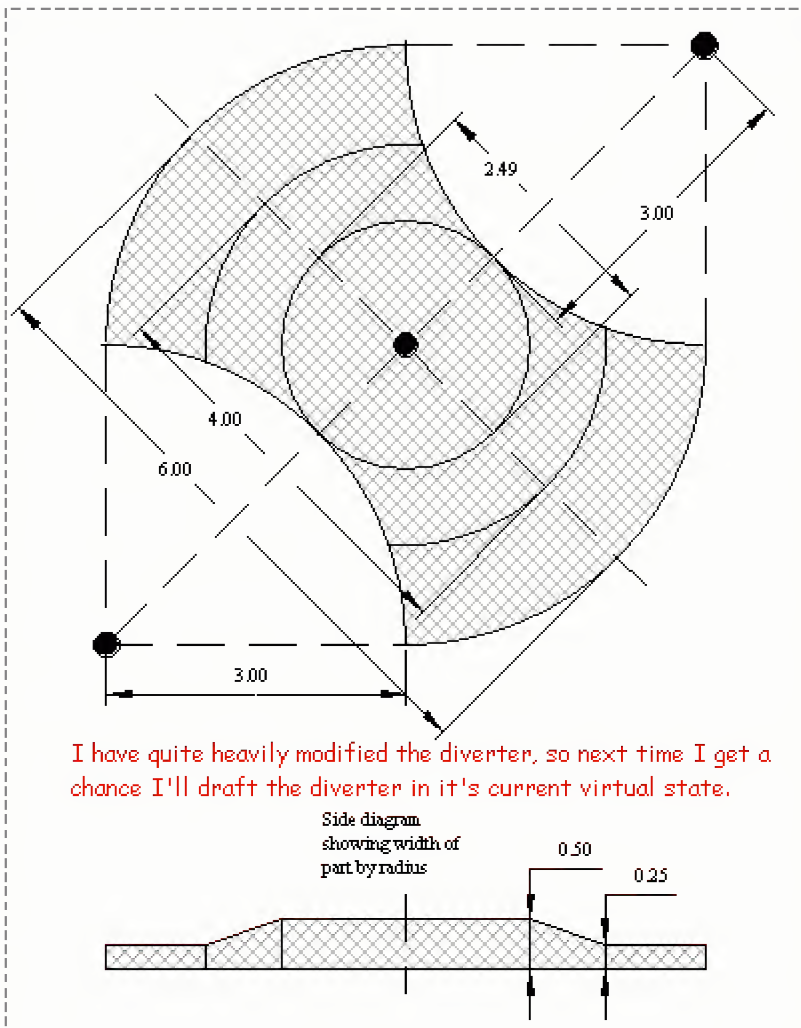






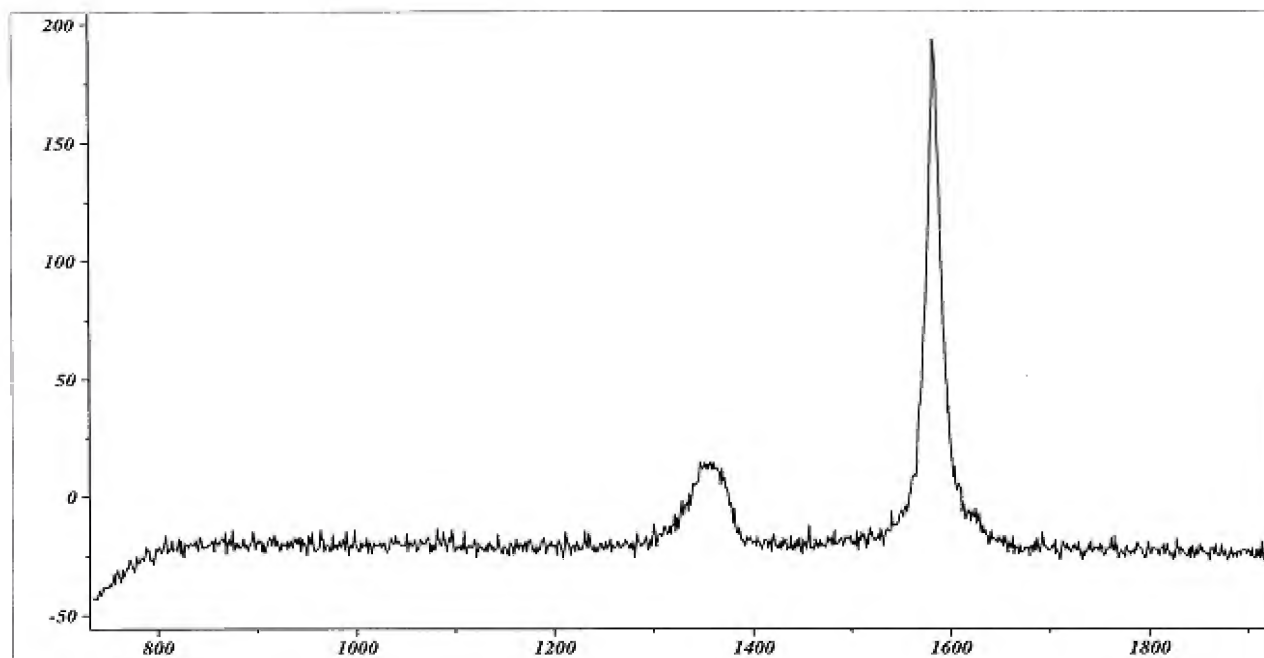






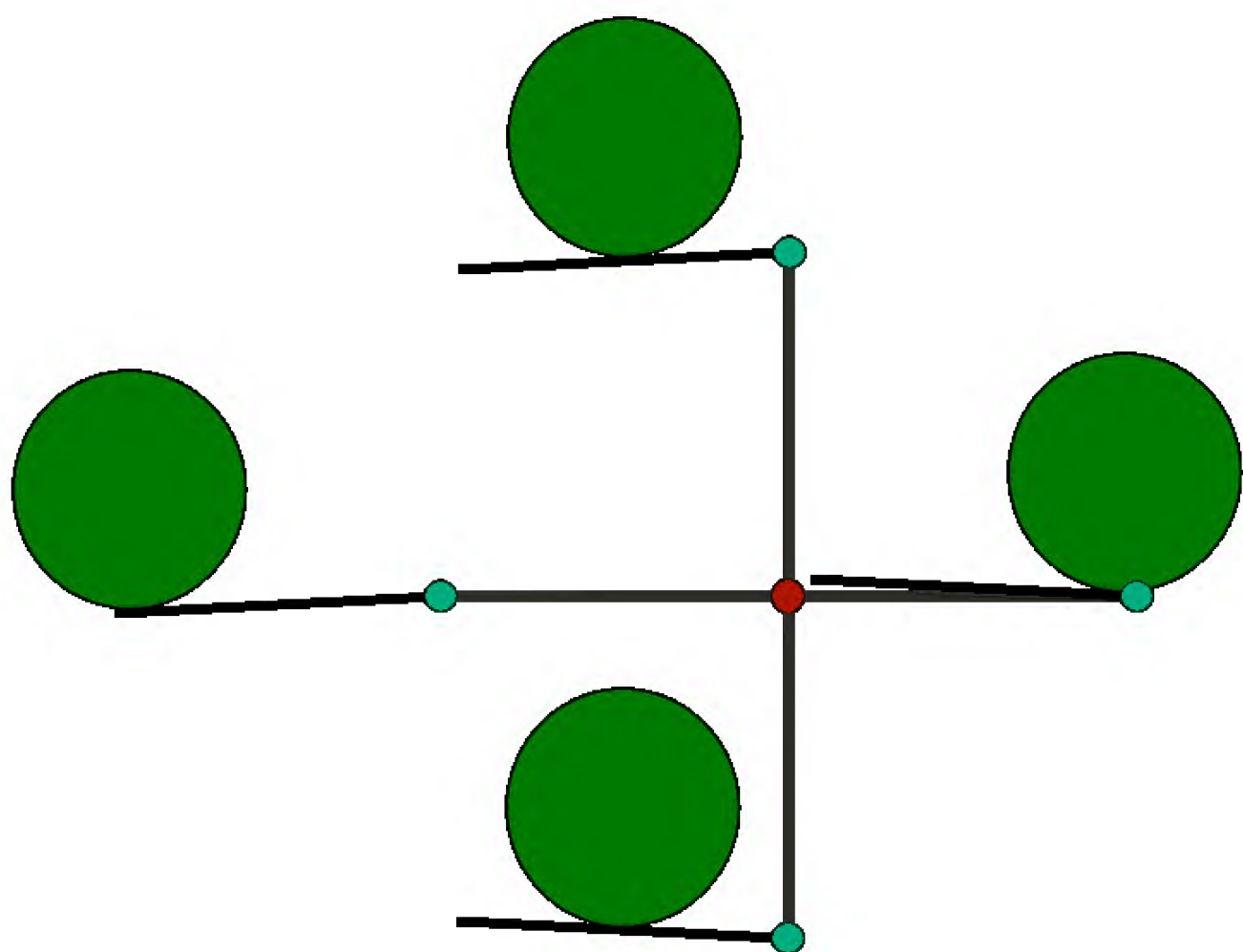
I have quite heavily modified the diverter, so next time I get a chance I'll draft the diverter in it's current virtual state.

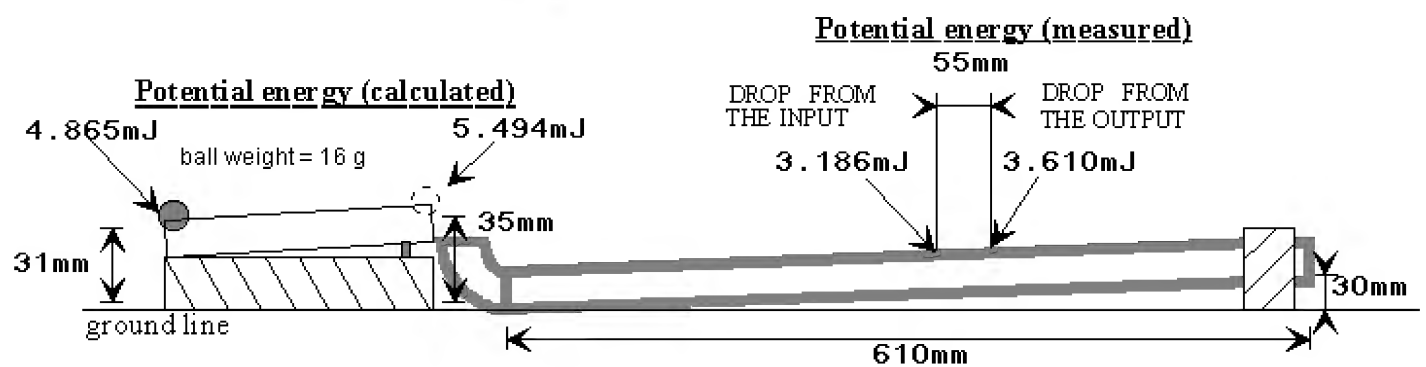
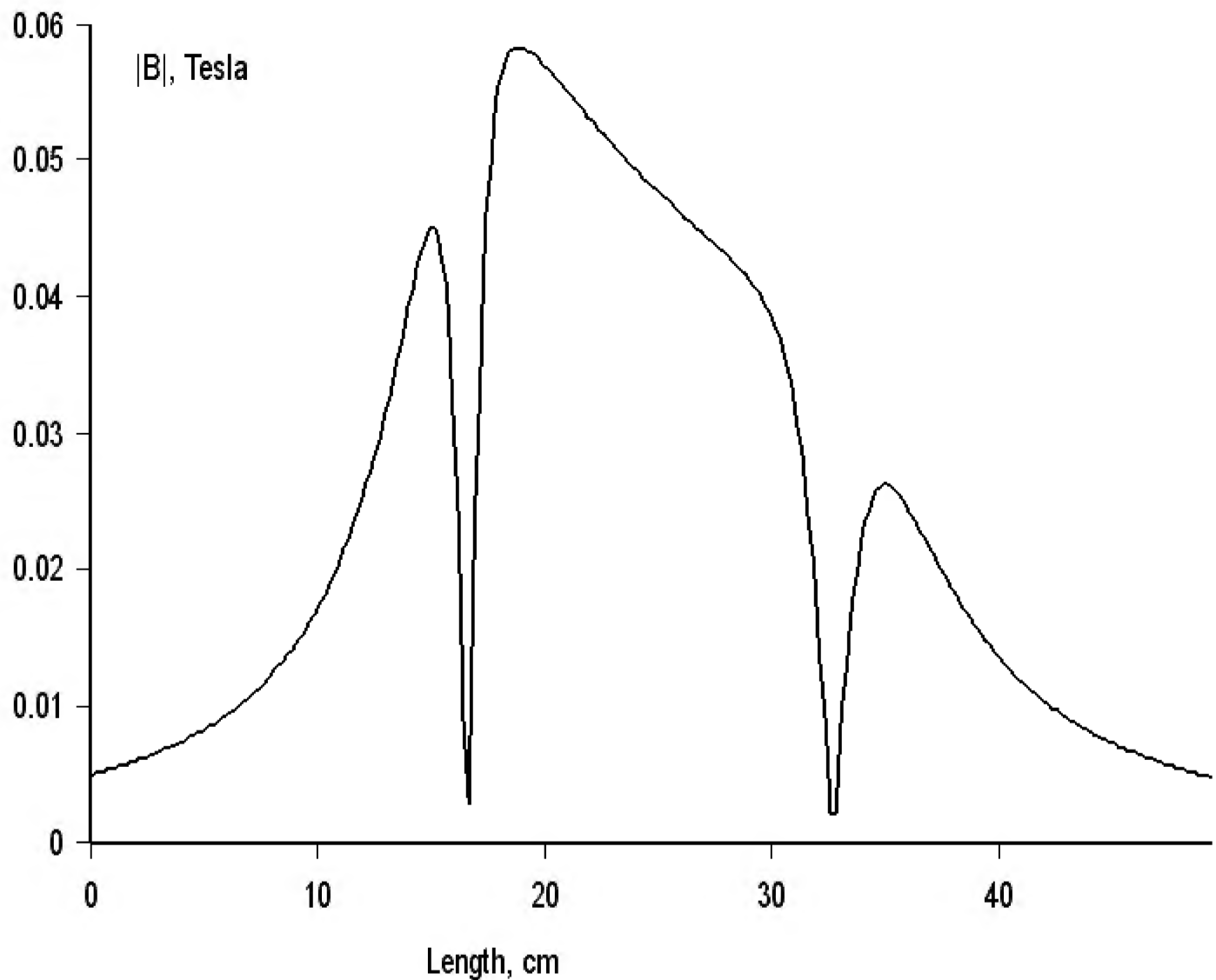
OUT OF DATE!!!



Operator	: Kelly	Spectro	: 1350.0
Sample	: graphite	Grating	: 1200
Date	: 15-02-2002	Slit	: xxxx
Time	: 8	Objectiv	: x100
Power	: 100mW	Remark	: terrestrial
Excit_line	: 514.532	File	: t







Measured energy Gain = 0.424 mJ

Mechanical energy losses after the drop = 34%

not to scale

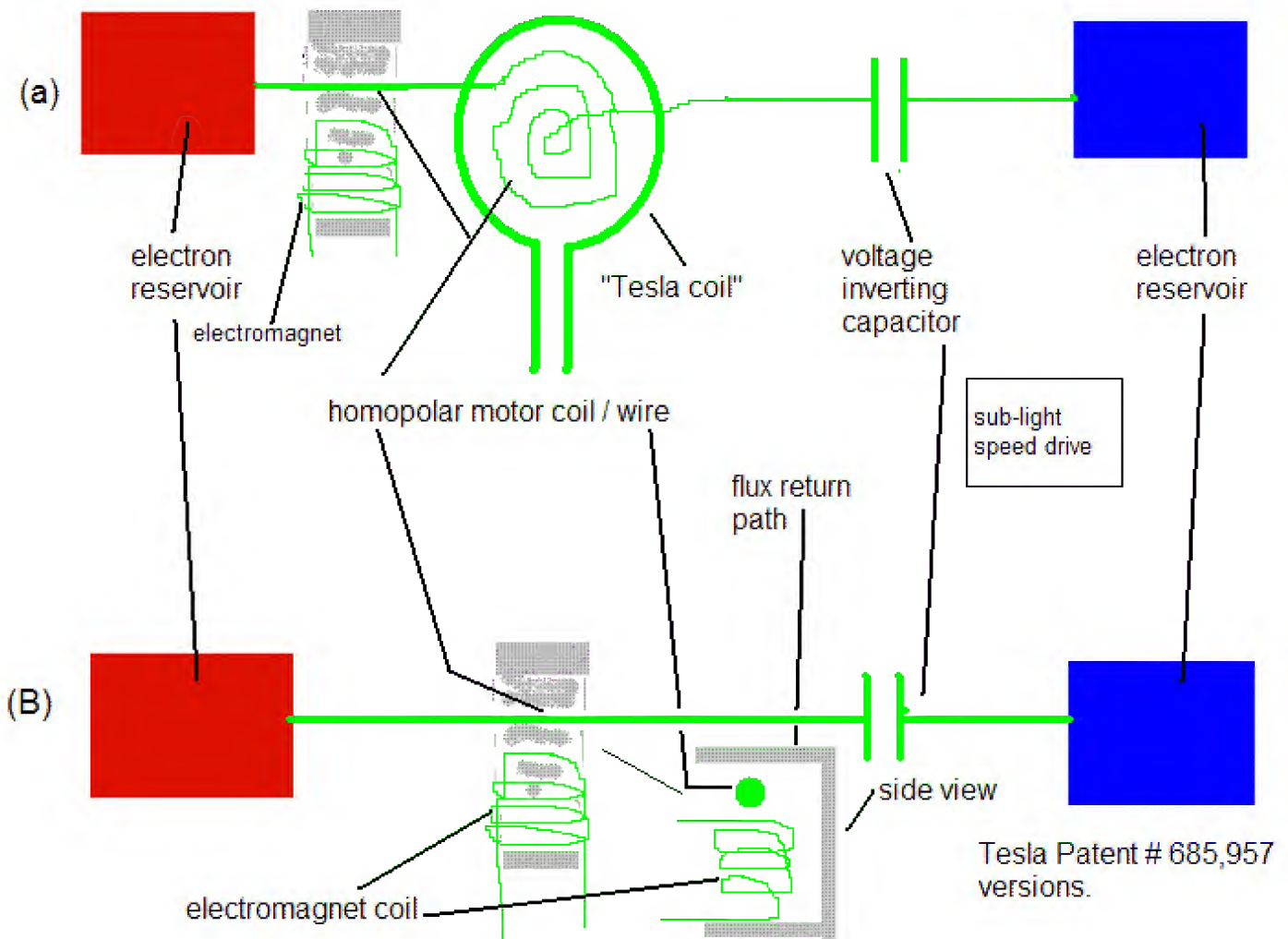
Measured efficiency (with mechanical losses) = 113.3%

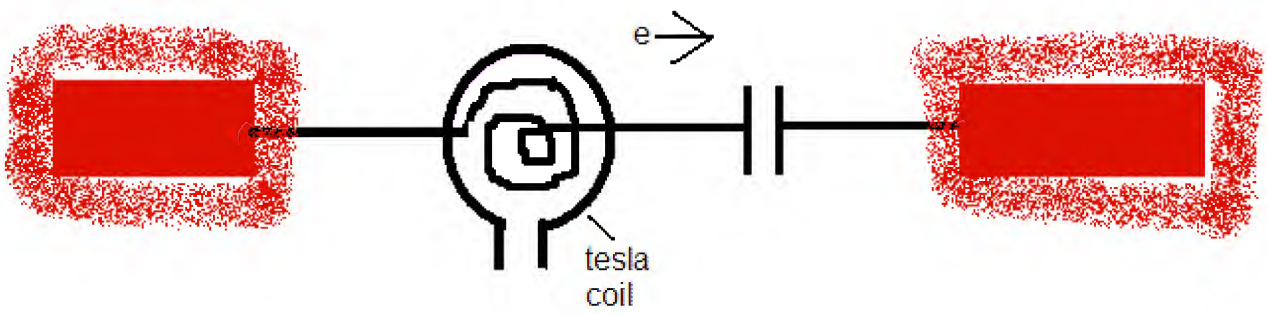
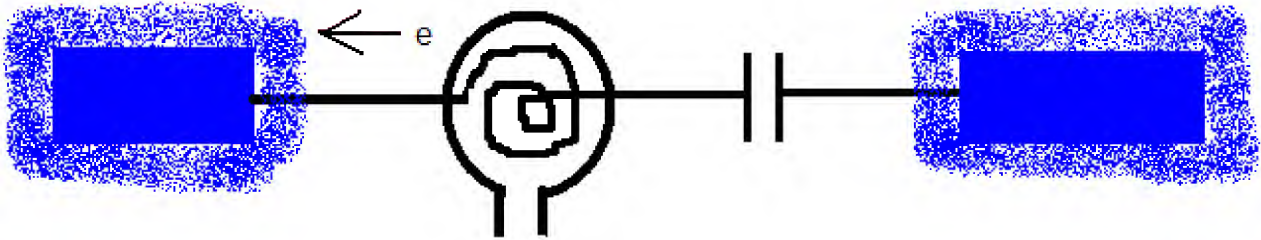
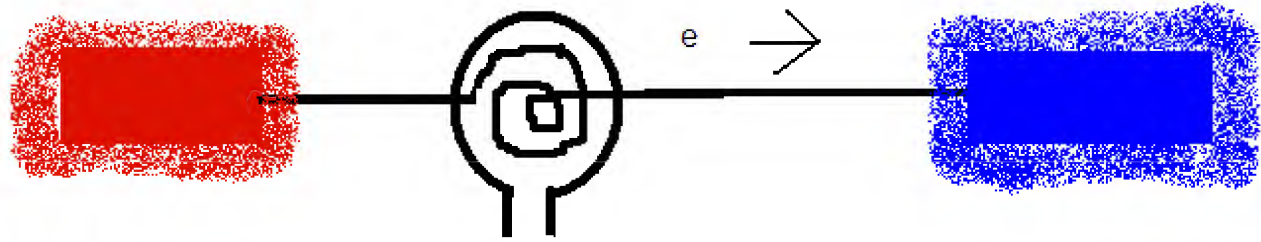
SMOT v1.01 - ENERGY and EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENTS

by Jean-Louis Naudin 01-21-99 - Email: JNaudin509@aol.com

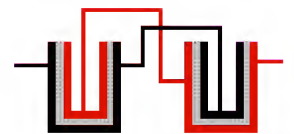
electromagnet version / electron shuttle

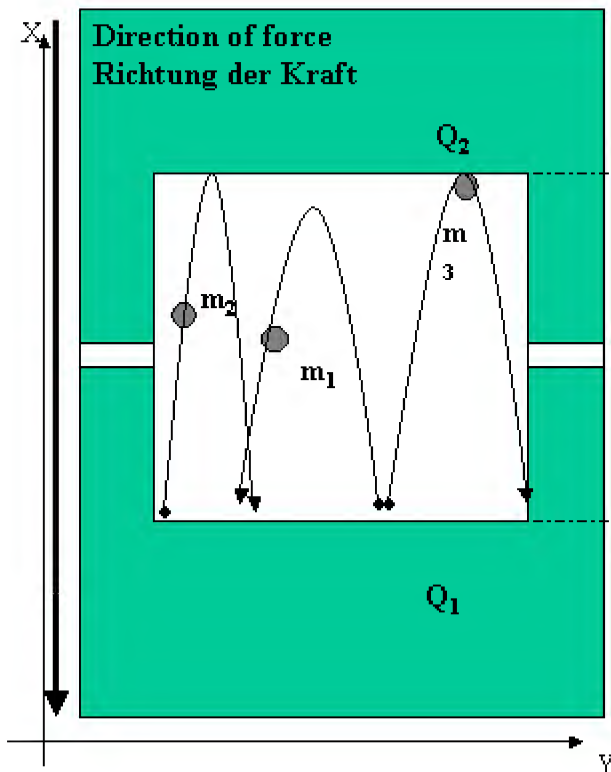
Clifton Pinter





Clifton Pinter





High / Höhe: h

Tempertaur / Temperatur: t

Heat amount / Wärmemenge: Q

Boltzmann Konstante : k

At $t=0$ is $Q_2 = Q_1$

$V_{x,m1,2,3} := 0$; $x=h1$ because of the force F

$V_{x,m1,2,3} := \max$; $x=h0$

At $h=0$ is:

$E_{kin} = 0.5 mv^2$ or $3/2 kT$

$E_{kin(x,y,z)} = 0.5 mv^2$ or $3/2 kT$

Thus

$E_{kin(x=h0)} = 1/3 * 0.5 mv^2$ or $1/2 kT$

Per definition is at $x=h1$ $V_x=0$

Thus

$E_{kin(x=h1)} = 0$ or $0 * kT$ and $E_{pot(x=h1)} = 1/2 kT$

If the mass m gets in touch with Q_2 it will absorb heat energy from Q_2 because the mass m is cooler then Q_2 .

Thus at $x=h1$ (heat transfer)

$E_{kin(x=h1)} = 1/3 * 0.5 mv^2$ or $1/2 kT$

On its way back to the ground it will get back its Potential Energy (E_{pot}) to ist Kinetic Energy (E_{kin})

Thus at $x=h0$

$E_{kin(x=h0)} = 2 * 1/3 * 0.5 mv^2$ or $2/2 kT$

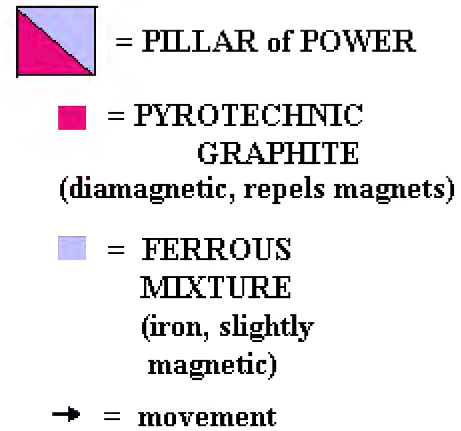
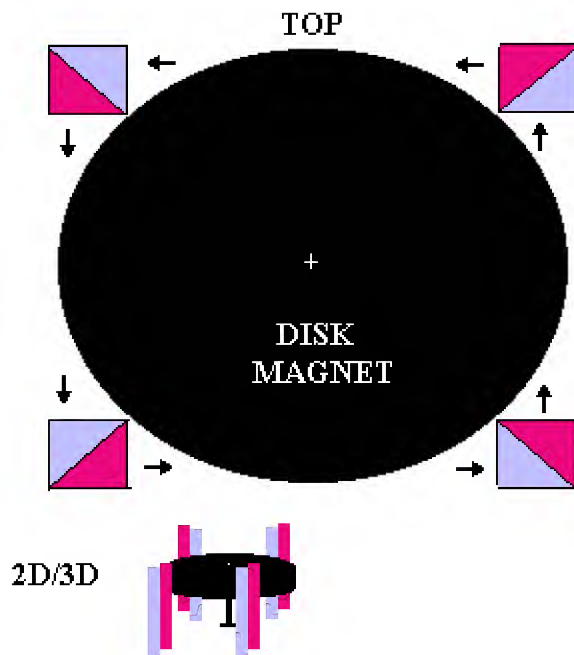
Meaning that the mass m is at $x=h0$ hotter then Q_1

So each mass can transport an maximum amount of energy of $1/2 kT$ from top to bottom.

The energy transfer will stop as soon as

$E_{kin(x=h1)} \sim Q_1$

Ortemus' PILLARS of POWER perpetual motion idea.



05/08/2002

<http://www.dark-planet.com/ortemus>

ortemus@dark-planet.com

Freelance Inventor/Scientist

Matthew David Trovato

a.k.a. Ortemus

Copyright © Ortemus of www.dark-planet.com

Spot the Difference Between Joe Flynn and the 'MEG'

'...the primary flux inducing the voltage in the secondary coils
is supplied by the permanent magnet or magnets
and is far greater than the flux supplied by the control coils.'

I can not see any difference, and neither can Joe Flynn

Joe Flynn has stated companies that violate his intellectual property rights
may be subject to legal action, for damages or other claims, at his discretion

U.S. Patent

Jun. 12, 2001

Sheet 29 of 32

US 6,246,561 B1

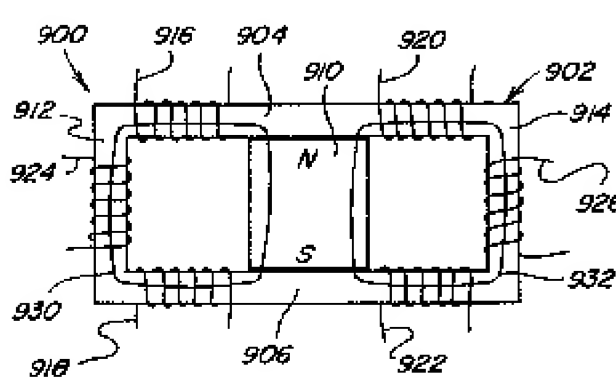


Fig. 45A

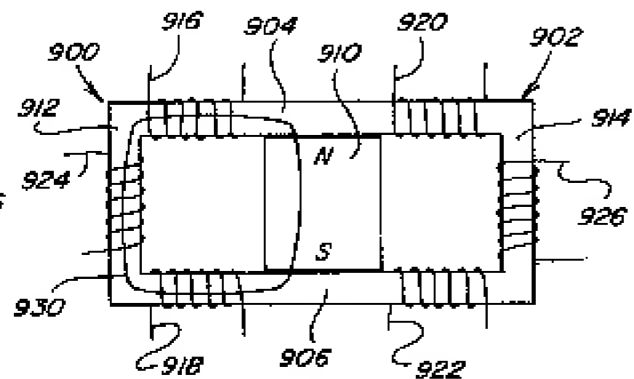


Fig. 45B

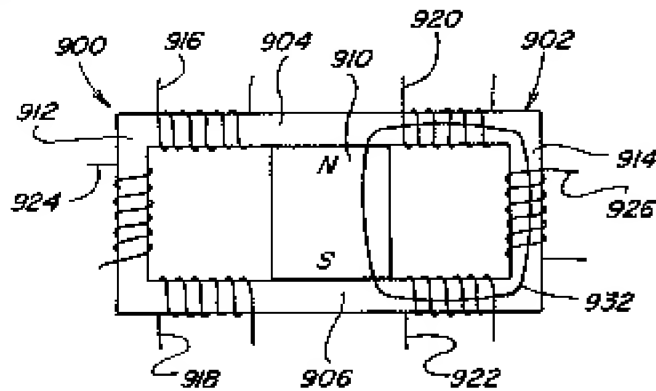
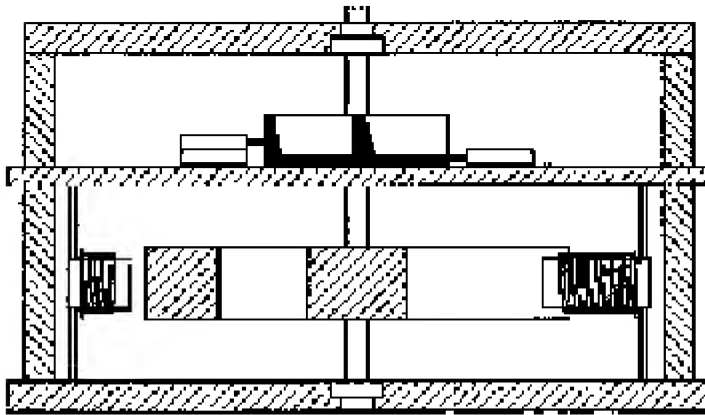


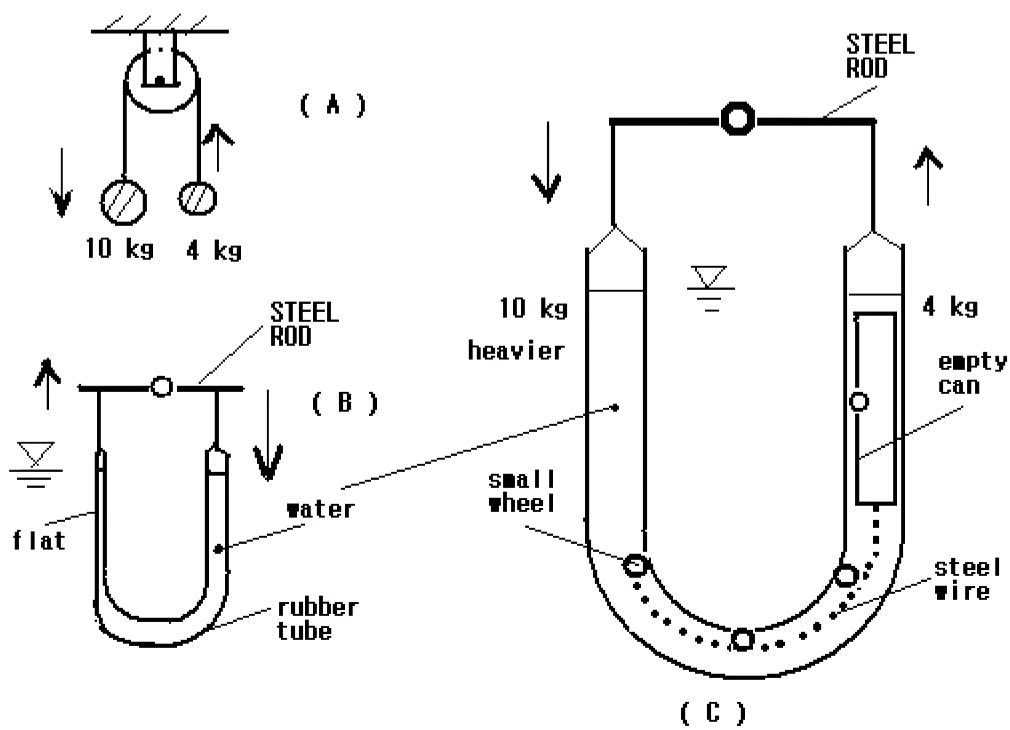
Fig. 45C

'Lutec' Motor / Generator



Patent Fig. 1: Diagram of Generator

18 % Duty, 6.8 ohm Stator, etc - Just Another Adams Motor



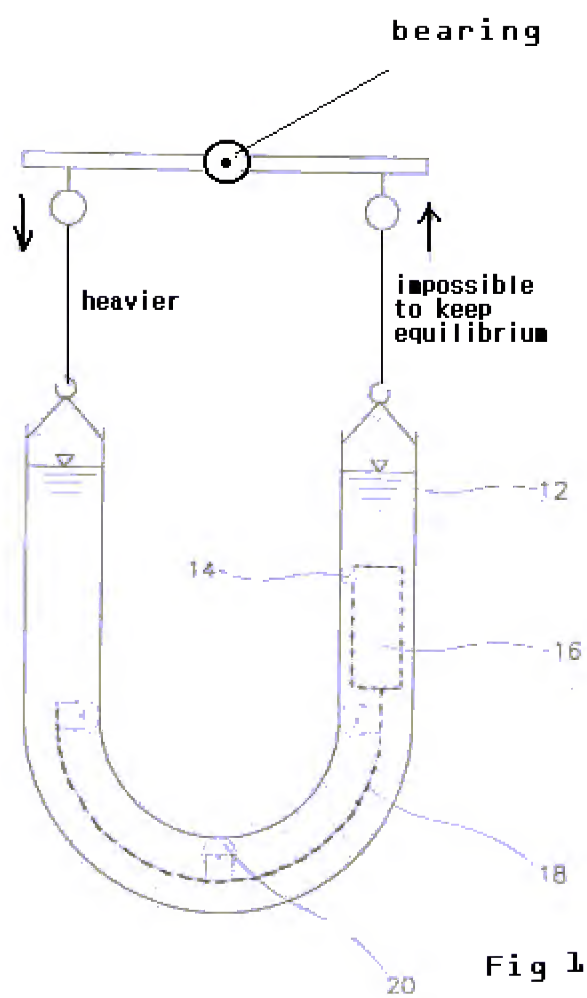
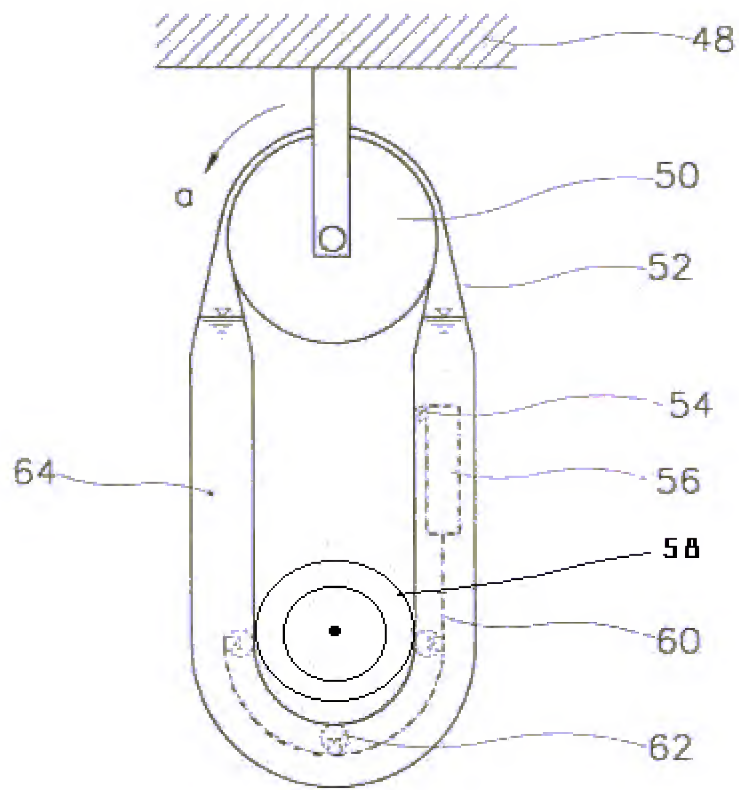


FIG. 2



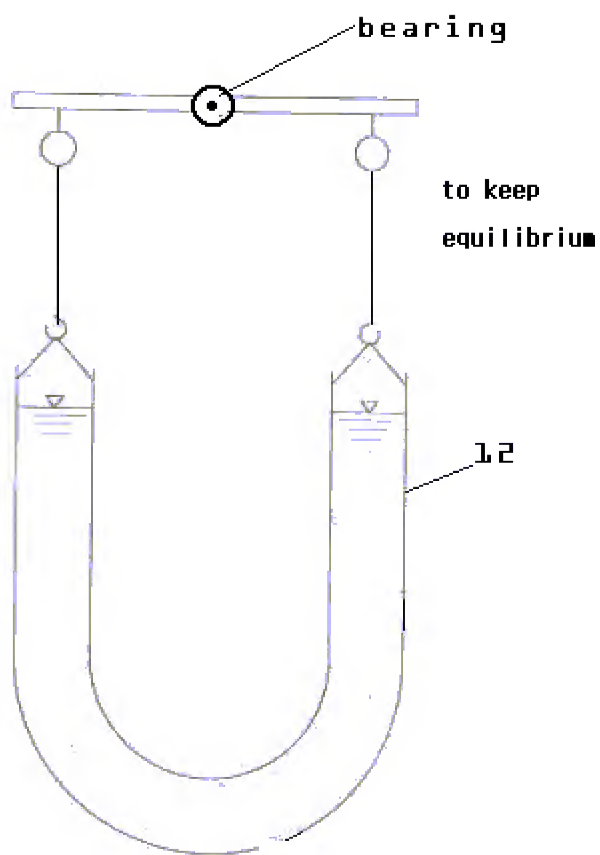
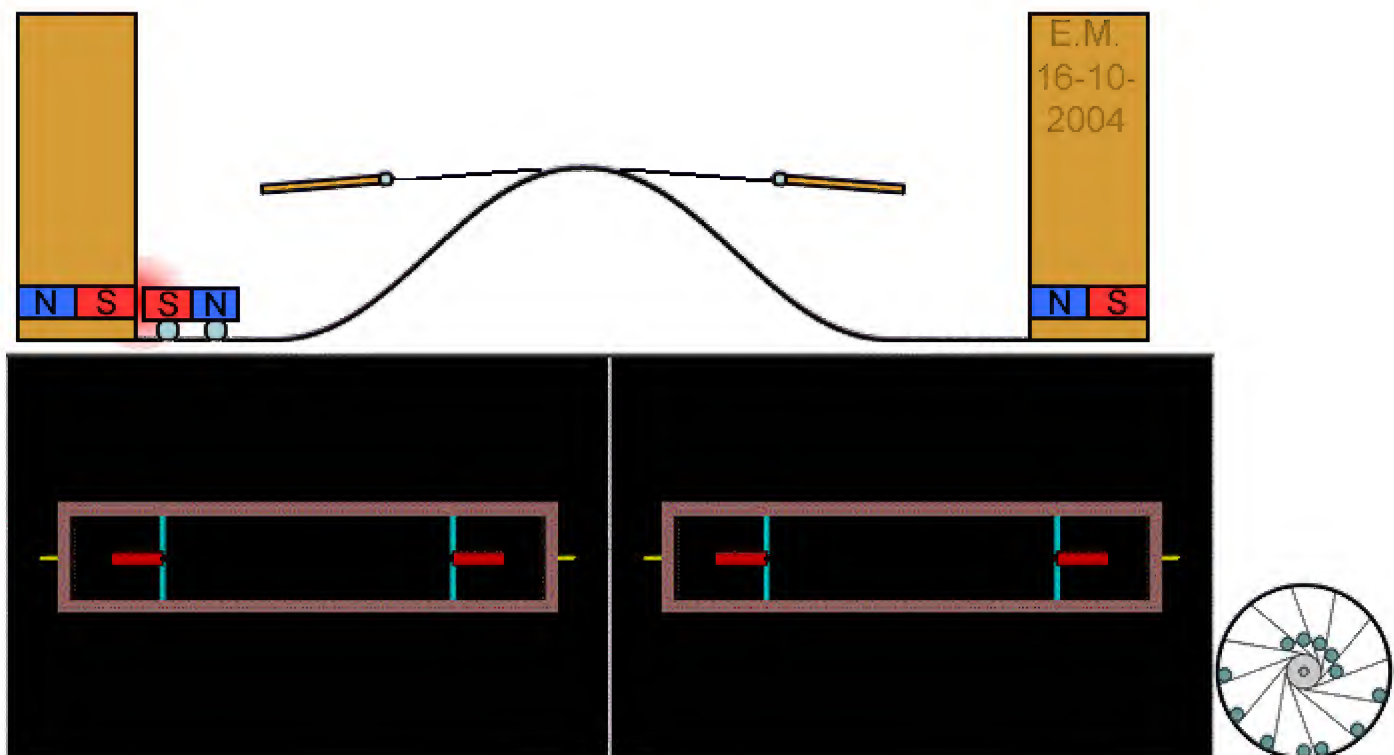
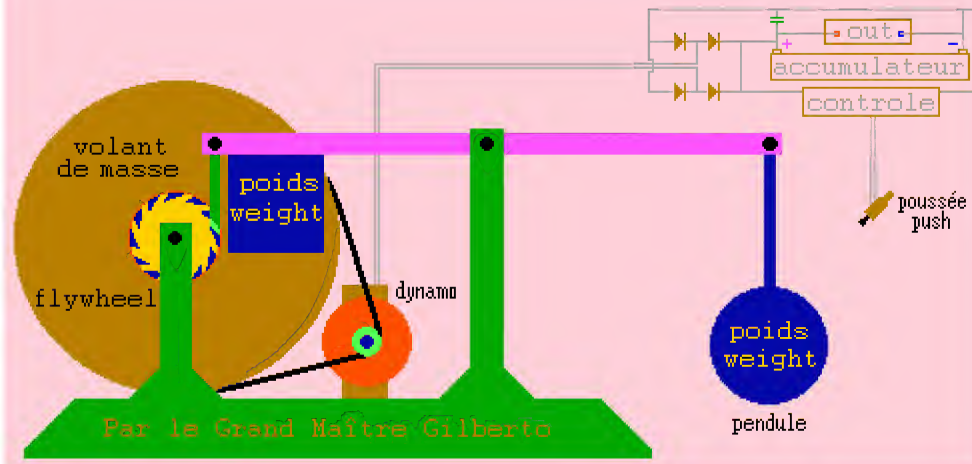


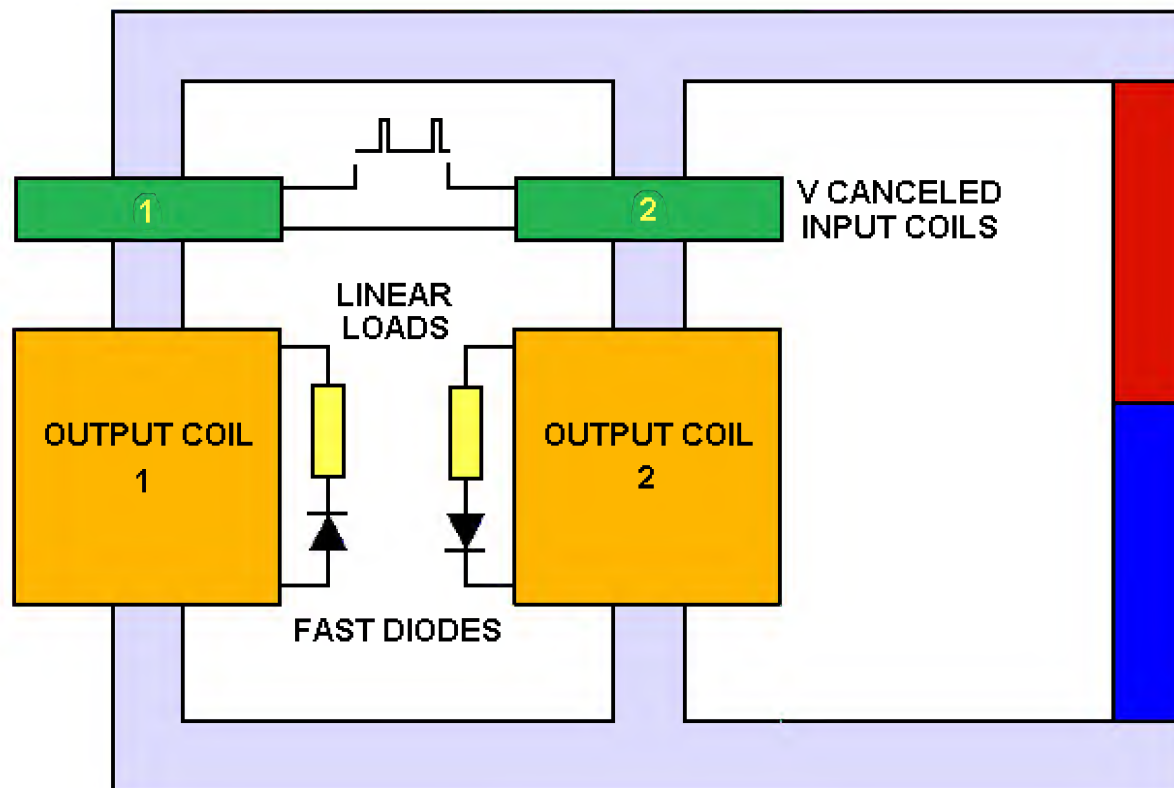
FIG 3

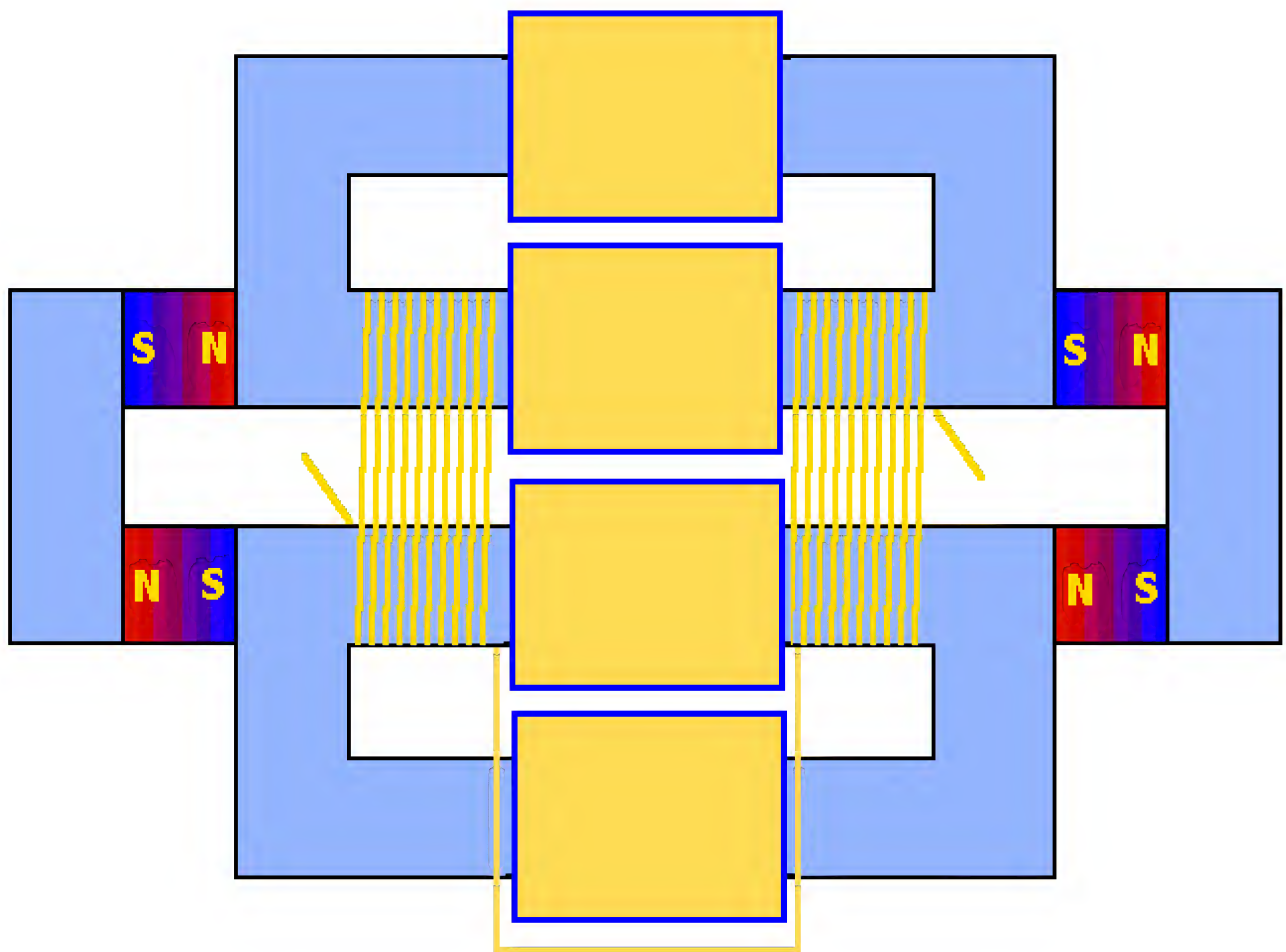


Transformation de la force de gravité en énergie électrique
Transformation of the gravity force into electric energy



FLUX PUMP





EasyMEG

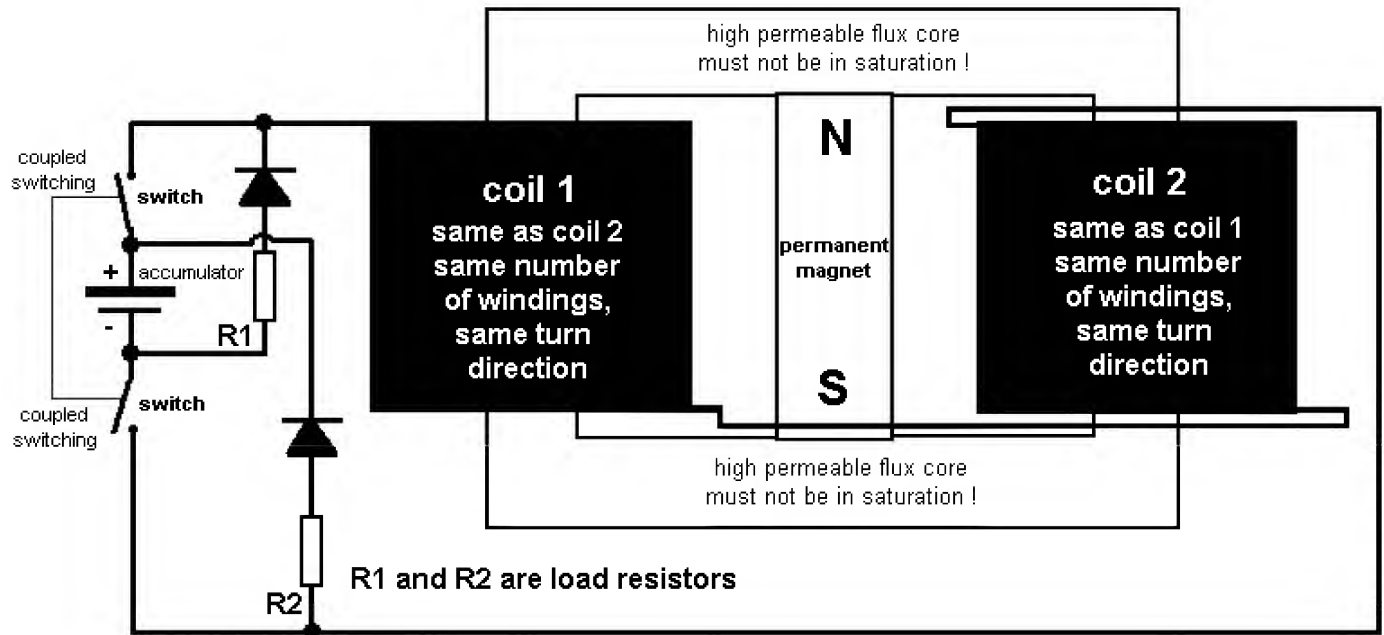
by Dipl. Ing. Stefan Hartmann harti@harti.com
copyright 2002 by www.overunity.com
released 28th of Sept. 2002

based on the too complicated
MEG by Steven Sullivan
(omnidyn@hotmai.com)
free for noncommercial personal use
all commercial use must aquire a license
from the author. Use it at your own risk,
I take no responsibility for wrong use !

Good Karma:
The last shirt has no pockets !
50 % of the license MUST be
donated to charity !

principle circuit diagram:

(corrected version with right coil connections)



Working principle:

Both switches must be toggled fast ON and OFF.

This could also be done by electronic switching.

The flux from the permanent magnet is divided equally into each core leg, when the 2 switches are OFF.

When both switches are toggled ON, the magnetic fields from the coils pushes the permanent magnet flux from the left core leg into the right core leg, so all permanent magnet flux is flowing in the right core leg only.

Now when the switches are switched OFF the flux from the right core leg tries to balance again back to equilibrium state.

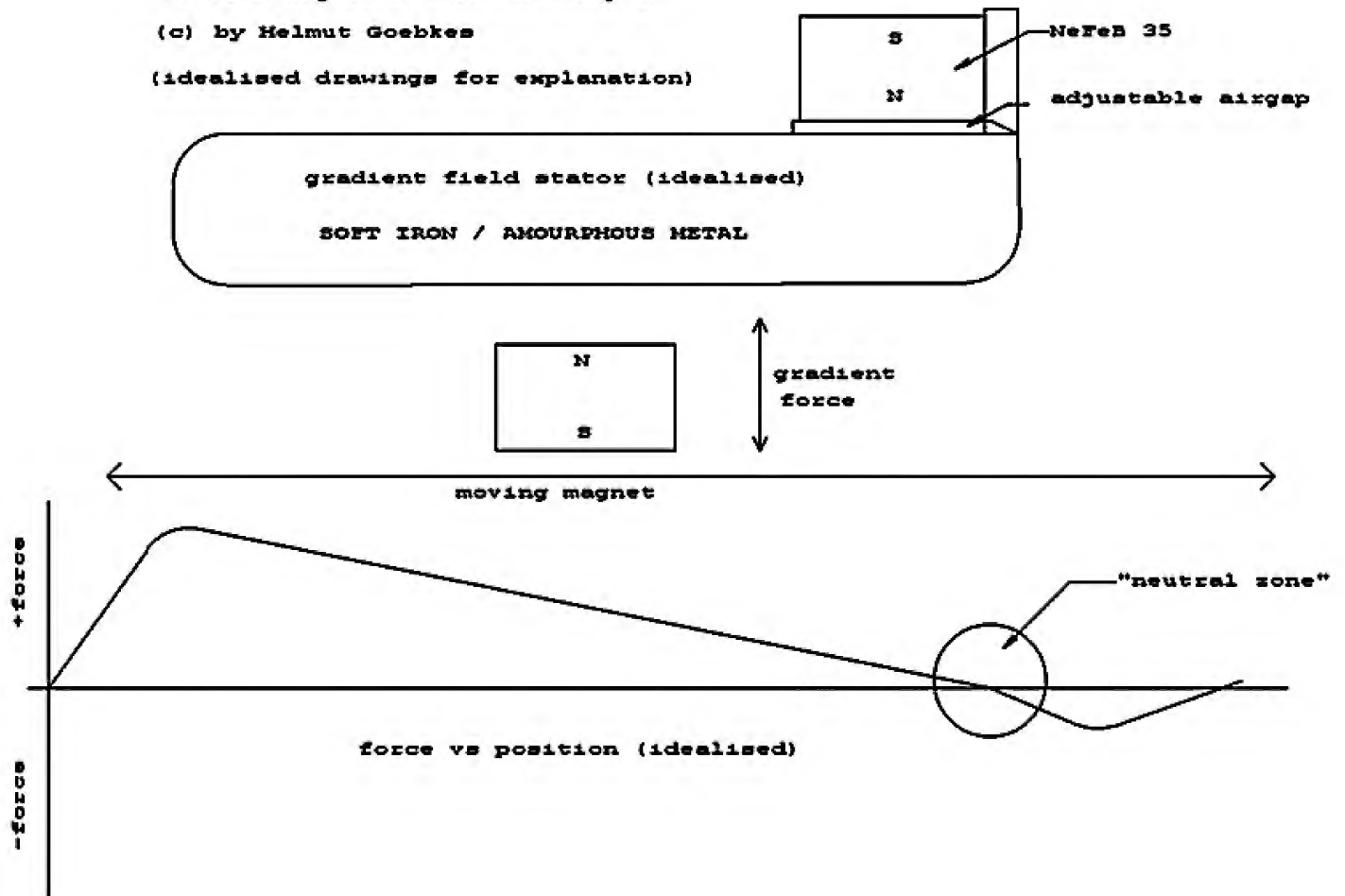
As the coils are now connected via the diodes and the 2 load resistors R1 and R2 in the right direction of the Back EMF Voltage, the equilibrium flux change drives huge energy back to the accumulator and recharges it.

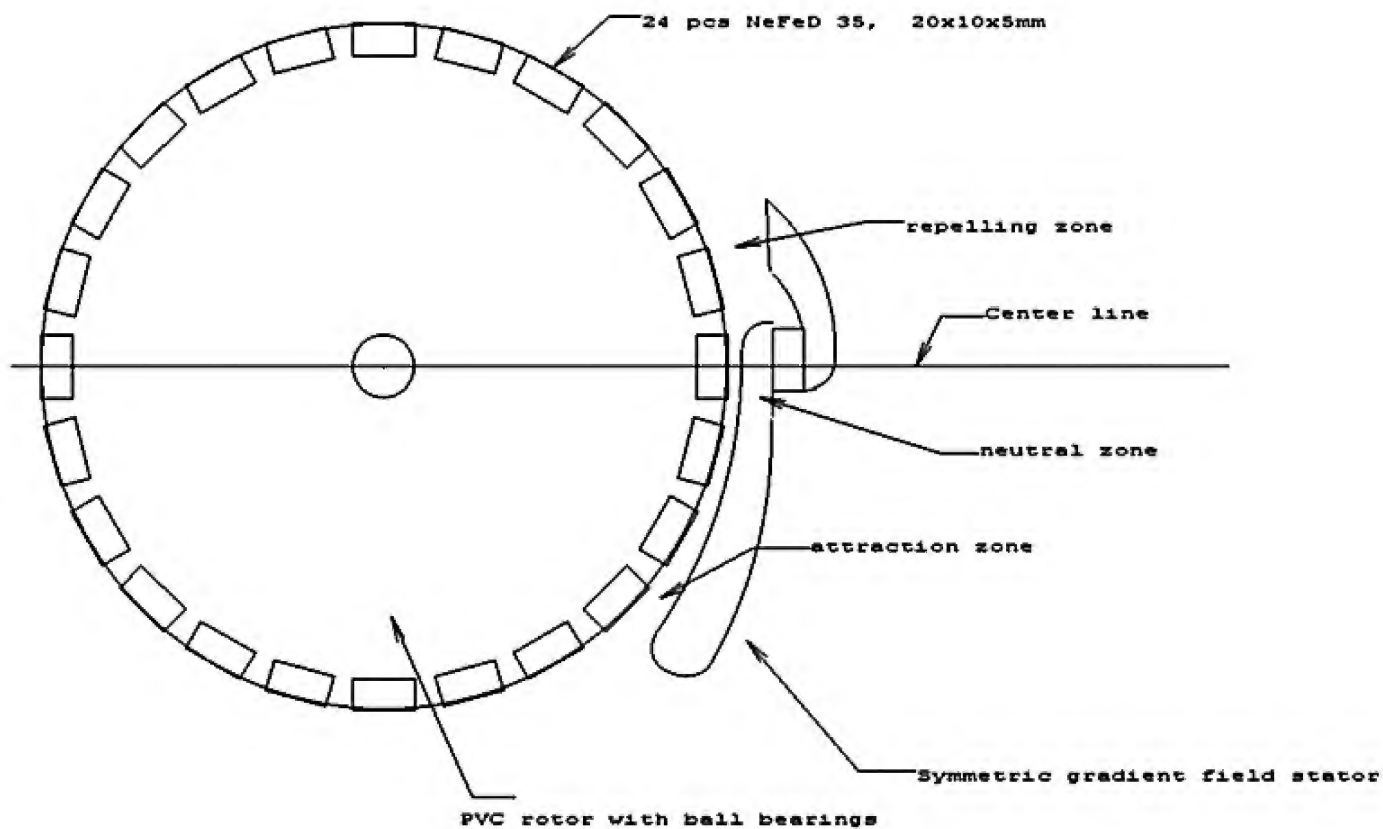
4.12.1999

Gradient Magnetic Field Principle

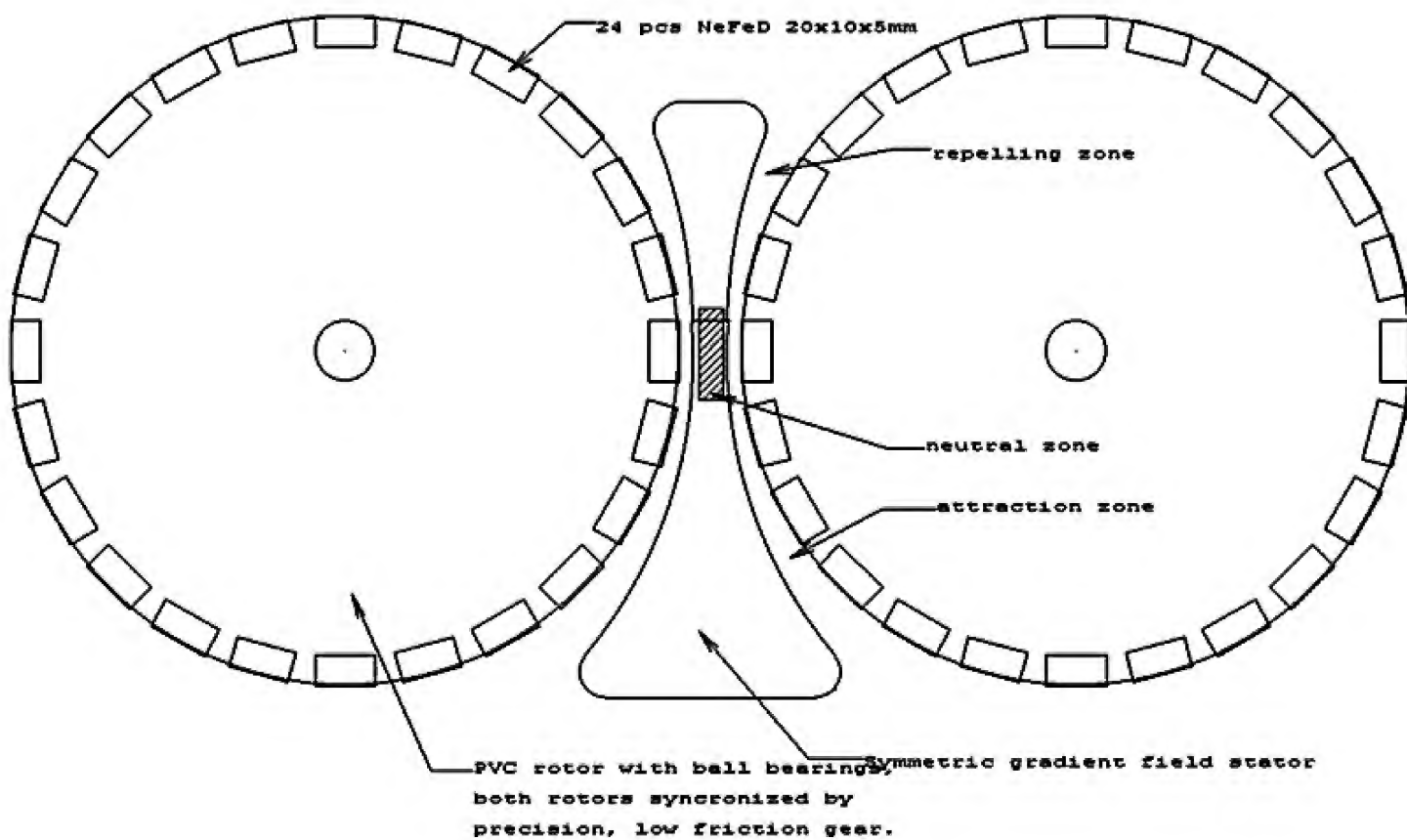
(c) by Helmut Goebkes

(idealised drawings for explanation)

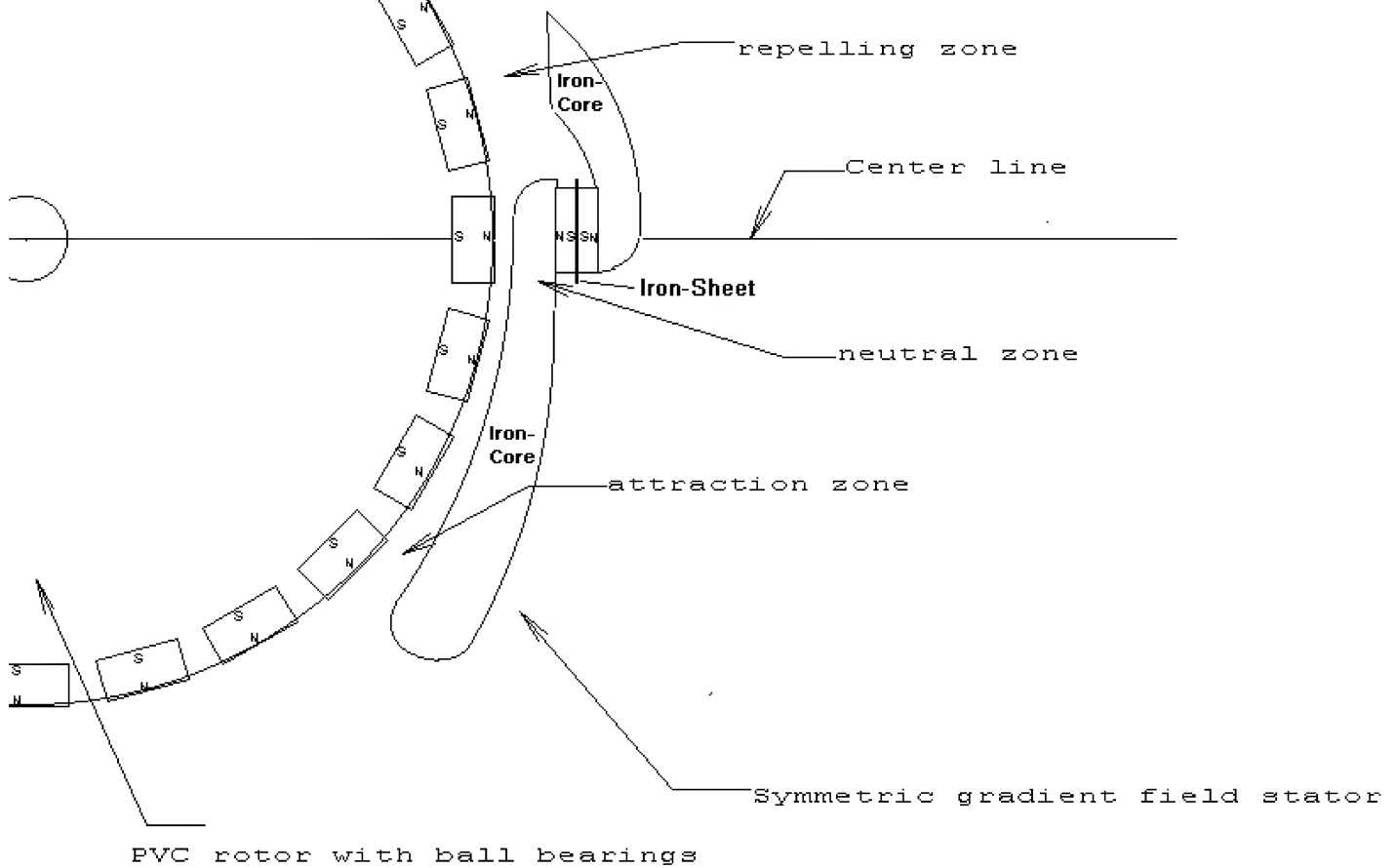




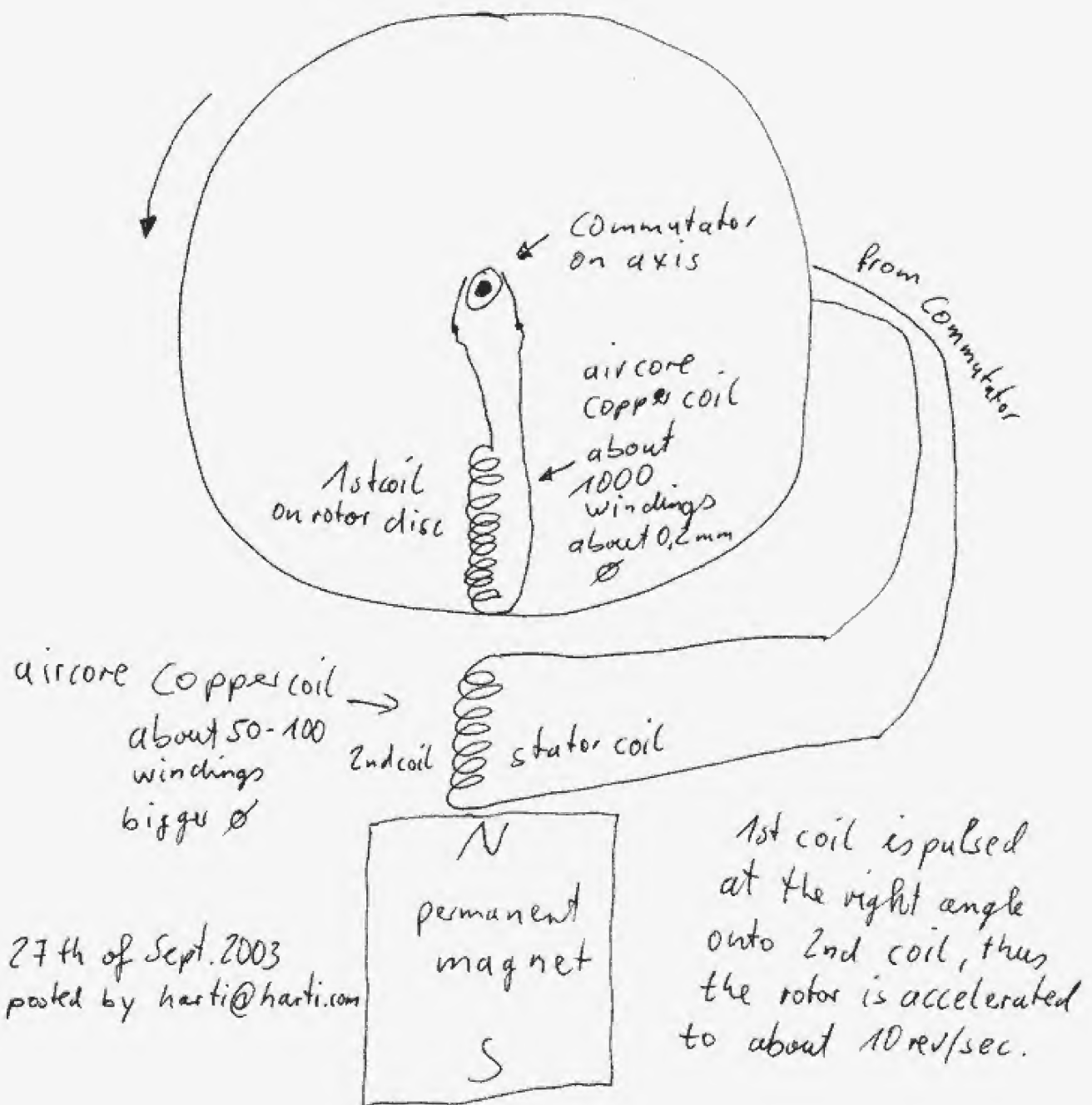
Gradient Magnetic Field Motor
Two synchronized rotor design
(c) Helmut Goebkes



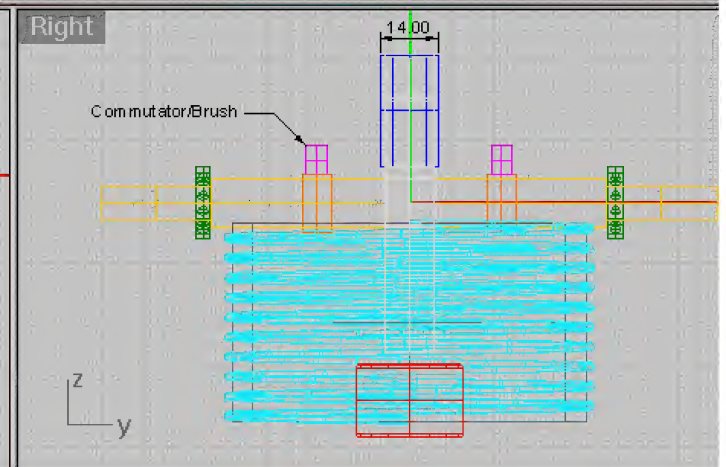
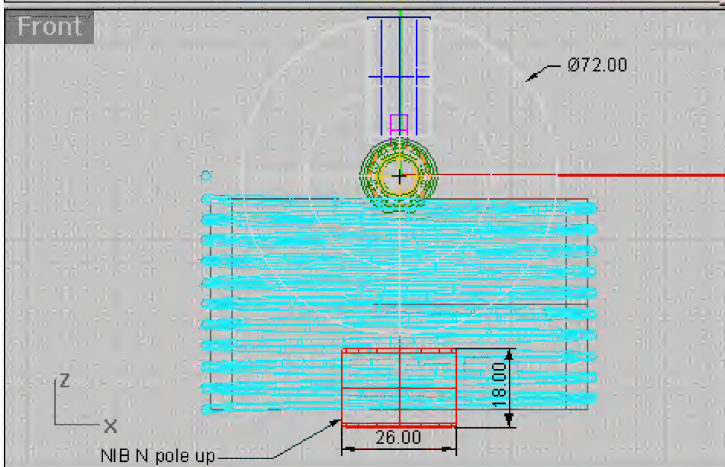
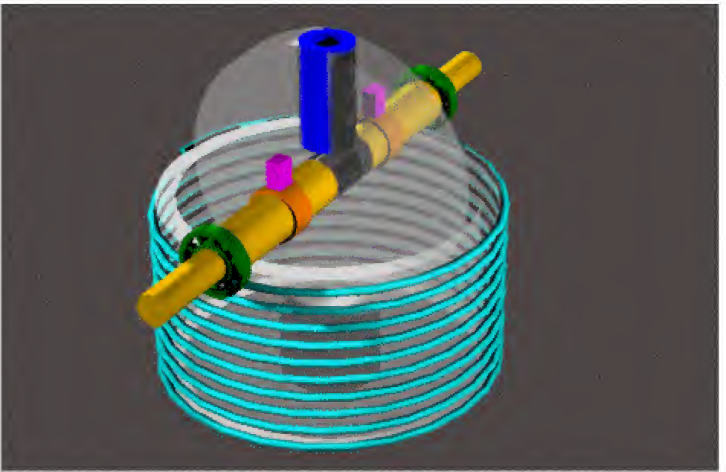
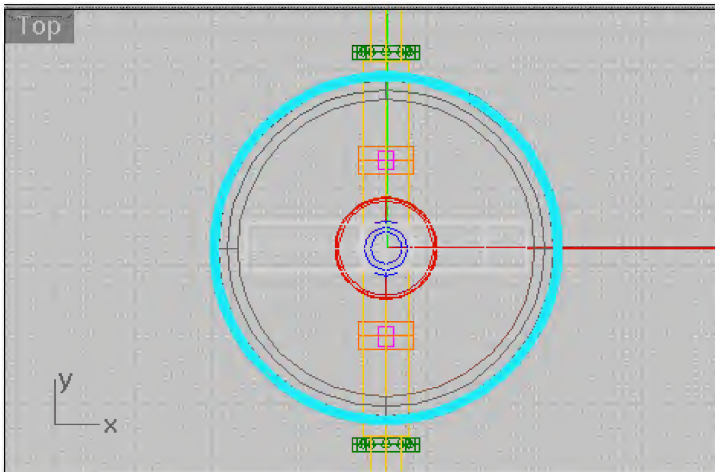
Magnet-motor from Helmut Göbkes
drawing edited by Stefan Hartmann
9th Dec. 1999 www.overunity.com

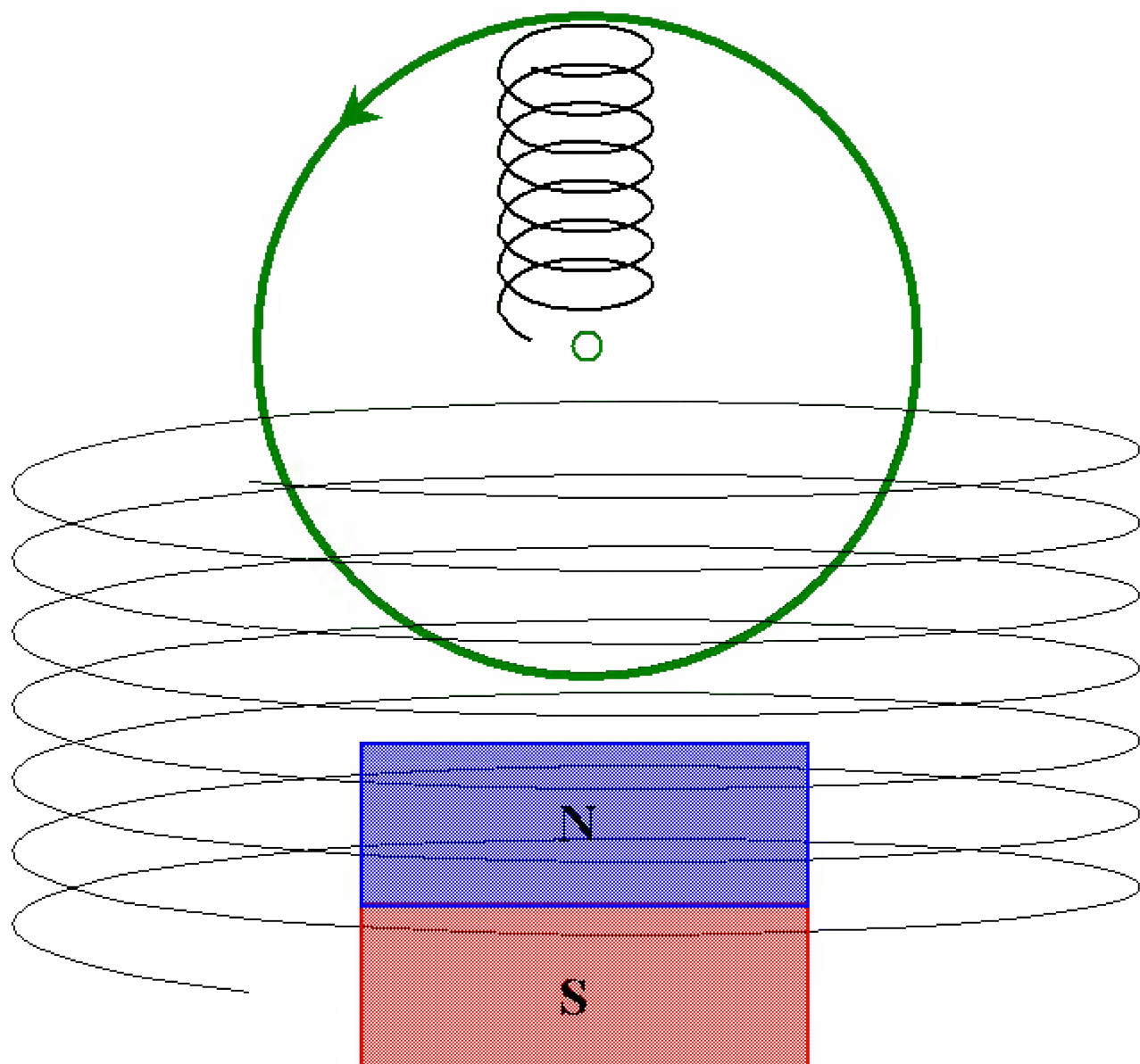


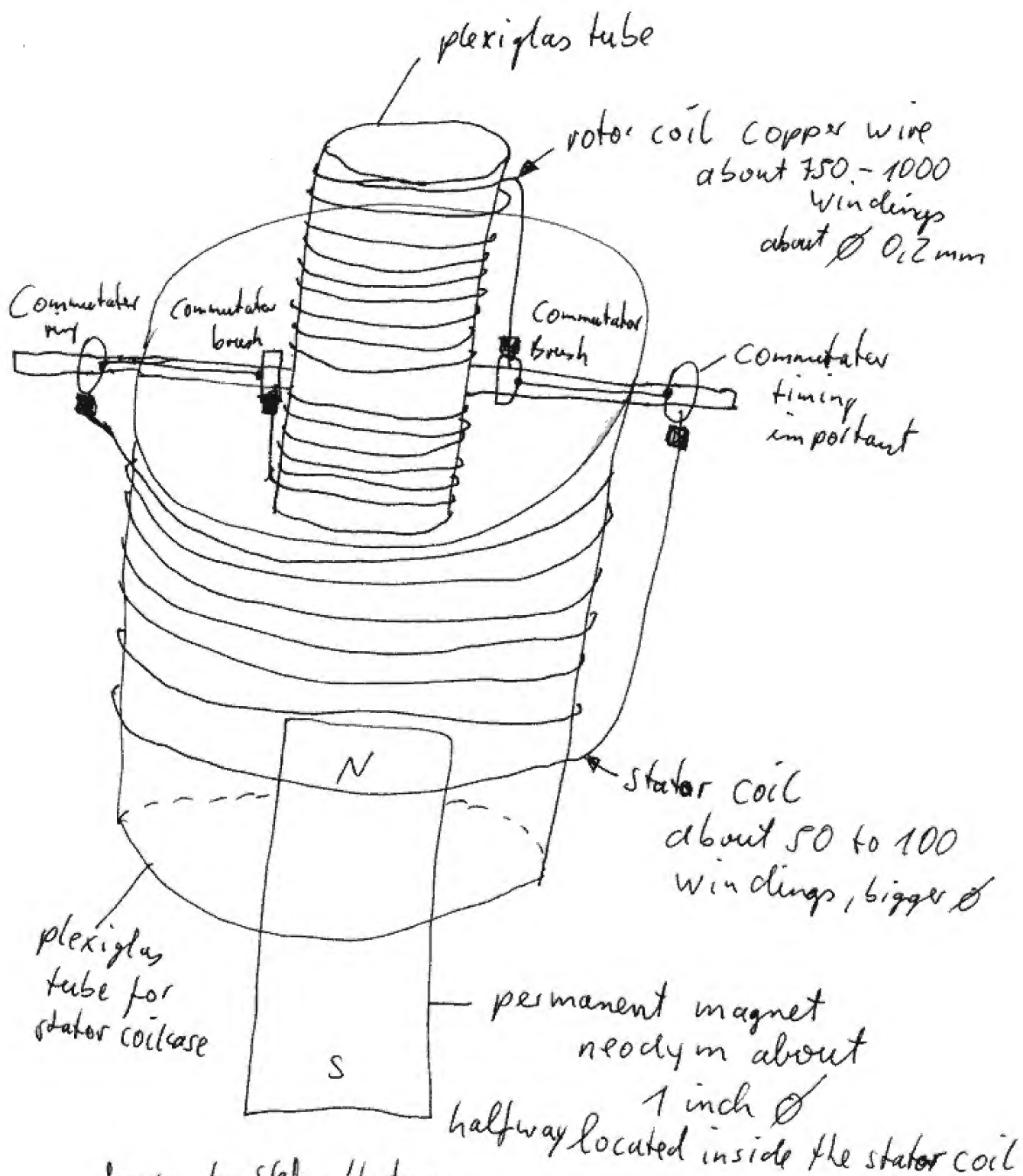
Permanent Magnet Motor of anonymous German inventor



27th of Sept. 2003
posted by harti@harti.com



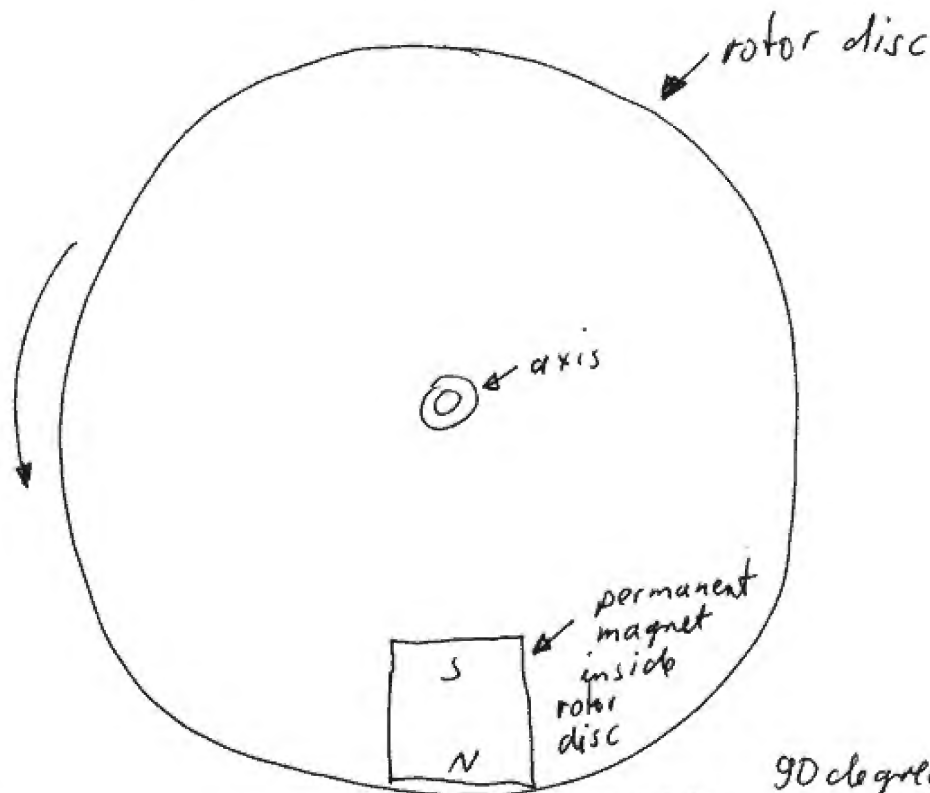




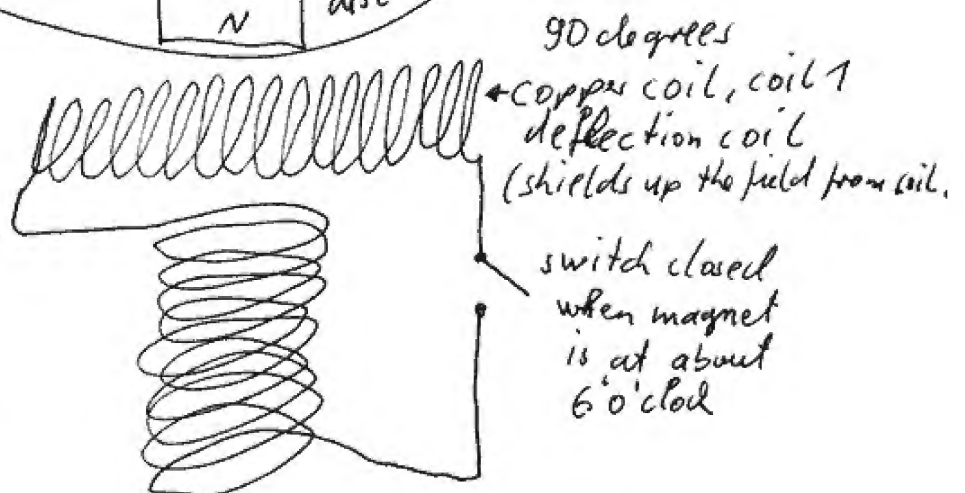
drawn by Stefan Hartmann
on the 29th of Sept. 2003

Permanent Magnet Motor idea of Stefan Hartmann released 29th of Sept. 2003

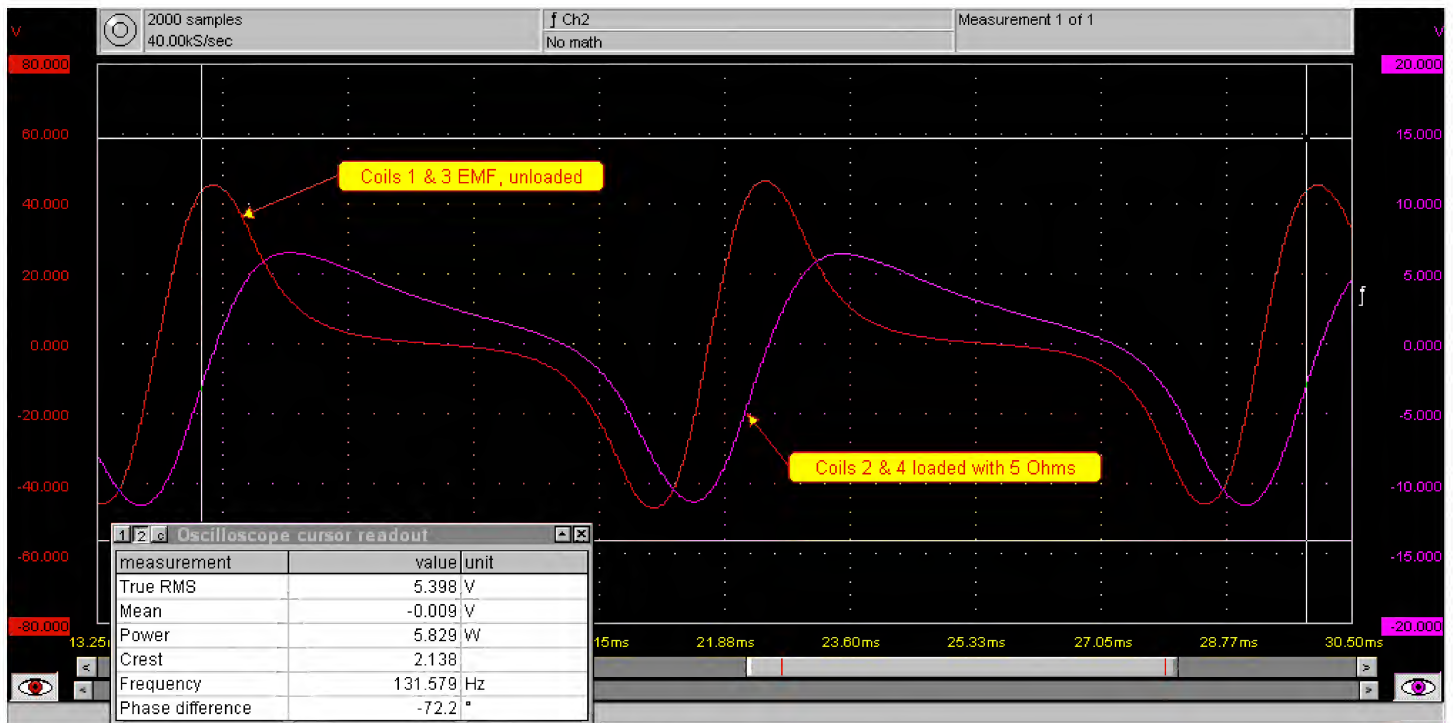
Top view



When the switch is closed, the copper coil shields up the magnetic field from the iron coil to the rotating magnet, so the magnet can rotate on.

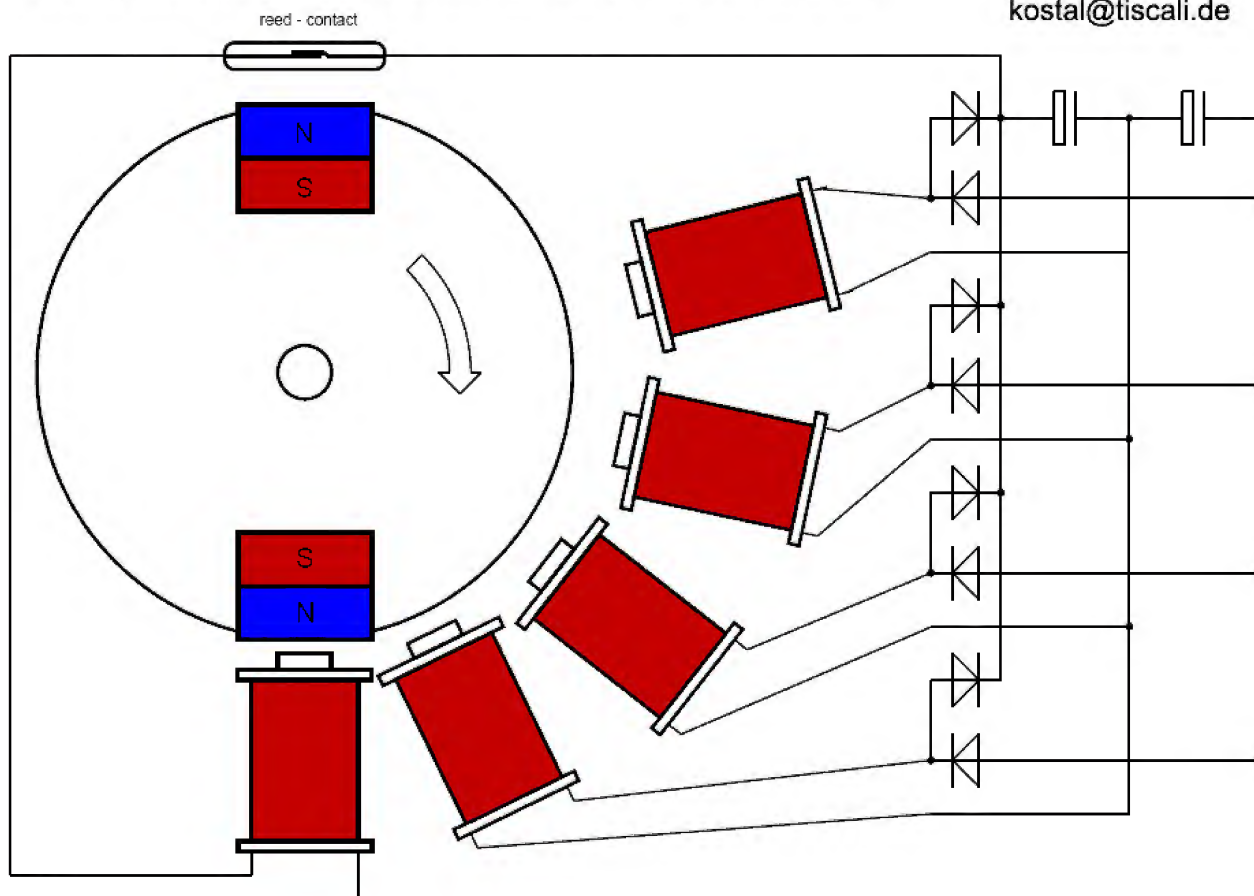


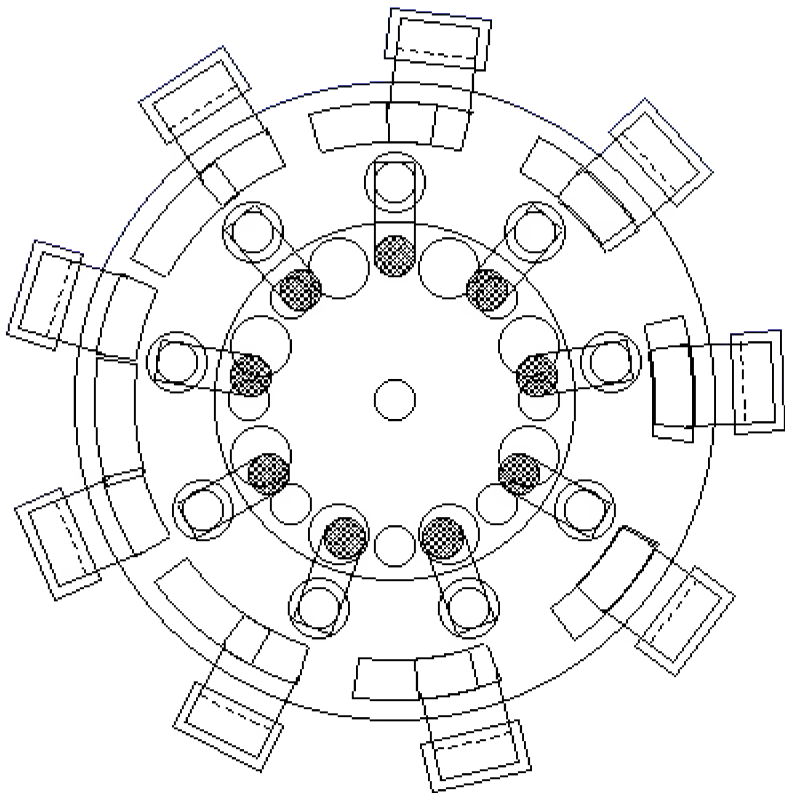
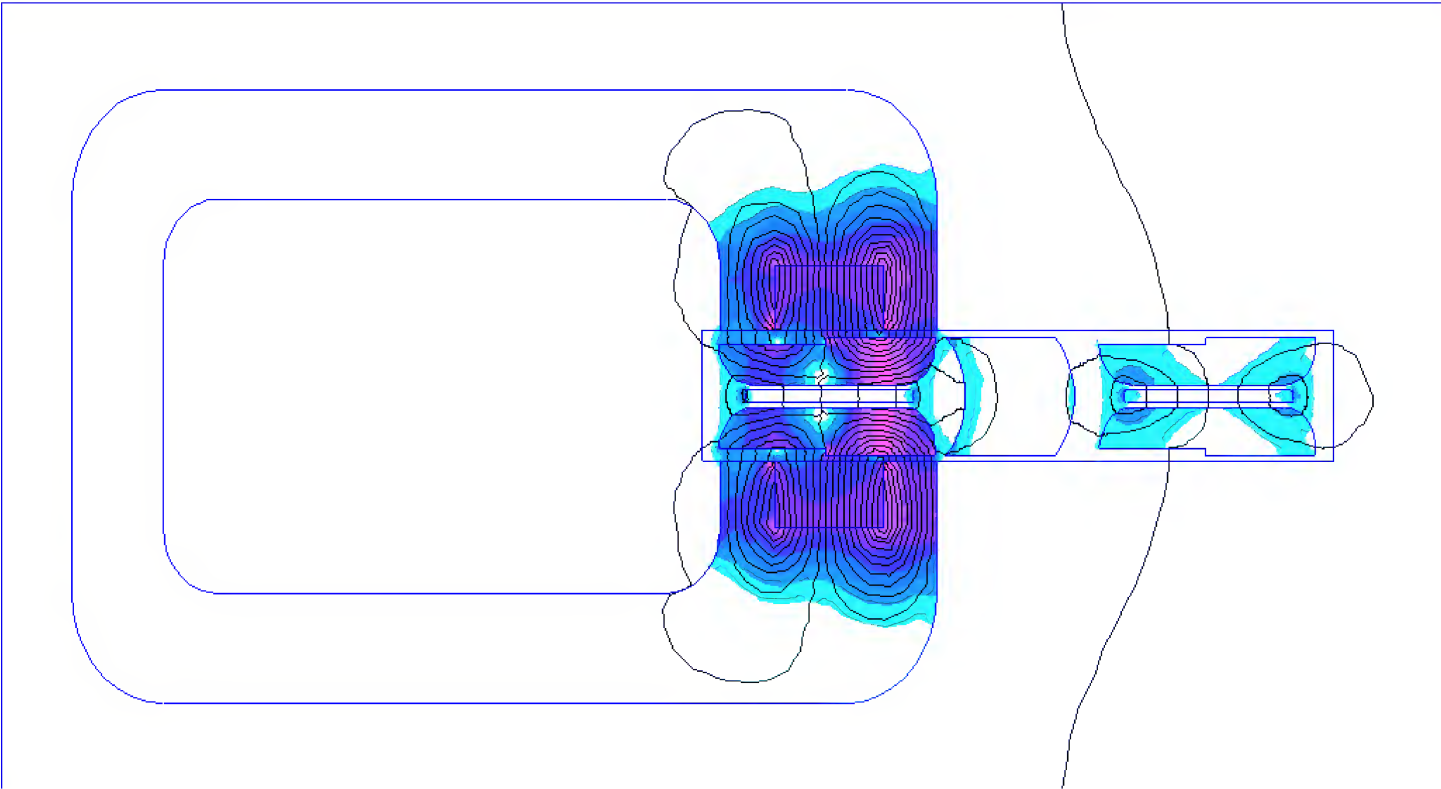
iron wire coil, coil 2, rotor magnet gets attracted to this iron wire coil

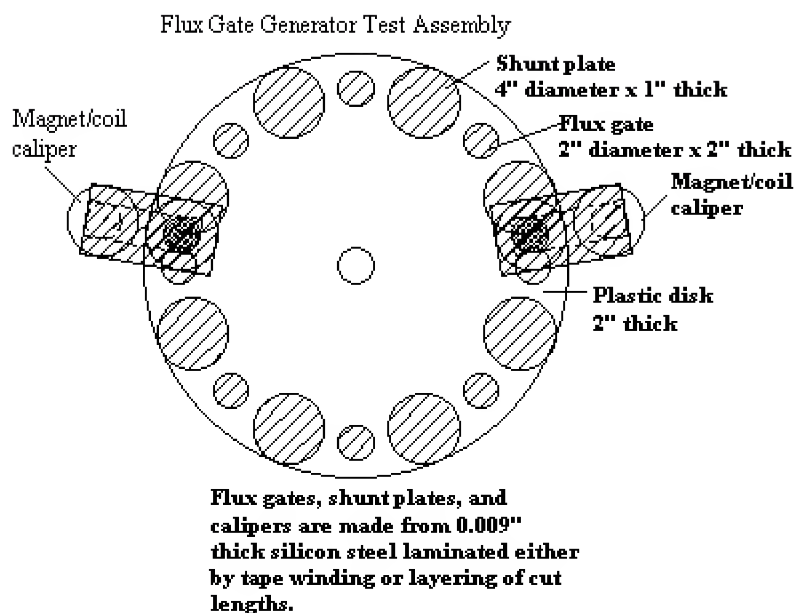


All coil cores have iron cores, thus the magnet is moved down this "ramp" and induces current into the coils. The last coil is then switched in repelling mode across the caps, so the magnet rotor can move on.

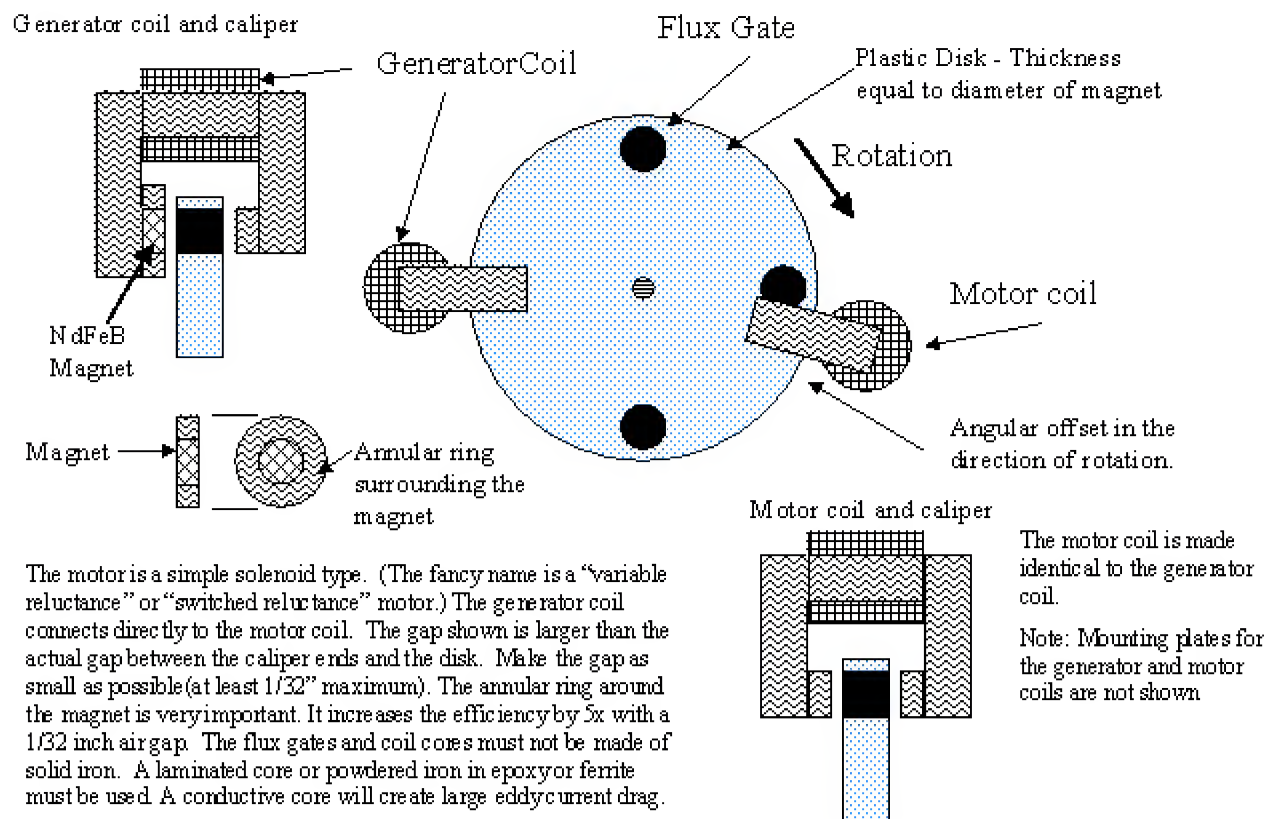
PM - Motor proposal
by P. Kostal
23.10.2003
kostal@tiscali.de



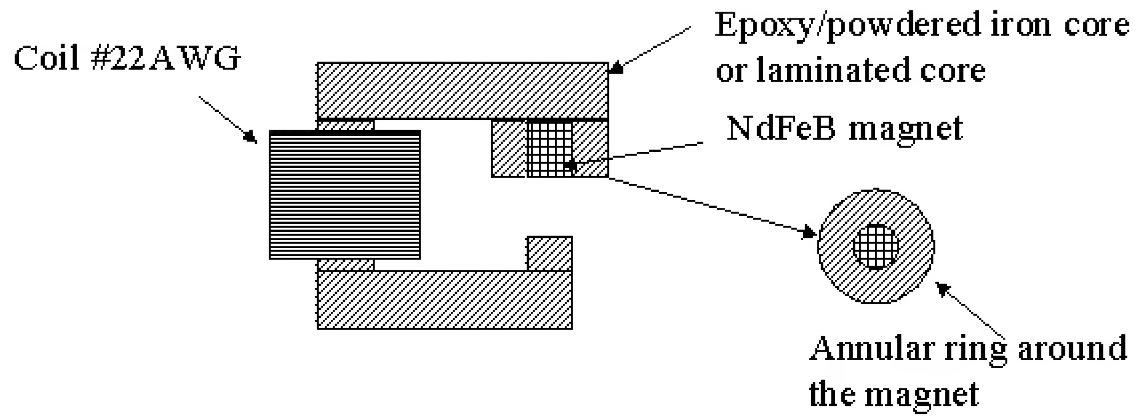




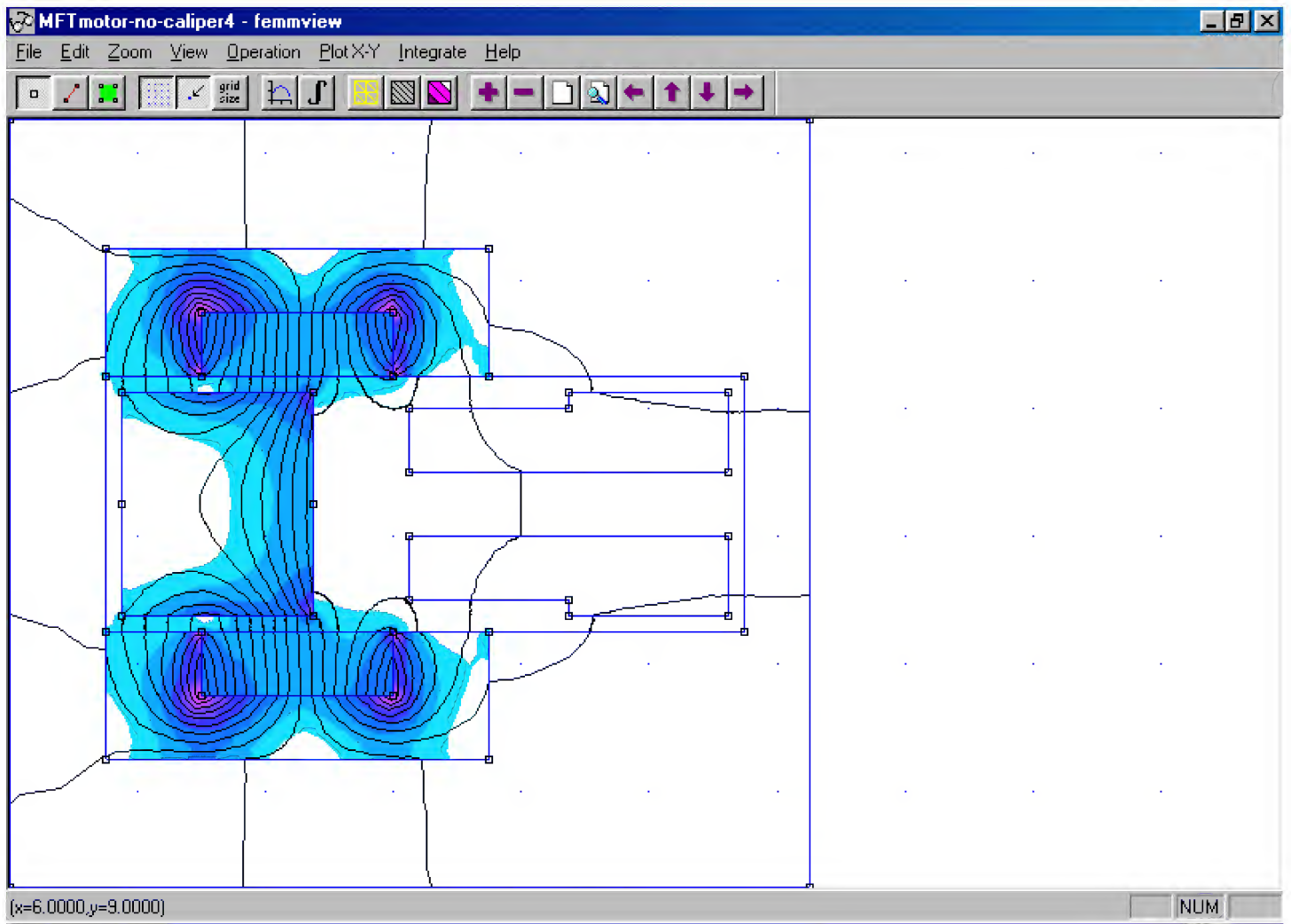
Simple Two Coil Self-powered Flux Gate Motor/Generator

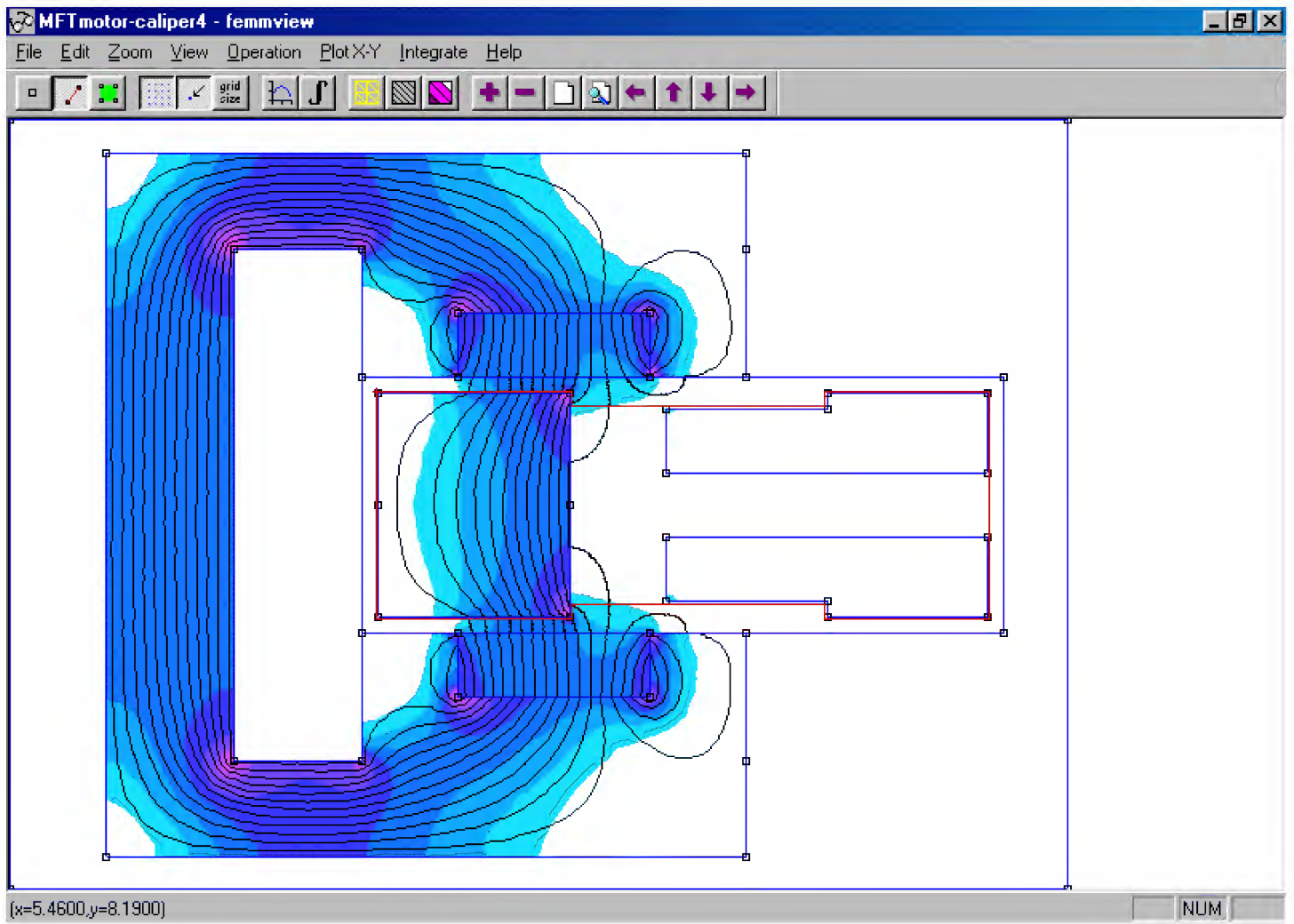


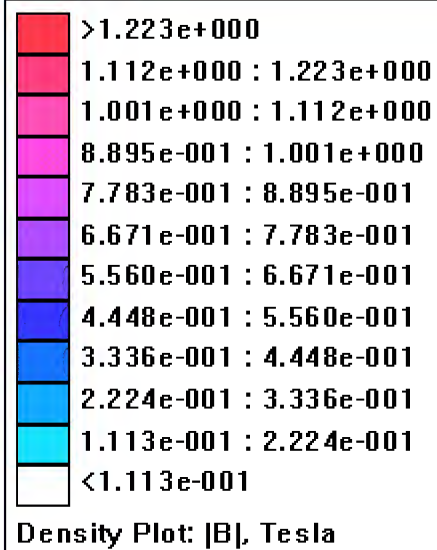
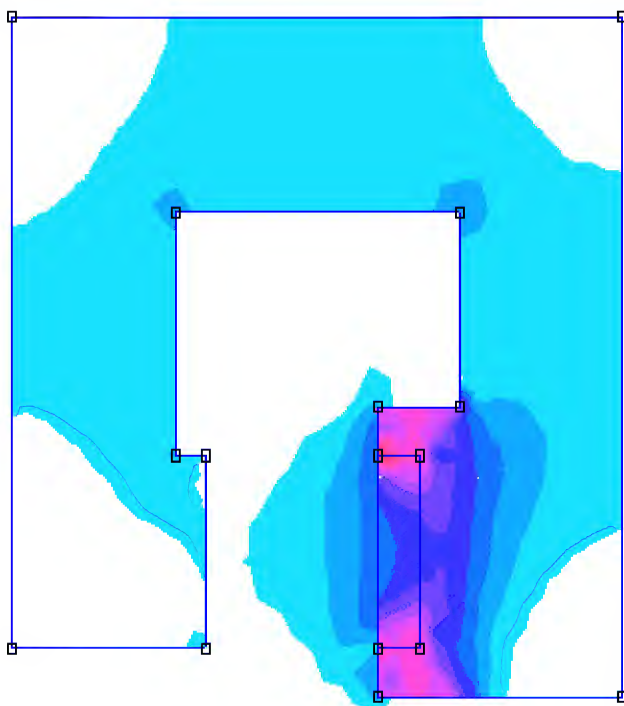
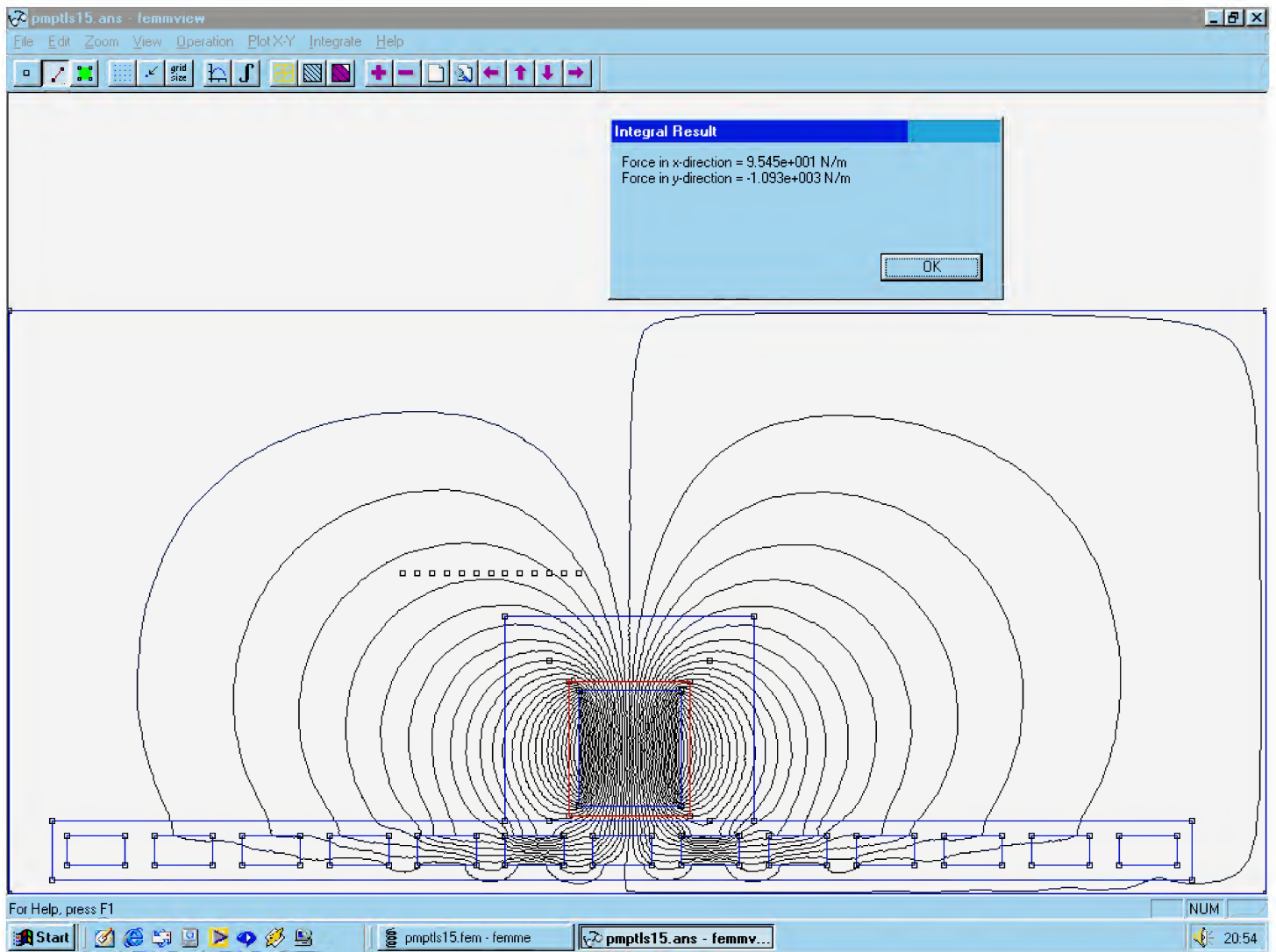
Generator Coil Caliper

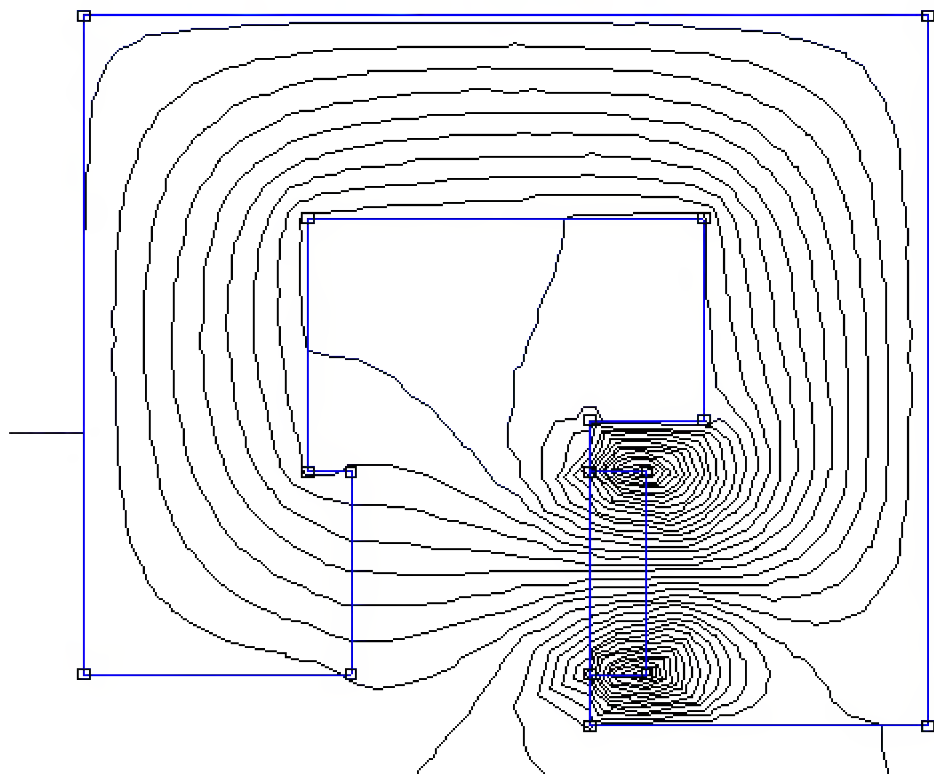
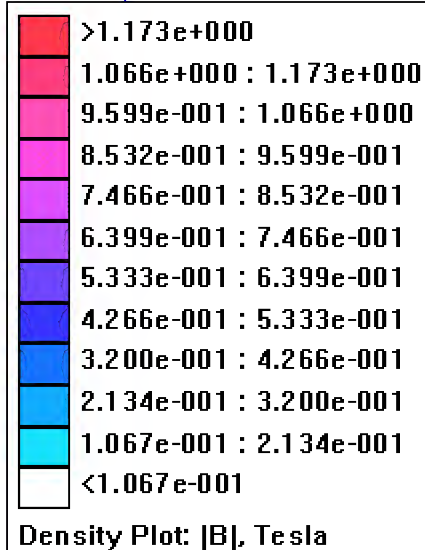
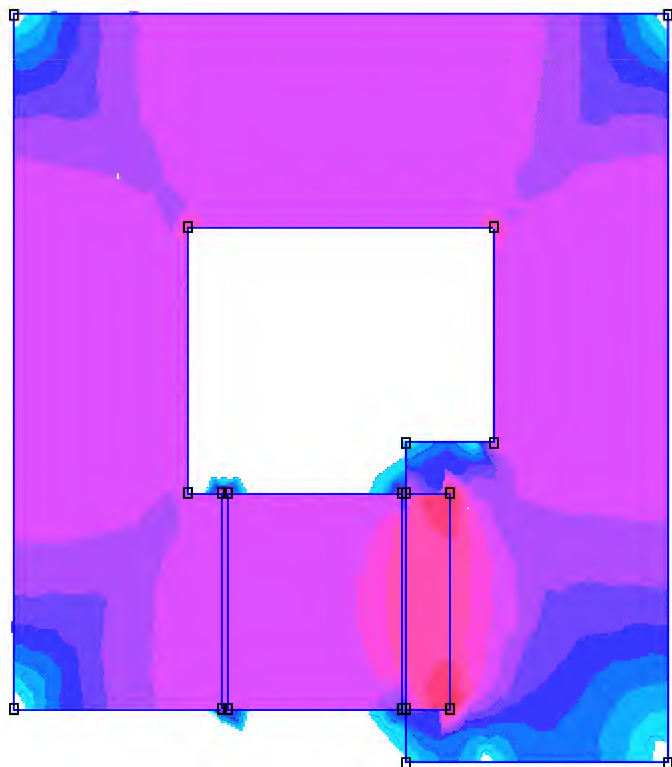


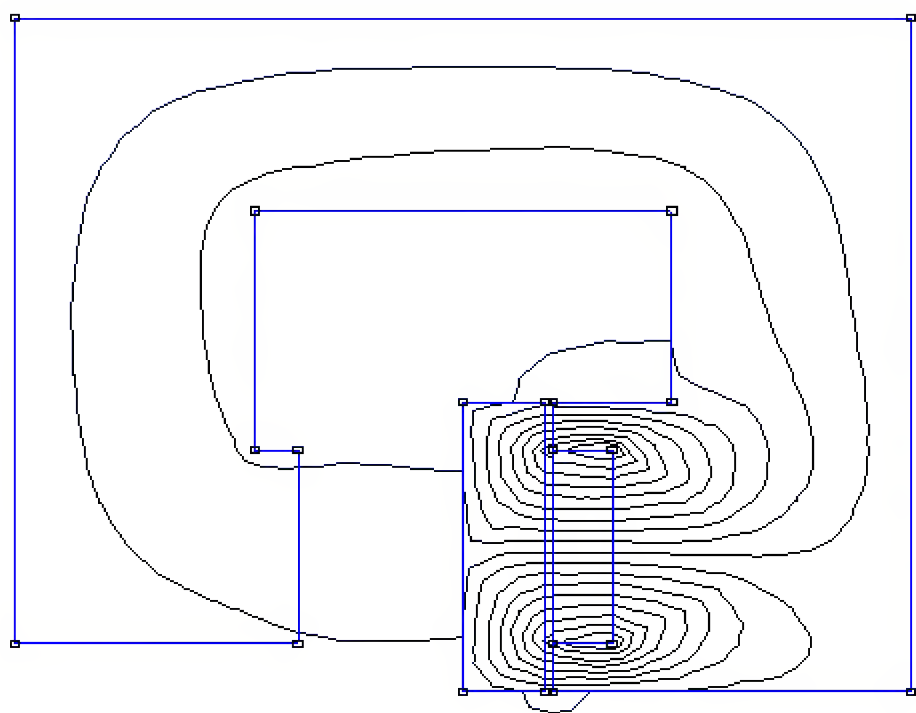
The donut or annular ring around the magnet is critical. This little feature improves the flux switching ratio by 5x or more and is what achieves over-unity. The magnet polarity is irrelevant.



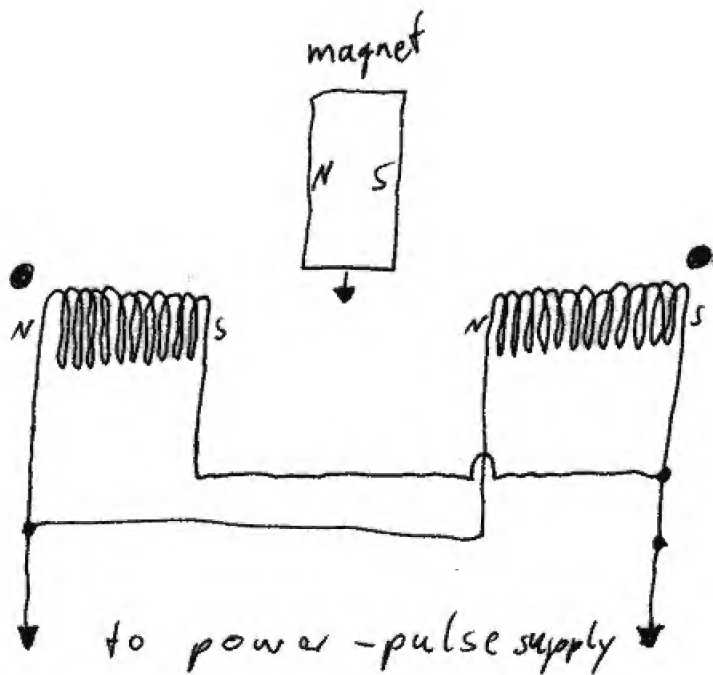




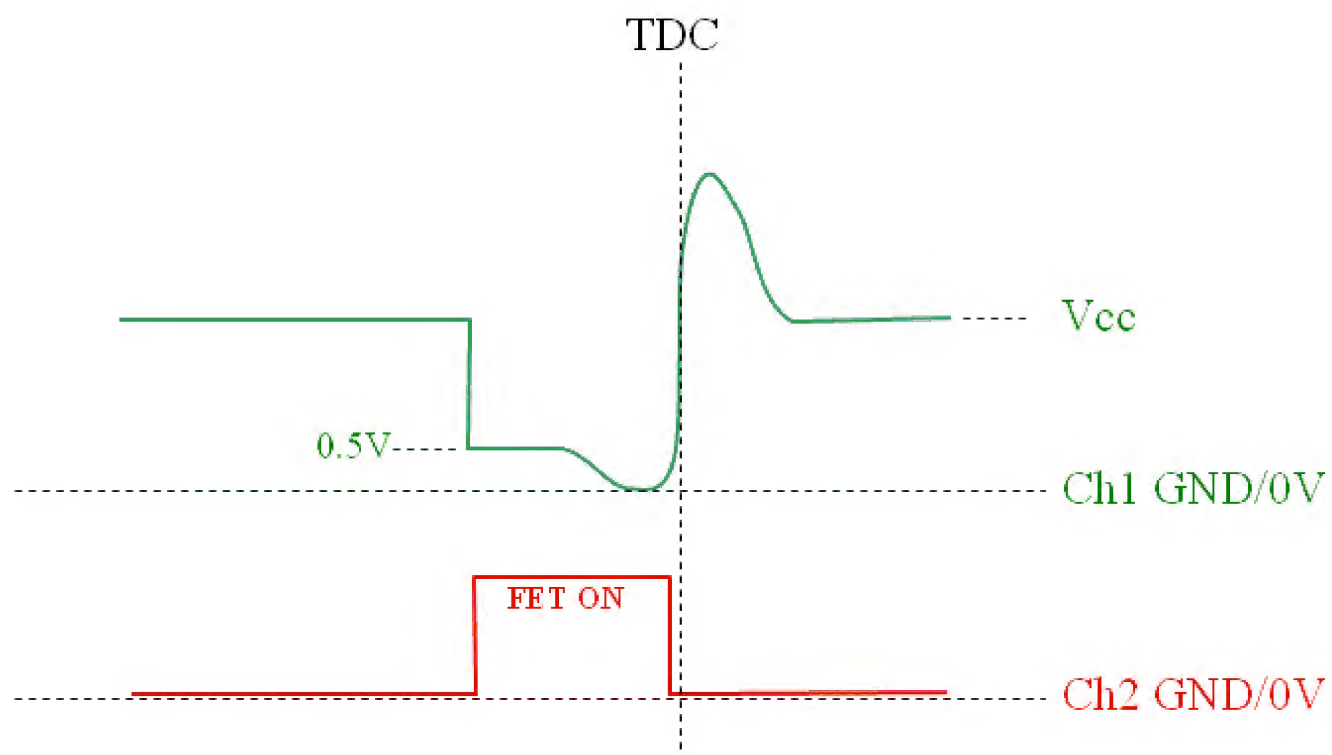


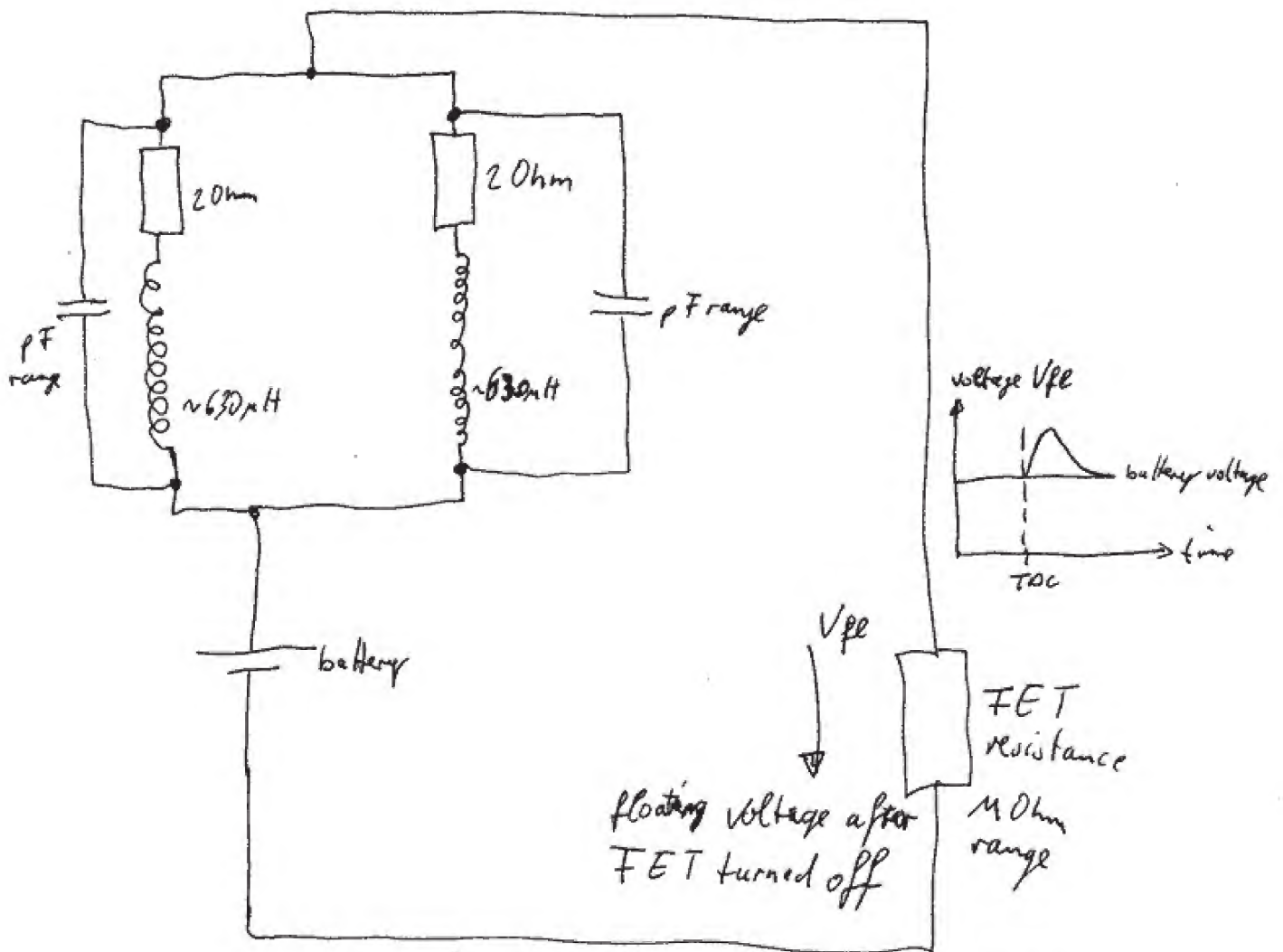


Anti-Lenz law pulse
motor from Garry Stanley (garry@cable.net.nz)
verified by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com)
on the 21~~st~~st October 2003

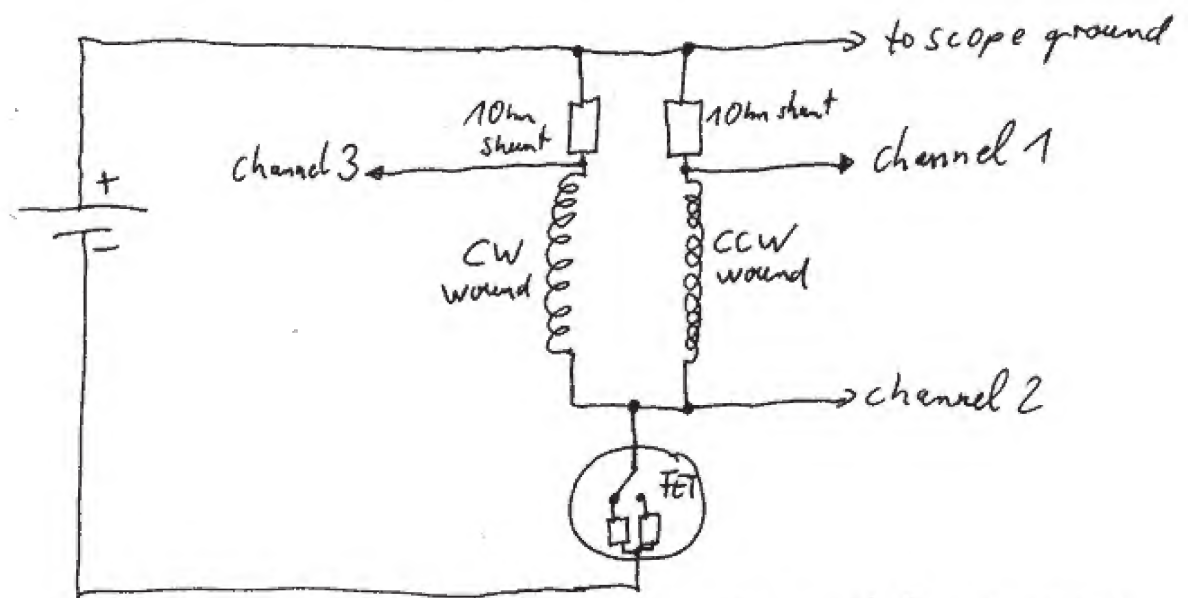



Magnet is sucked into the airgap, when power is supplied at the shown position. When magnet is inside airgap, the power to the coils is shut off. The magnet can then move freely on. The induction of current into the coils is canceled, due to the wiring this way! Thus no Lenz law drag back! This opens up the possibility to build huge orsunity pulse motors!
P.S.: The coils are 2 same coils, wound the same way, just the right coil is rotated by 180 degrees.

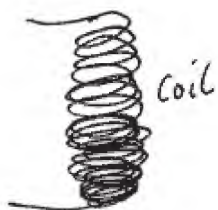





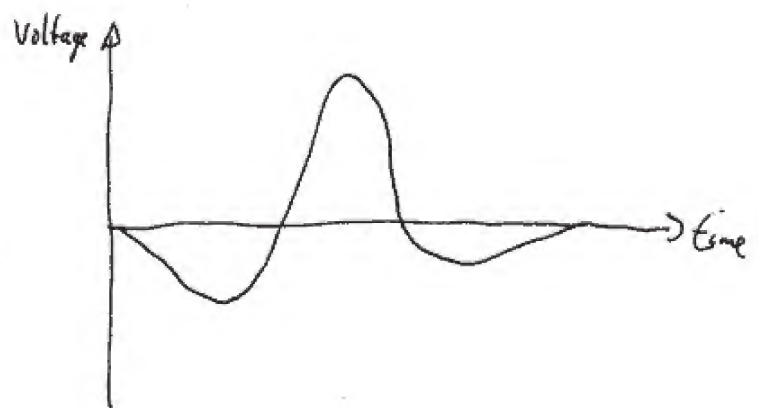
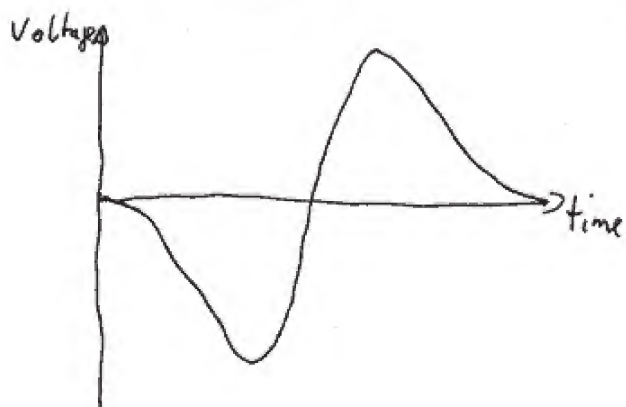
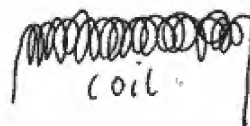
Compensation circuit diagram after FET has turned off and coil pair is "floating"
 by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com) 24th of Oct. 2023

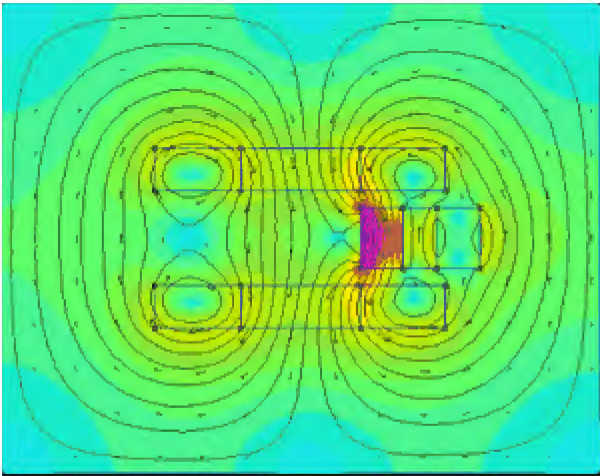



 → direction

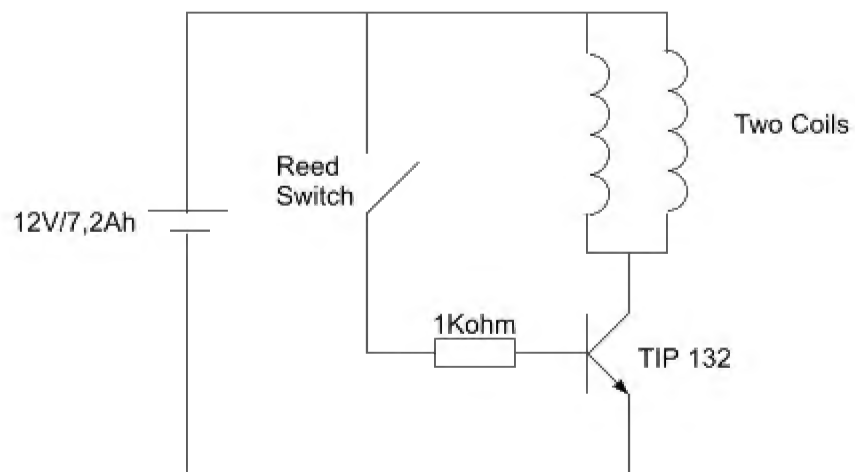



 → direction movement



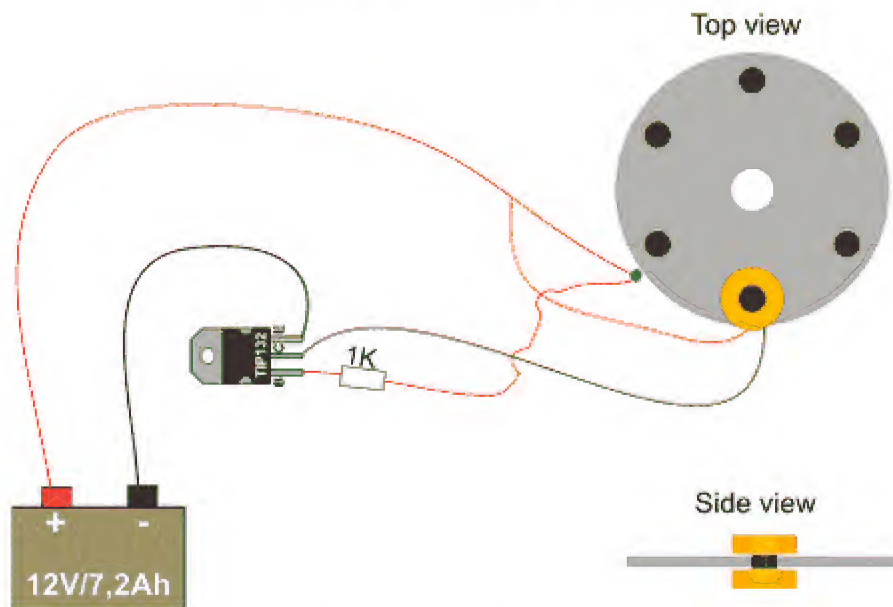


Garry Anti - Lenz Motor



Created on 27.10.2003 by futuristic@email.si

Garry Anti - Lenz Motor



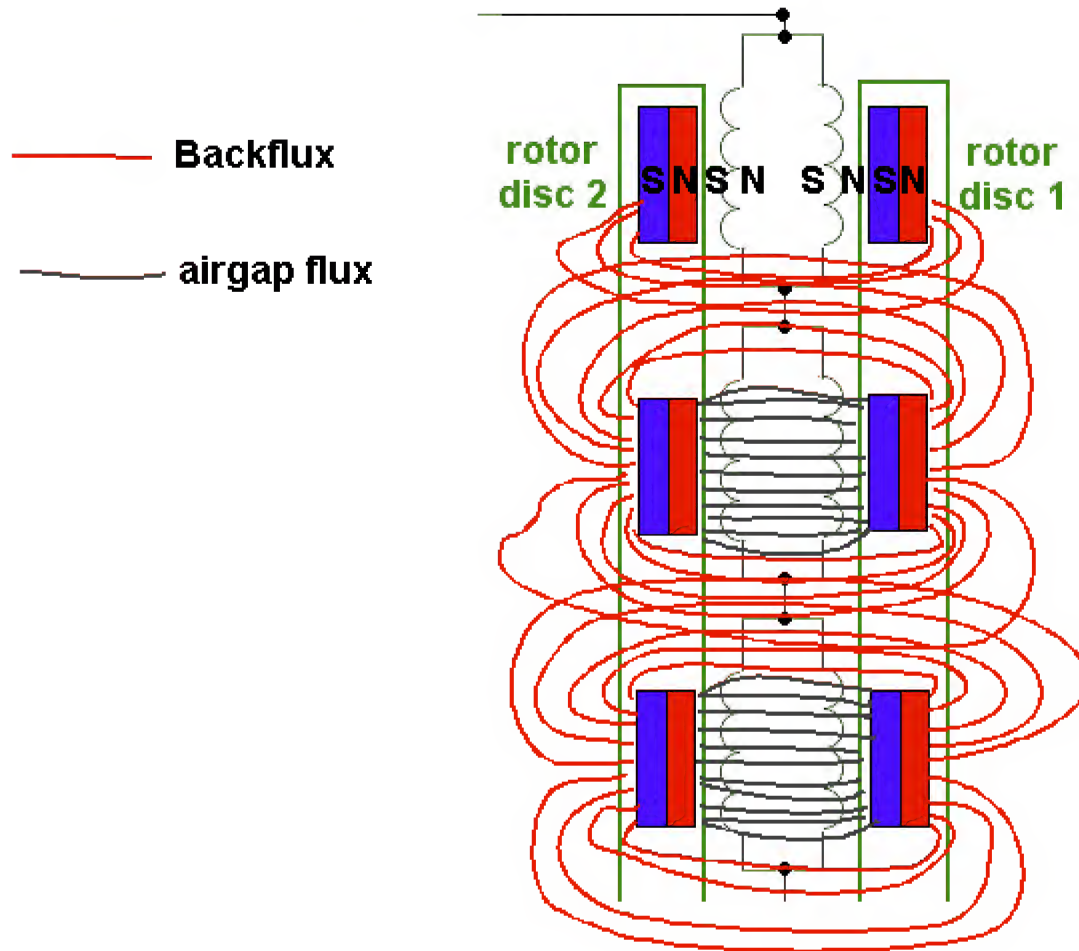
Created on 27.10.2003 by futuristic@email.si

Garry Stanley Motor (GSM)

magnetic flux diagramm

by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com)

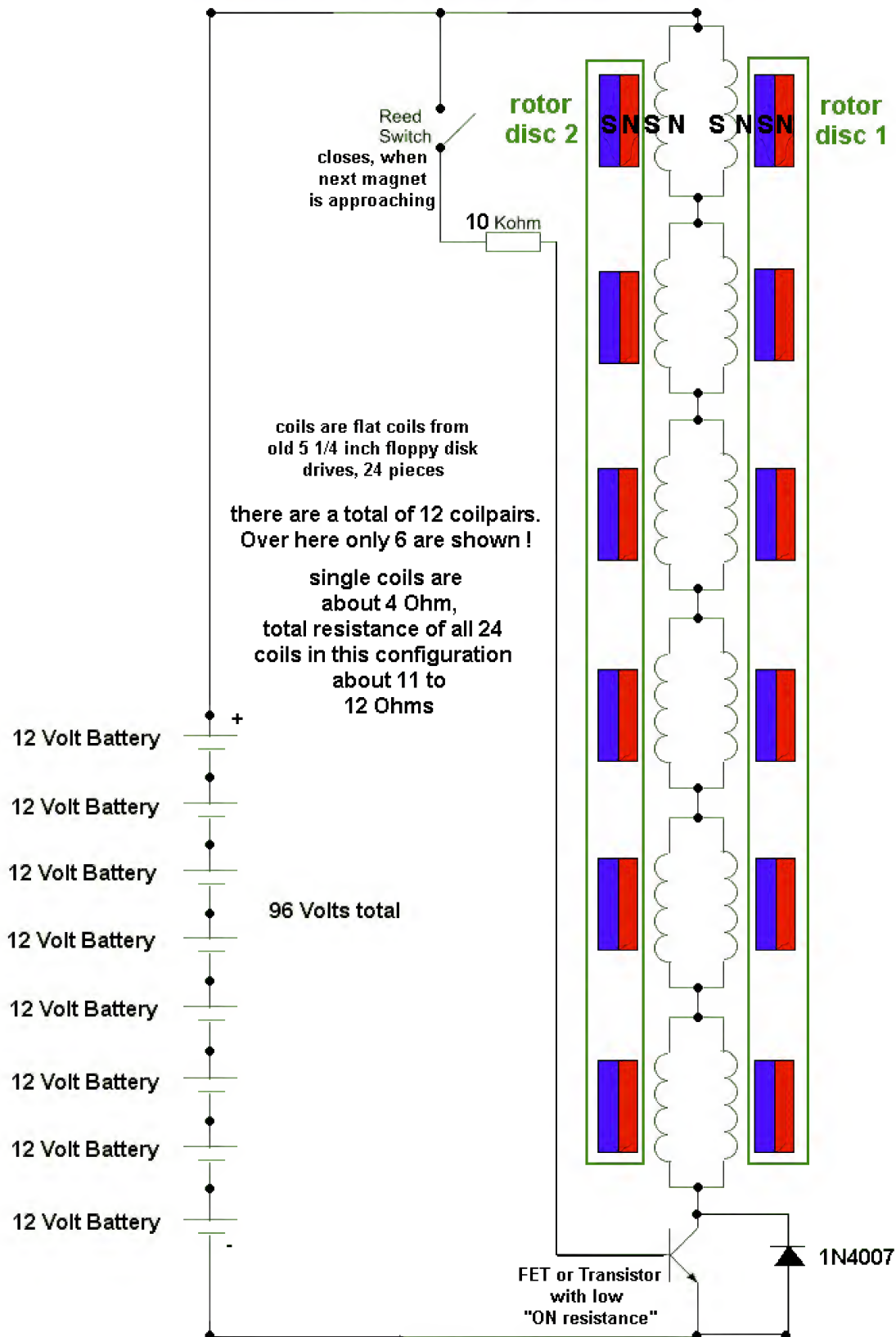
released 31st of Okt. 2003 for www.overunity.com

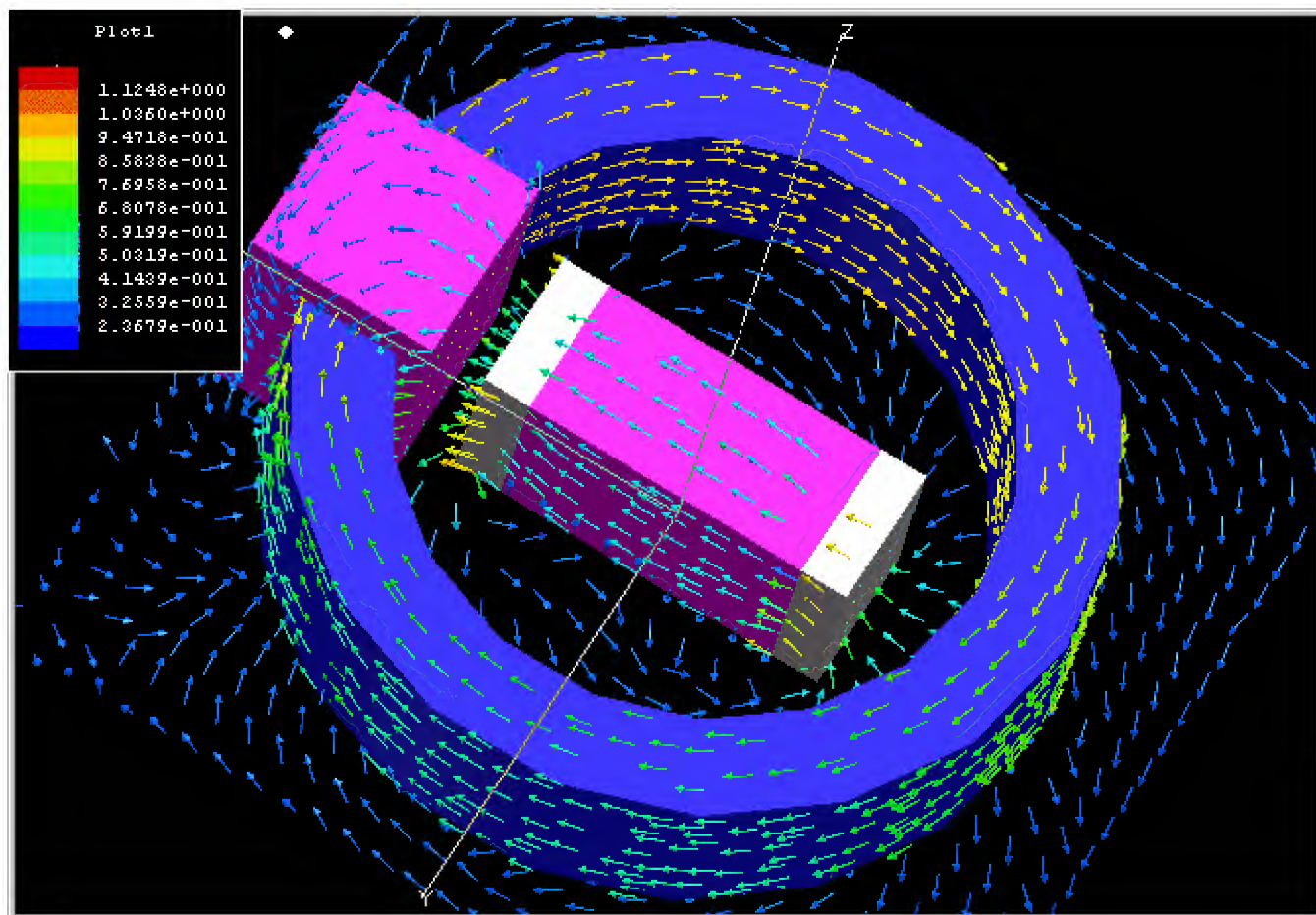


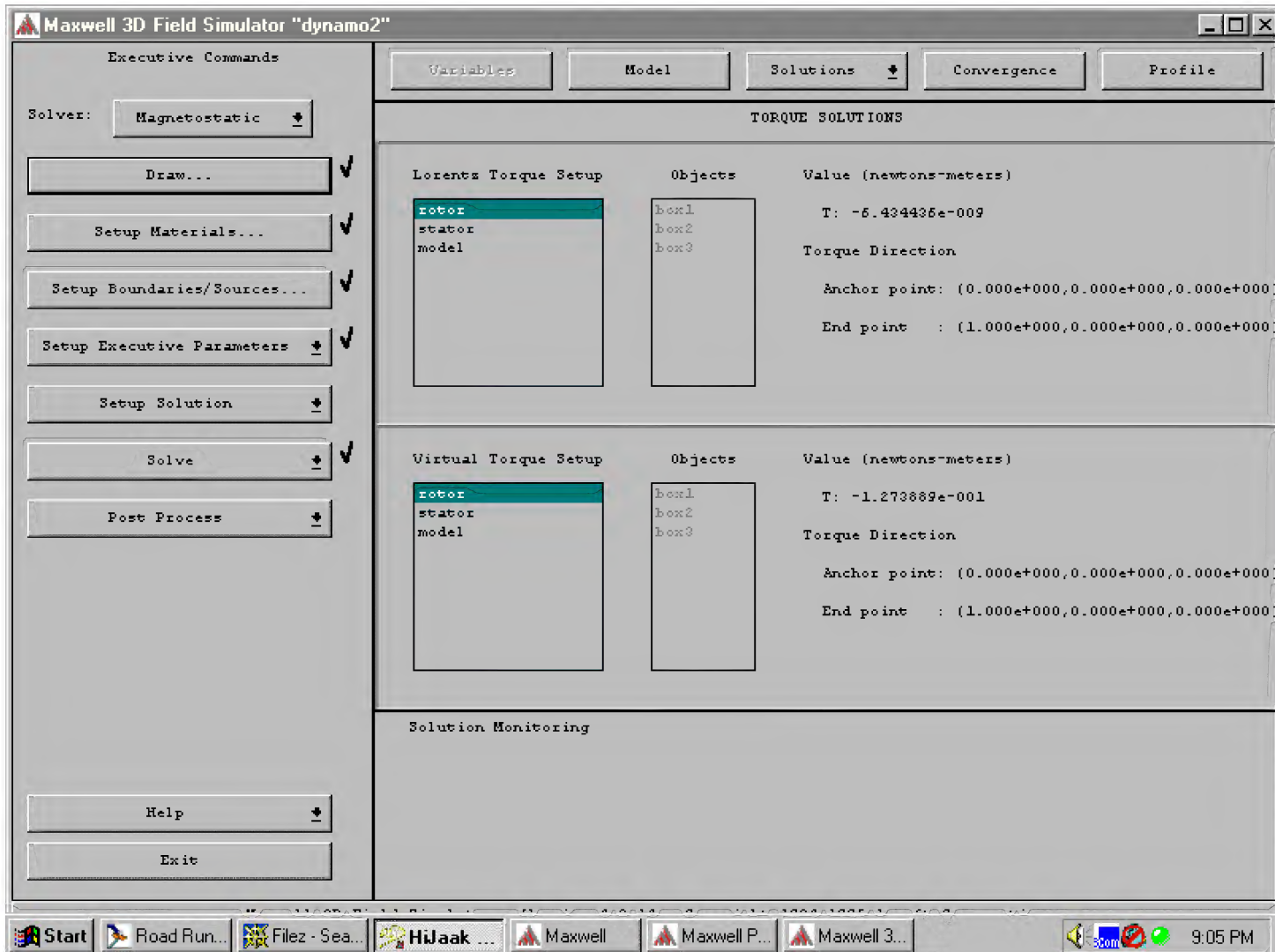
Garry Stanley Motor (GSM)

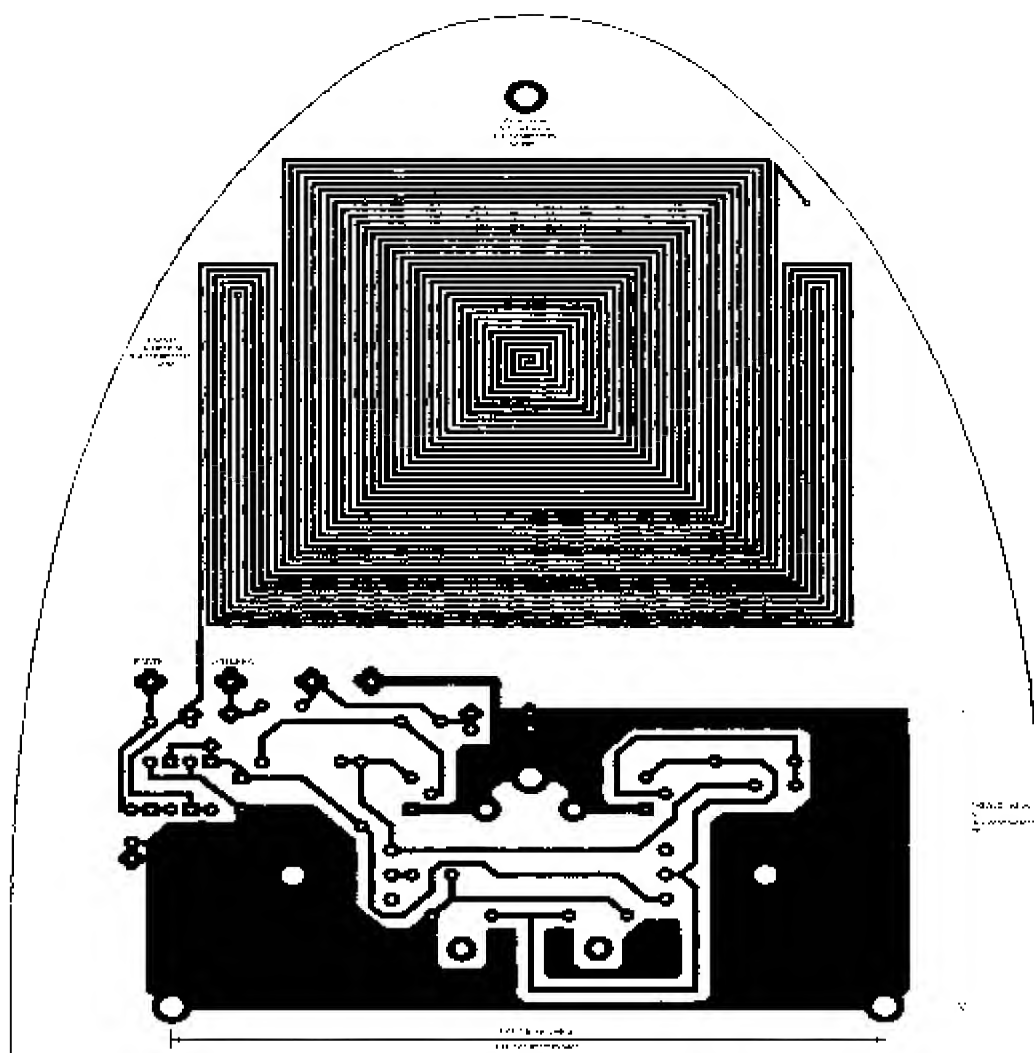
circuit diagramm

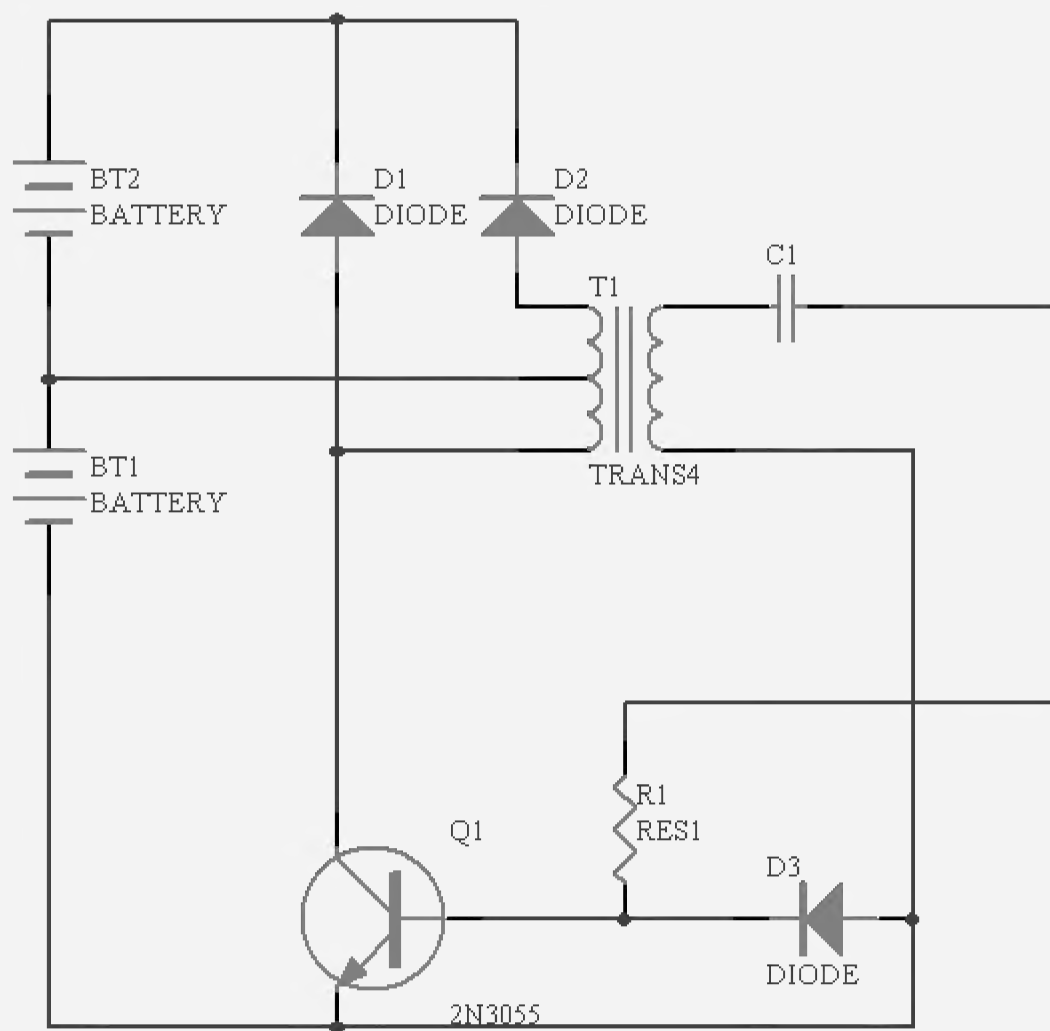
by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com)
released 30th of Okt. 2003 for www.overunity.com

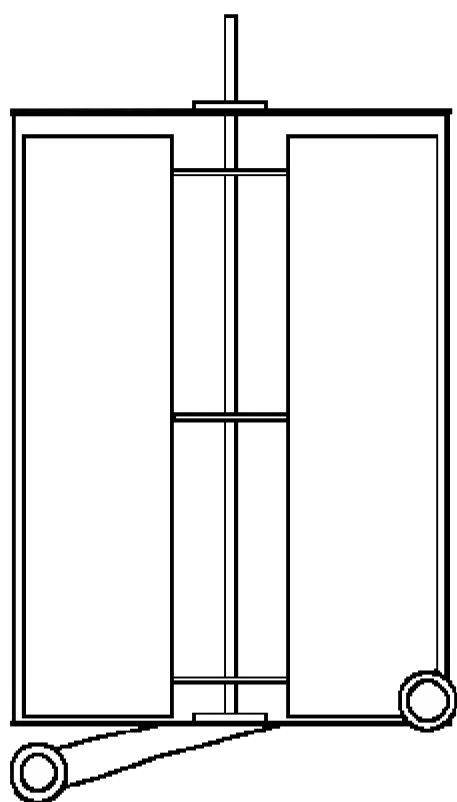
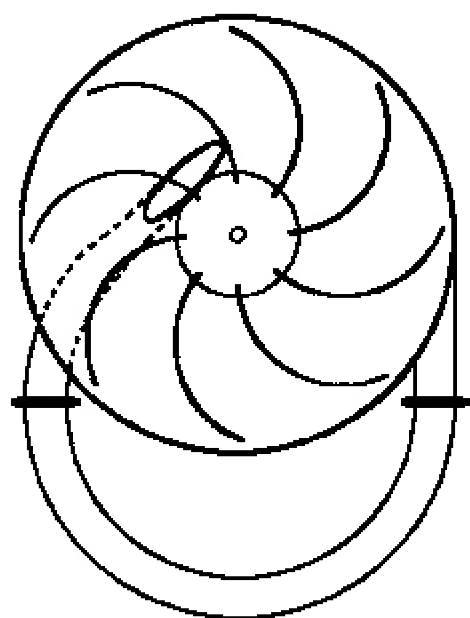












Vortex Velocity

7.2

Drum Diameter = 22.5

Drum Height = 33

Vortex Diameter = 8.25

Vortex Height = 1.75

Vortex Velocity = 7.2

Integration Segments = 64

Nozzle Location = 4.25

Nozzle Diameter = 1.5

Pipe Diameter = 2

Feet/Second

Exit Pressure = 1.642 psi
Exit Pressure = 45.497 Inch H₂O
Rim Velocity = 19.6364 ft/sec
Spin Velocity at Nozzle Location
= 7.4182 ft/sec

RPM = 200.01

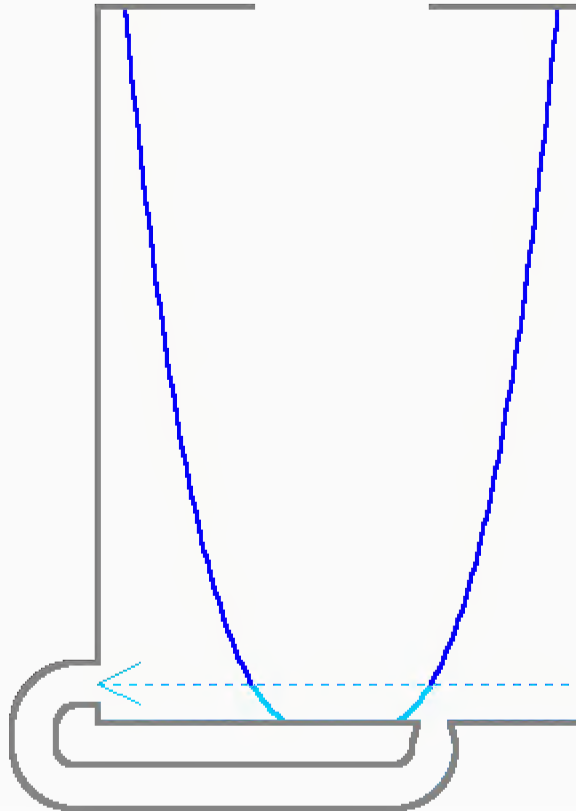
Pipe Velocity = 25.0905 ft/sec
(Based on Spin and Pressure)

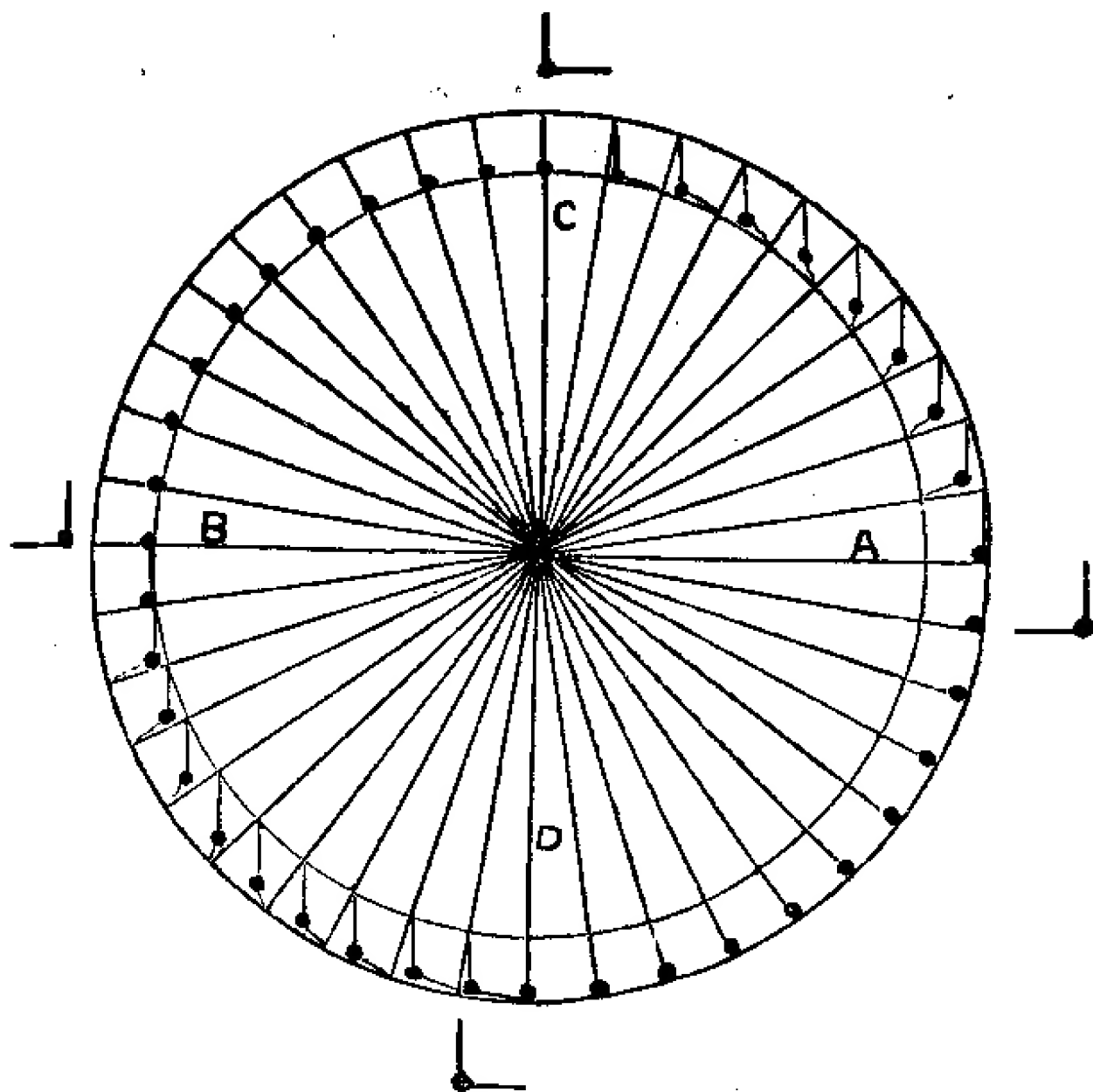
Nozzle Vel = 33.4539 ft/sec
(Pipe Velocity increased thru Nozzle)

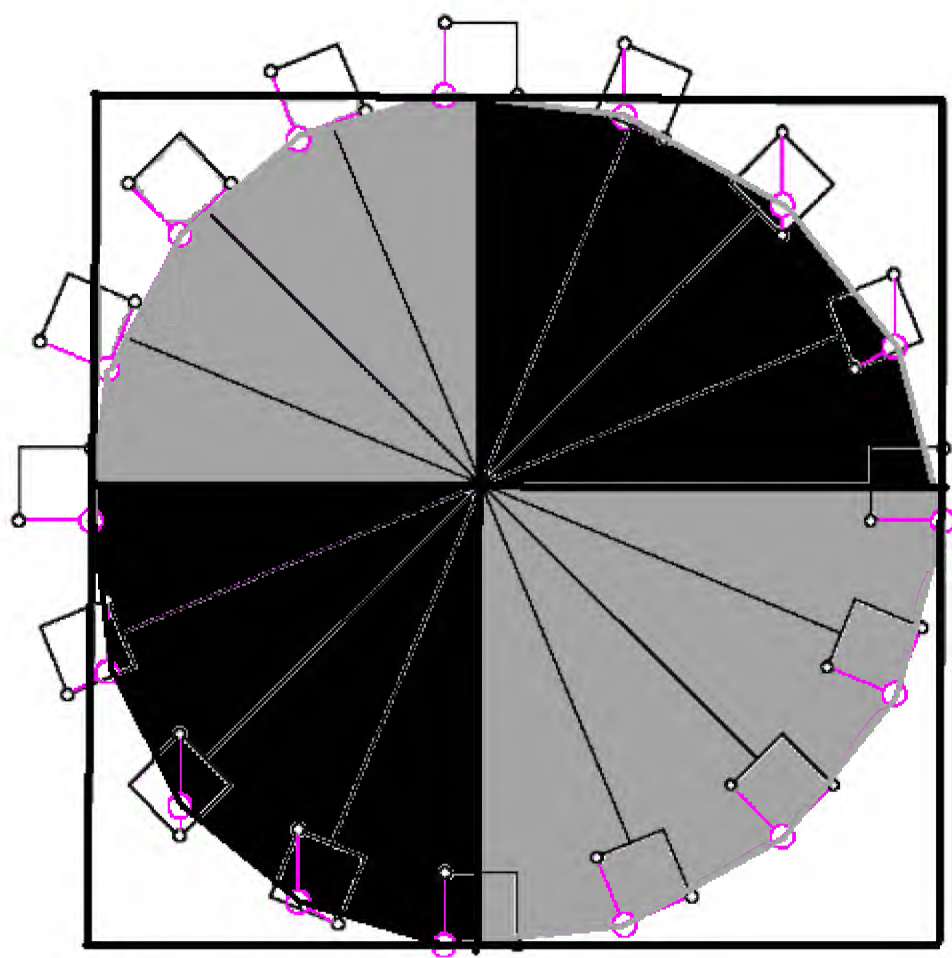
Nozzle vs Spin Vel = 4.5097 to 1
Nozzle vs Rim Vel = 1.7037 to 1
Pipe Flow = 4.095 gal/sec

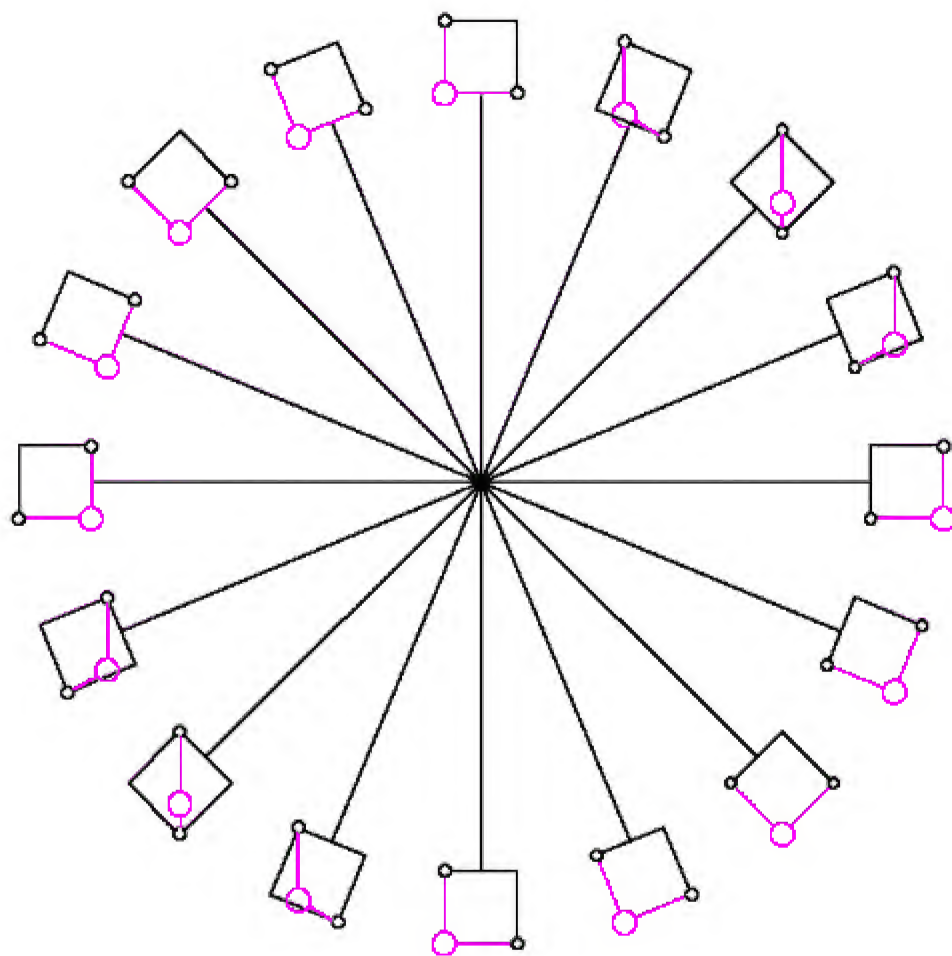
Gallons Water = 30.09

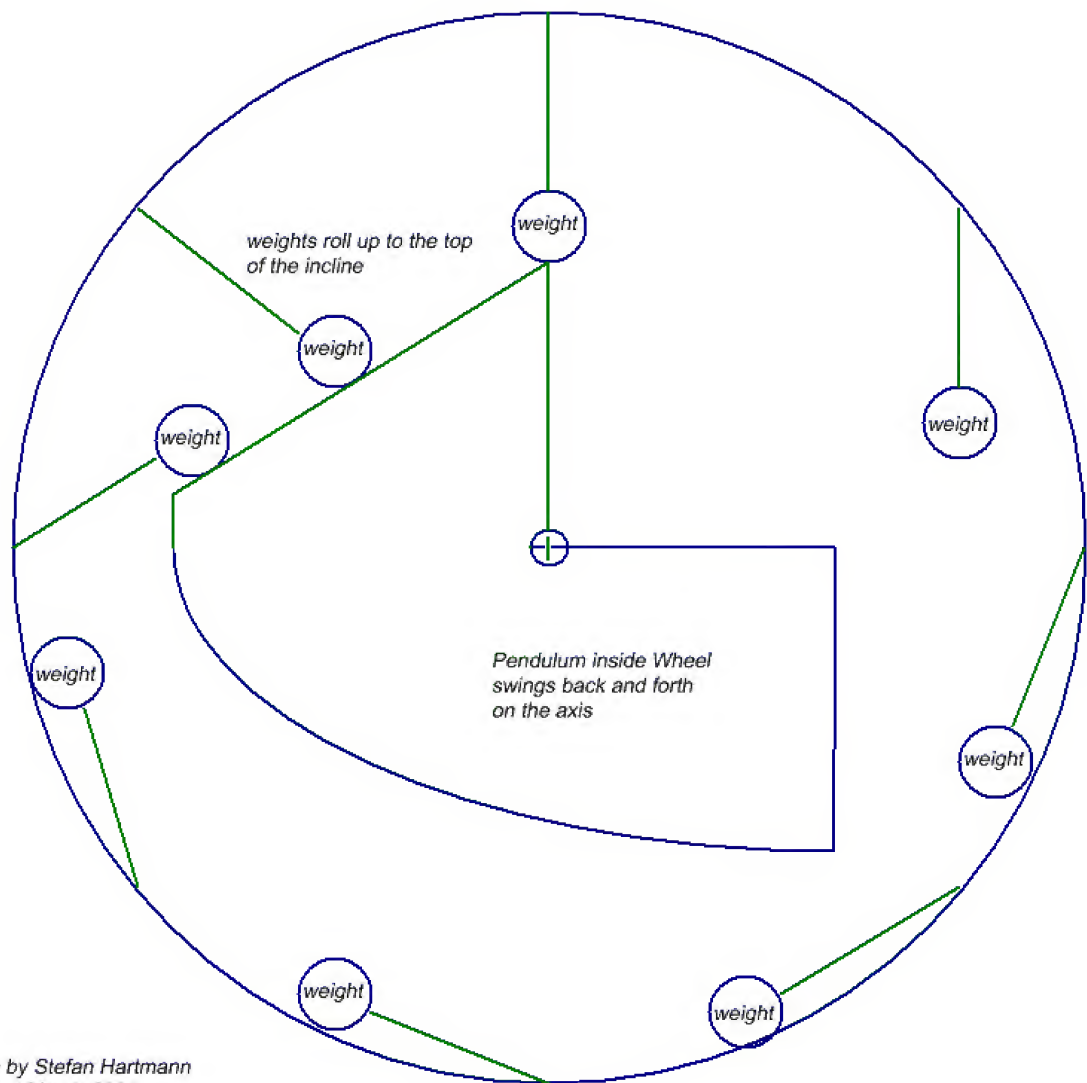
Gross Energy Flow = 1610.9 Watts
Net Energy Flow = 665.3 Watts





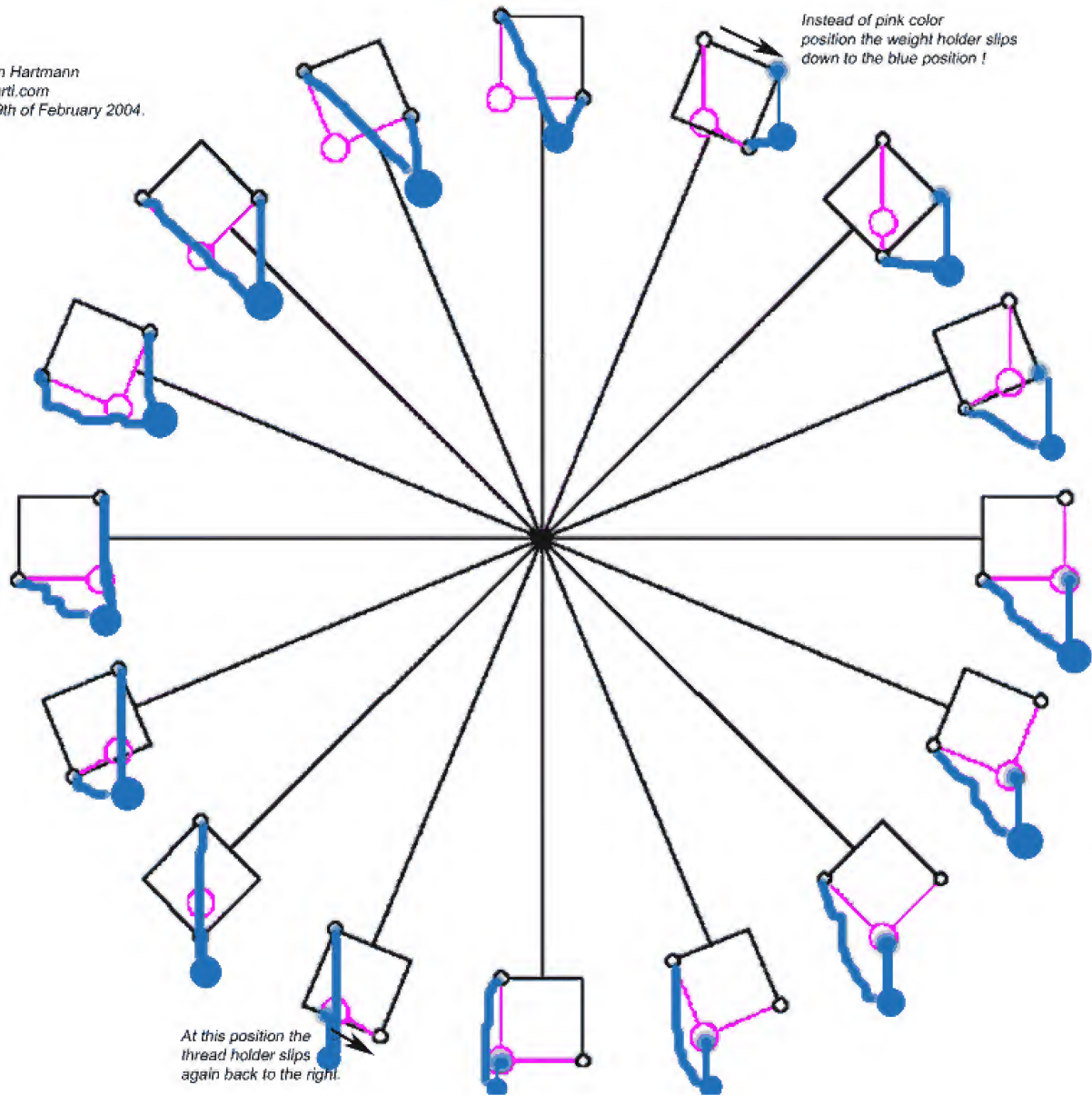






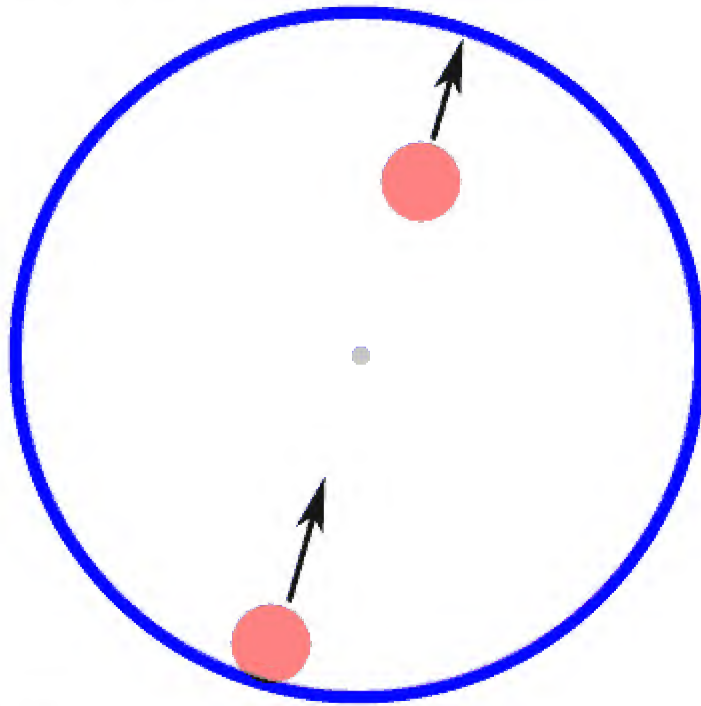
Bessler wheel concept idea by Stefan Hartmann
harti@harti.com released 2nd March 2004

By Stefan Hartmann
harti@hartl.com
on the 29th of February 2004.



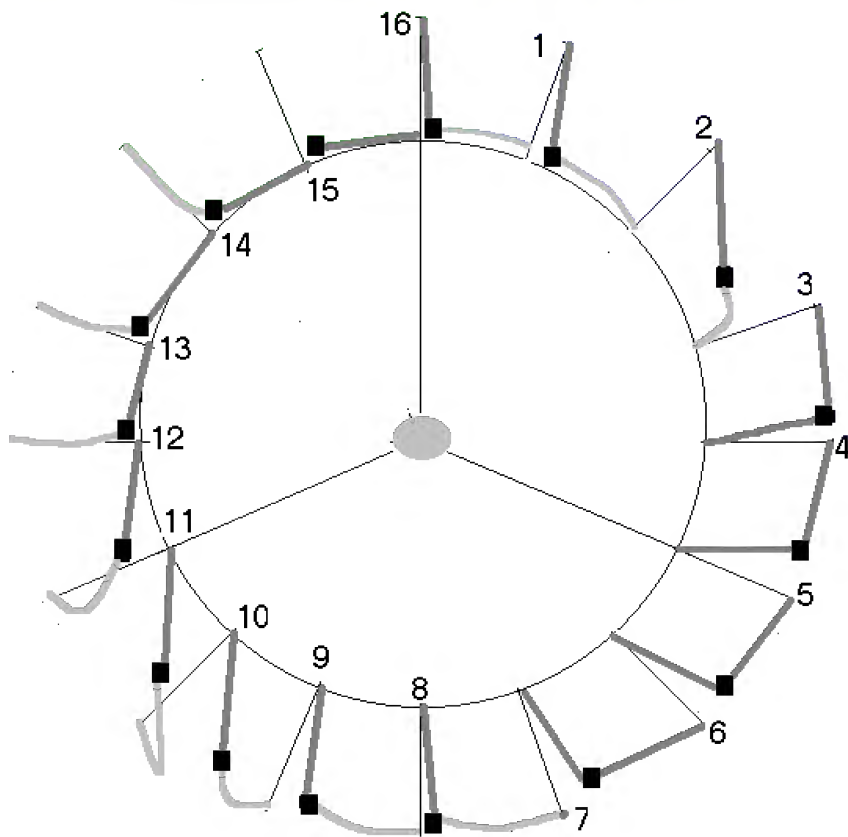
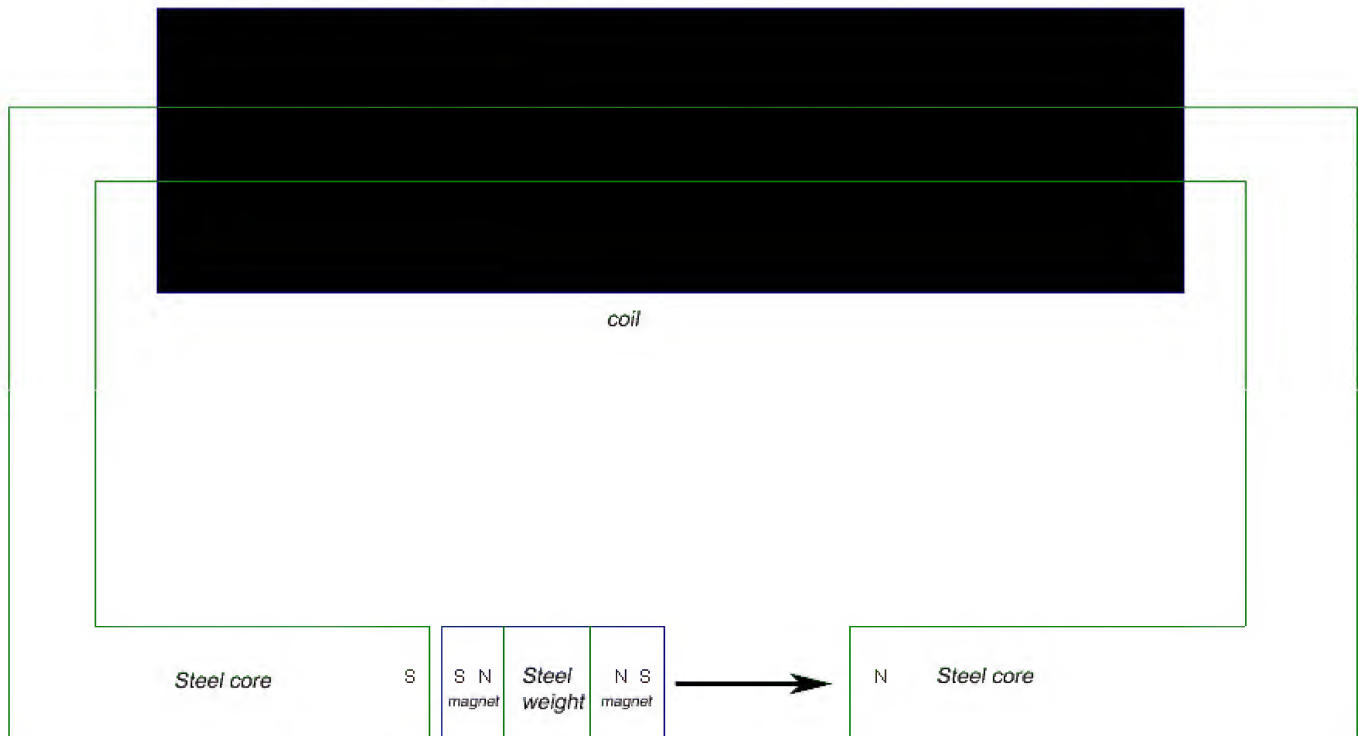
Gravity wheel idea by Stefan Hartmann

released 2nd March 2004 by harti@harti.com



Gravity wheel concept:

The 2 red masses will be moved at 1 and 7 o'clock, so the wheel keeps on unbalancing. Thus gravity can accelerate it. The masses will be moved via milliseconds magnetic pulses which don't need much energy.



This model helps reduce weight of the wheel. Please notice that the dark lines are under tension/under load from weight while the light gray have no tension/not under load. Notice the weight is square to avoid confusion. It does not roll at all. The length of line on each side of the weight would be the same and about the same length as a spoke.

It is important to notice the point that LOAD is connected to the wheel. For instance at position 1 Load is at the far outer end of spoke. At position 10 the LOAD is carried at the inner point of spoke.

Notice at postive 3-6 the tension is on both lines an nowhere else on the wheel.

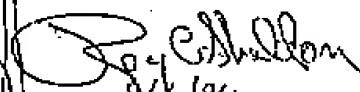

LAWRENCE TECH TEST RESULTS:

See Attached Documents - Data was 10-6-94 P.M.

Test: LAWRENCE TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY:

INPUT POWER			OUTPUT POWER						
V _{BATT}	I _{BATT}	P _{in}	V _{MOTOR}	RPM	Eff/16 Torque	(Eff/16) P _{out}	(hp) P _{out}		
1, 0768W	90MA-3W-94.7W		2.38	517	2.0	793	.151	118% EFF. P _{out}	
1, 1268W	89MA-3W-114W		3.00	500	5.2	2600	.495	324% EFF. P _{out}	
1729V	702A	(21W .162hp)	4.00	667 rpm	9.0	6000 V	1.14	700% EFF. P _{out}	
4:55pm	START UP	4:58 STOP							
5:02 pm	START UP		2.80	467	8.3	3873 (0.73HP)			

NOTE: Slight increase in Voltage - Causes Tremendous
Increase in Power Torque Output! I.W.N.


 9/6/94

 9/6/94
 (Signature)
 9-6-94
 J. E. Sullivan
 9-6-94

One Commutator System Design for the Energy Machine of Joseph Newman

"Flattened View" of Commutator w/Conductor Strips and Connections.
(This particular design is an apr. 18" long cylinder with apr. 10" diameter.)

NEWMAN ENERGY PRODUCTS
Route 1, Box 52
Lucedale, MS 39452 USA
(801) 947-7147 - (504) 524-3053
email: Josephnewman@earthlink.net

This is one of actually many different possible designs.

© Prototype, 1979 © Copyright, 1966-1996
Joseph W. Newman All Rights Reserved.

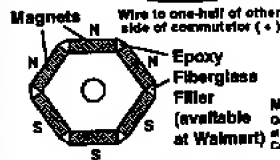
The commutator cylinder is simply coupled with the same (extended) shaft of the magnet rotor.

Additional information about this technology is contained within the book, *The Energy Machine* of Joseph Newman [ISBN: 0-8613835-7-7; 7th Edition, 470 pgs, 180 drawings, \$74.95] available from Joseph Newman Publishing Company, Route 1, Box 52, Lucedale, MS 39452. A 1hr/45min VHS tape [330] which shows operational prototypes is also available.

Capacitors: Should be large, 20-40 lbs., available from elec. supply co. or Power Co.

While individuals may build a model of this technology for their own use, they may not manufacture and/or sell this technology to others without the express, written permission of Joseph W. Newman. All rights reserved.

Joseph Newman sincerely asks you to Master his book and understand WHY this general design is used. Don't simply copy it like a "parrot". Such an understanding will enable you to visualize MANY different possible designs!

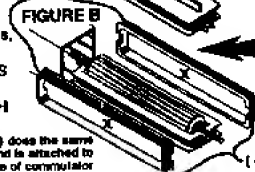
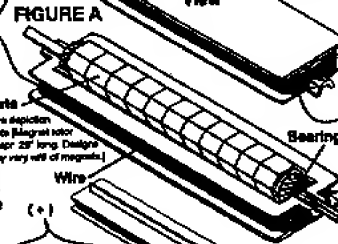


The magnets are applied relative to the width to the flat on the six-sided hex shaft. The magnets in this design are neodymium 1/2 inch thick, 1-3/4 inch long and approx. 1-1/4 inches wide. One can use ceramic magnets, but one will need to make the motor larger. For magnet and wire sources, see the Manufacturer's Directory at any library. REMEMBER, THE BATTERIES ARE CONNECTED IN SERIES. THE SYSTEM IS DESIGNED TO UTILIZE HIGH VOLTAGE AND LOW CURRENT.

The additional coil system II(a) does the same as above in Figure A and is attached to other side of commutator

Newman Motor/Generator (1 Coil Design)

Original drawing by Ralph Chiodo with amendments by Evan Soule, Jr.



In Fig. B, one additional coil is shown at right angles to the original coil (depicted in Drawing A). Two more 2000 coils can also be placed at 45 degree angles to coils shown and capacitors for Greater Output Power. The larger the unit is built, (the greater the number of copper atoms), the Greater the Power Output

The above design represents TWO separate commutators — one going to each coil.

Wire to one-half of one side of commutator (-)

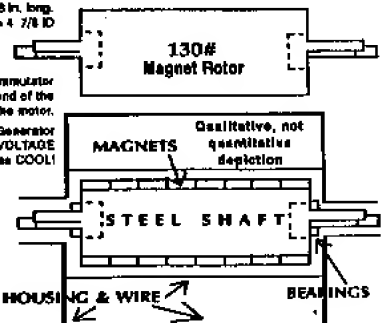
Depicted in Fig. A is one coil. The system can also be designed with two (2) coils as depicted in the book, page 463. The dots distributed throughout the commutator design (above) represent wire connections to brushes and commutator copper segments to one another.

This particular model is 26 in. long. Magnet housing for wire = 4 7/8 ID. After wrapping wire, dip it in insulating varnish.

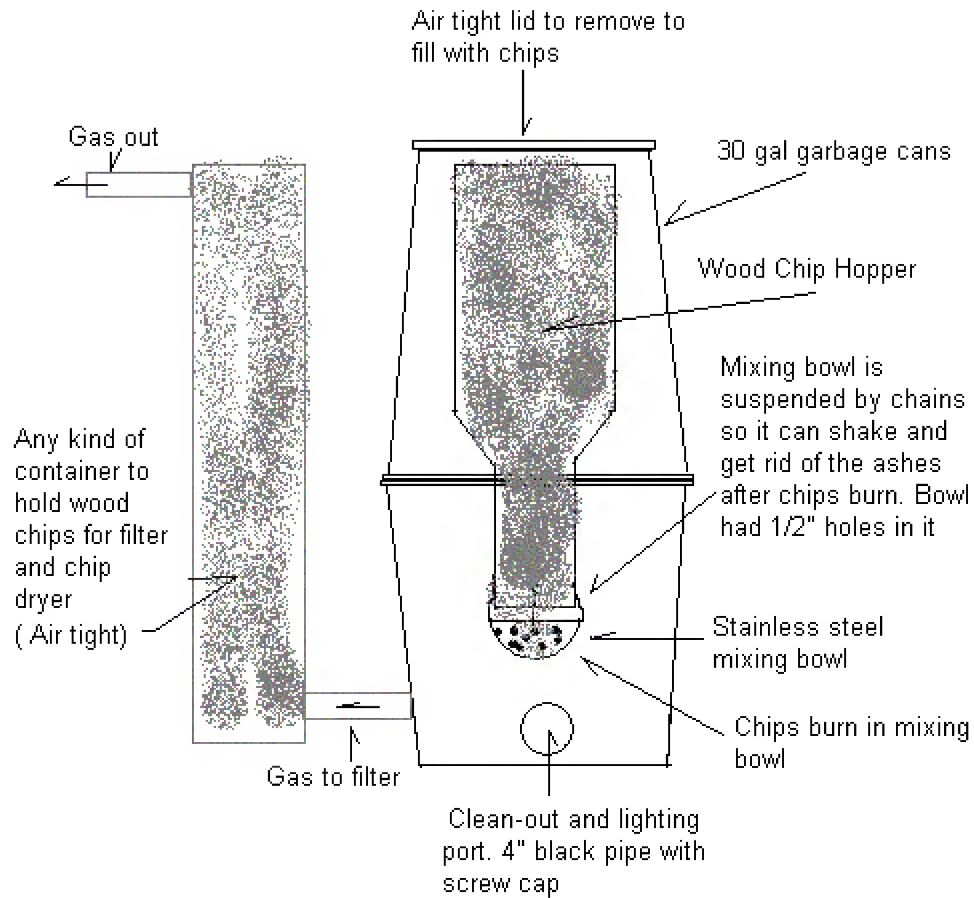
The injected-molded commutator would be attached to one end of the shaft or parallel to the rotor. The Newman Motor/Generator utilizes low current & HIGH VOLTAGE and operates COOL!

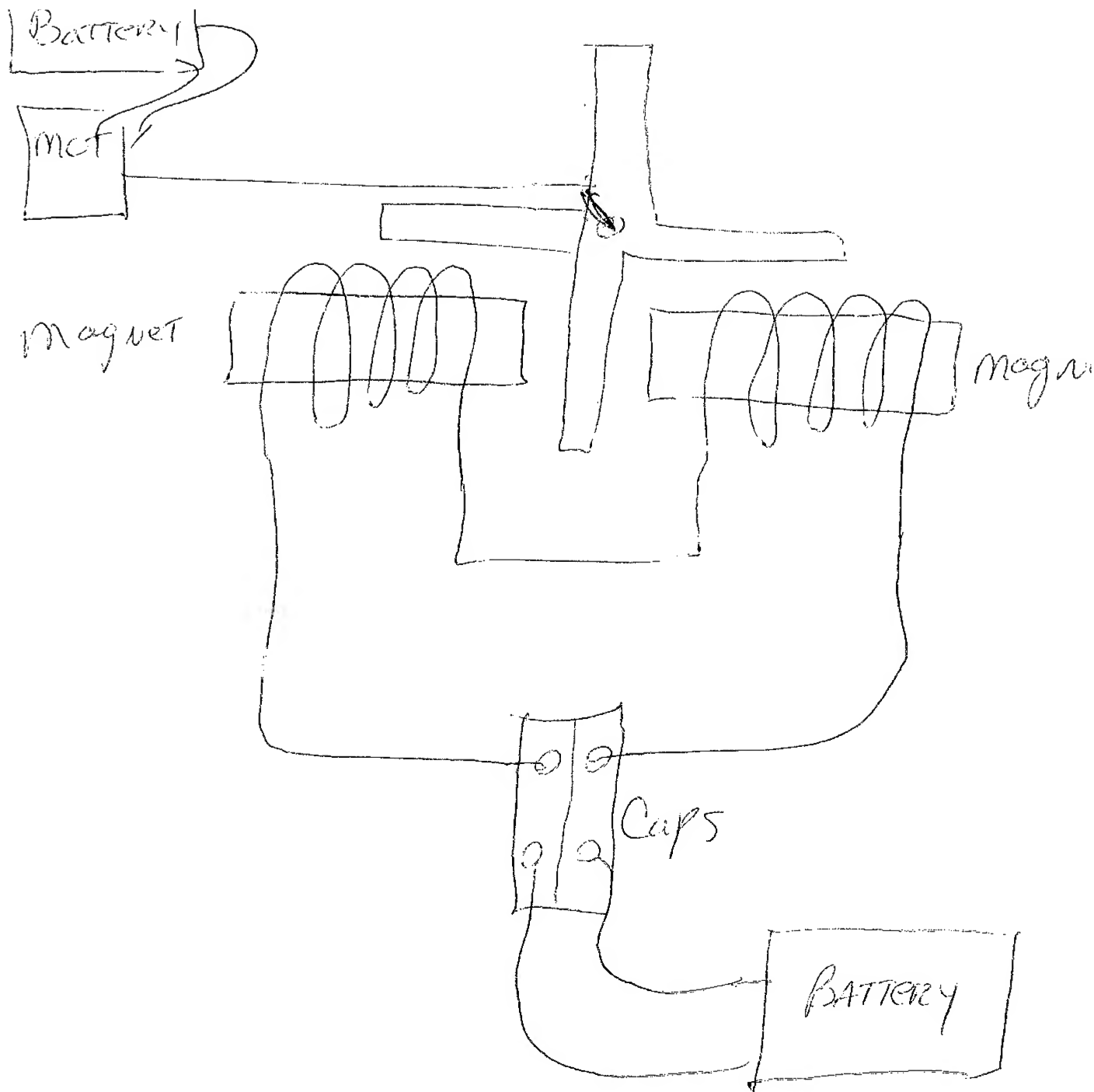
PARTS NEEDED FOR CONSTRUCTION:

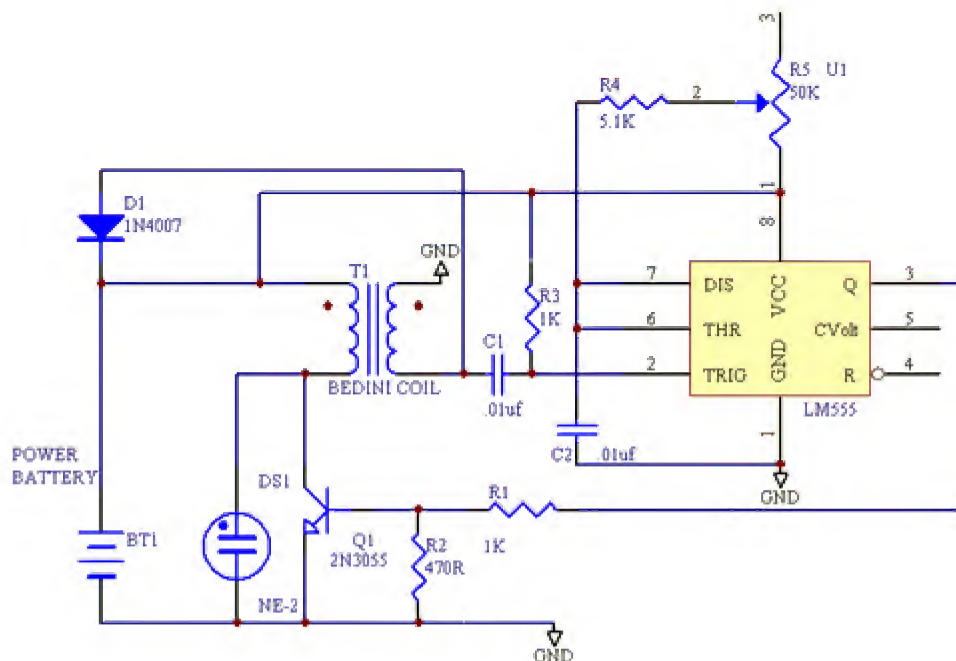
1. Magnetic insulated wire (copper, 36 gauge, 140ft, 56 equal lengths in parallel)
2. Fiberglass or equivalent (spool wire is wrapped around) — made in two (2) equal halves, or better yet, made in 4 or 6 equal parts. Be sure to use capacitors. (Special design recently innovated.)
3. Two (2) bearings
4. One (1) Steel Shaft on which magnets are placed
5. Magnets (permanent, neodymium — 6-sided and neodymium magnets on six sides)

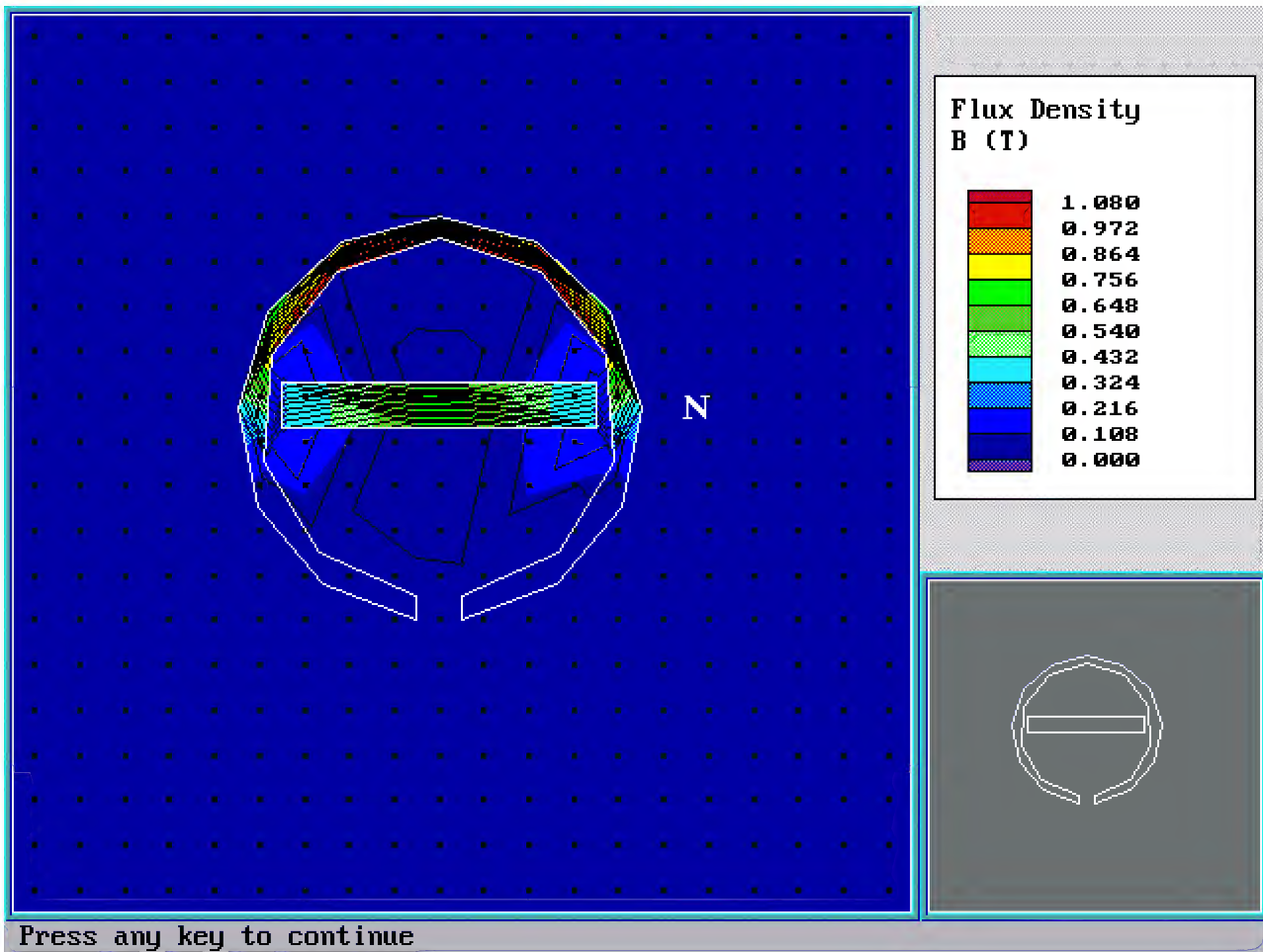


Simple wood gas generator
2 - 30 galon garbage cans

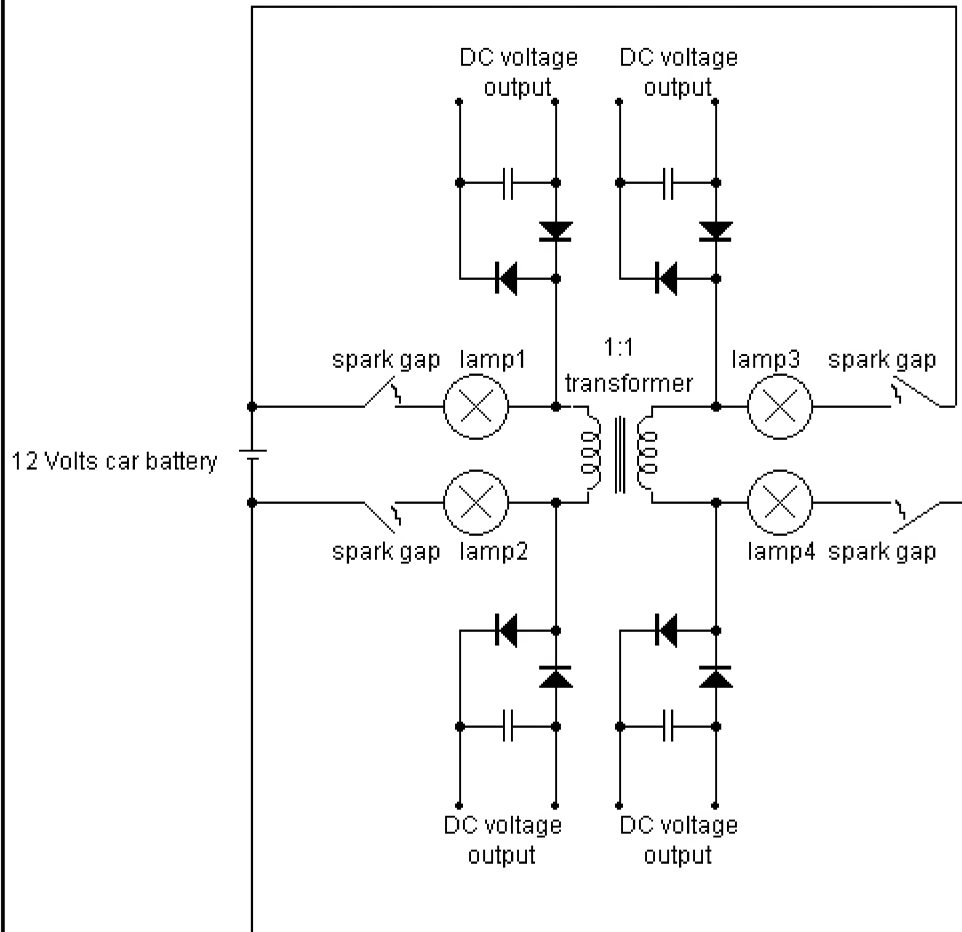








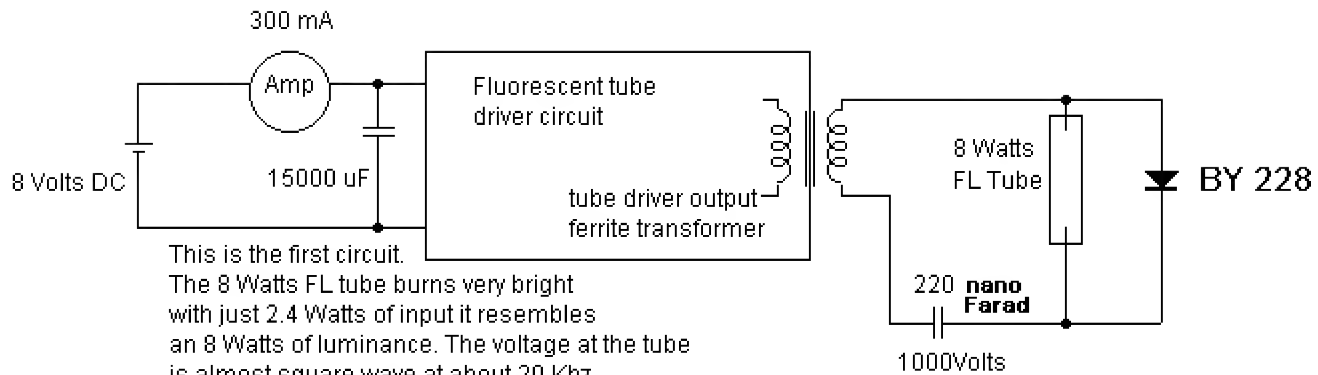
Solid State Newman effect OU transformer



idea by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com)

copyright www.overunity.com

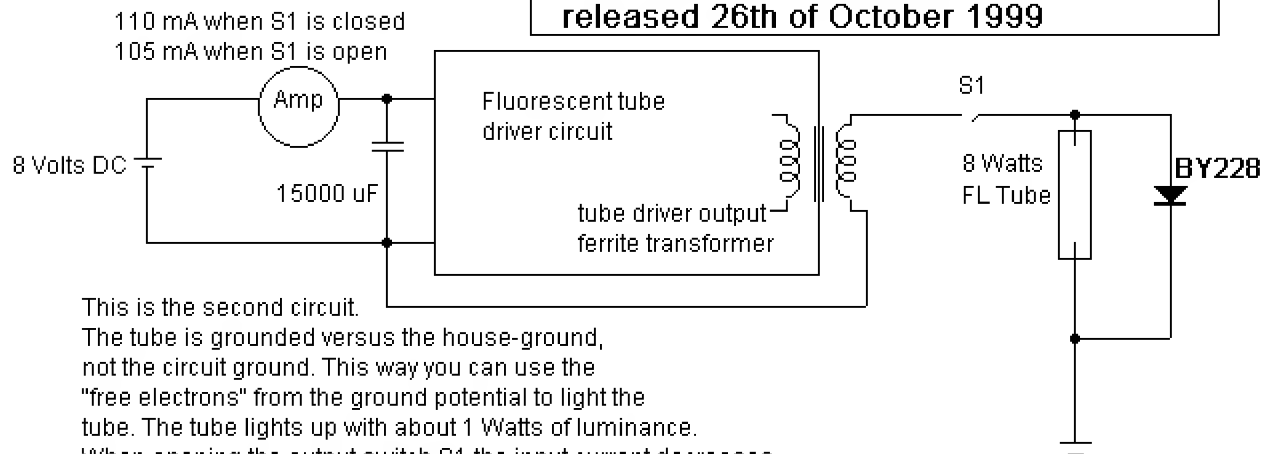
released 25th of March 2001



This is the first circuit.
The 8 Watts FL tube burns very bright with just 2.4 Watts of input it resembles an 8 Watts of luminance. The voltage at the tube is almost square wave at about 20 KHz with about 60/40 duty cycle.

Electron Pumping FL tube Light

by Dipl. Ing. Stefan Hartmann
copyright 1999 www.overunity.com
released 26th of October 1999



This is the second circuit.
The tube is grounded versus the house-ground, not the circuit ground. This way you can use the "free electrons" from the ground potential to light the tube. The tube lights up with about 1 Watts of luminance. When opening the output switch S1 the input current decreases from 110 mA to just 105 mA, so you see, that the tube does not draw much power from the driver circuit! The light power comes mainly from "sucking in" electrons from the ground potential.

$W = qV$ is the electric potential energy of a charge q in an electric potential V .

$$P = \frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{d(qV)}{dt} = \frac{dq}{dt}V + q \frac{dV}{dt} = IV + q \frac{dV}{dt} \quad \text{is the electrical power.}$$

Usually only $P_1 = IV$ is described in most text books.

The other powerterm $P_2 = q \frac{dV}{dt}$ can be understood only as a scalar field effect,
and it is almost always ignored.

Example: a parametric capacity fluctuation.

Suppose a capacity C fluctuates in time: $\frac{dC}{dt} \neq 0$

Let the charge Q on this capacitor be constant. $\left(\frac{dQ}{dt} = 0 \right)$

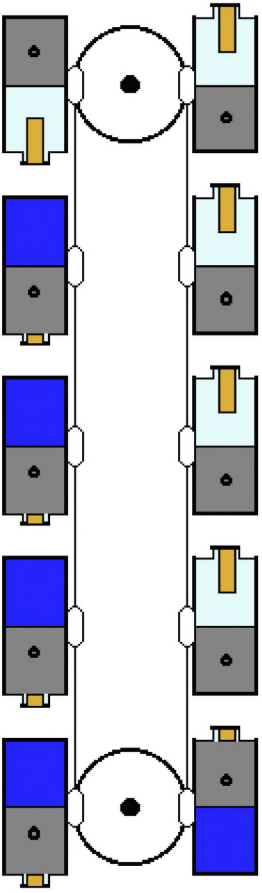
$$Q = VC \quad V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} \frac{dQ}{dt} + Q \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{C}\right)}{dt} = Q \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{C}\right)}{dt}$$

$$P_2 = Q \frac{dV}{dt} = Q^2 \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{C}\right)}{dt} = -\frac{Q^2}{C^2} \frac{dC}{dt} = -V^2 \frac{dC}{dt}$$

$$P_1 = IV = \frac{dQ}{dt} V = 0$$

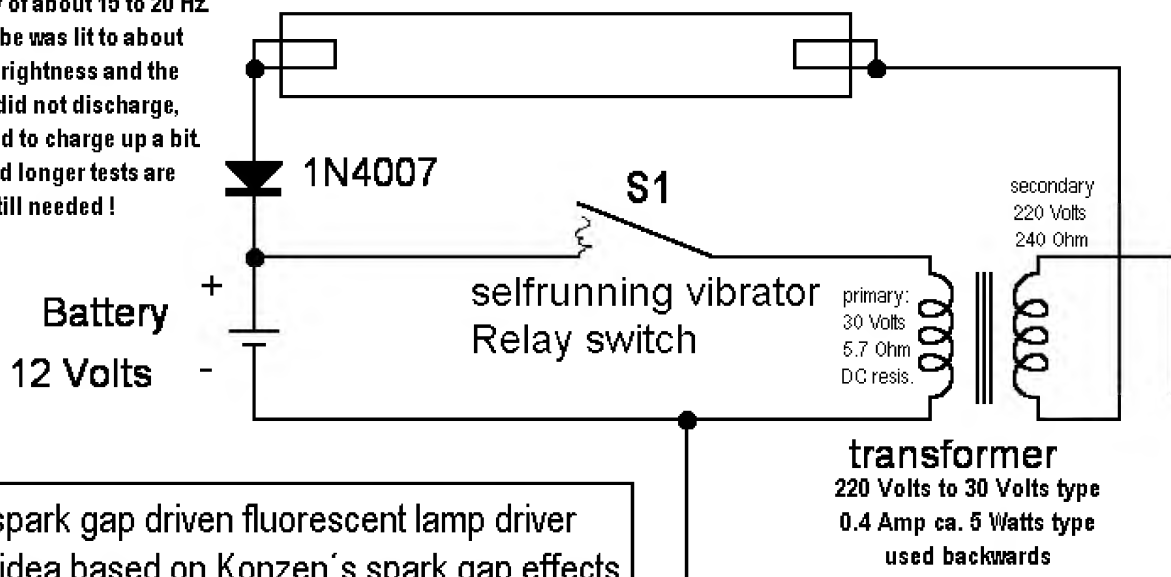
The scalar field powerterm P_2 is clearly non-zero, while the standard powerterm P_1 is zero.



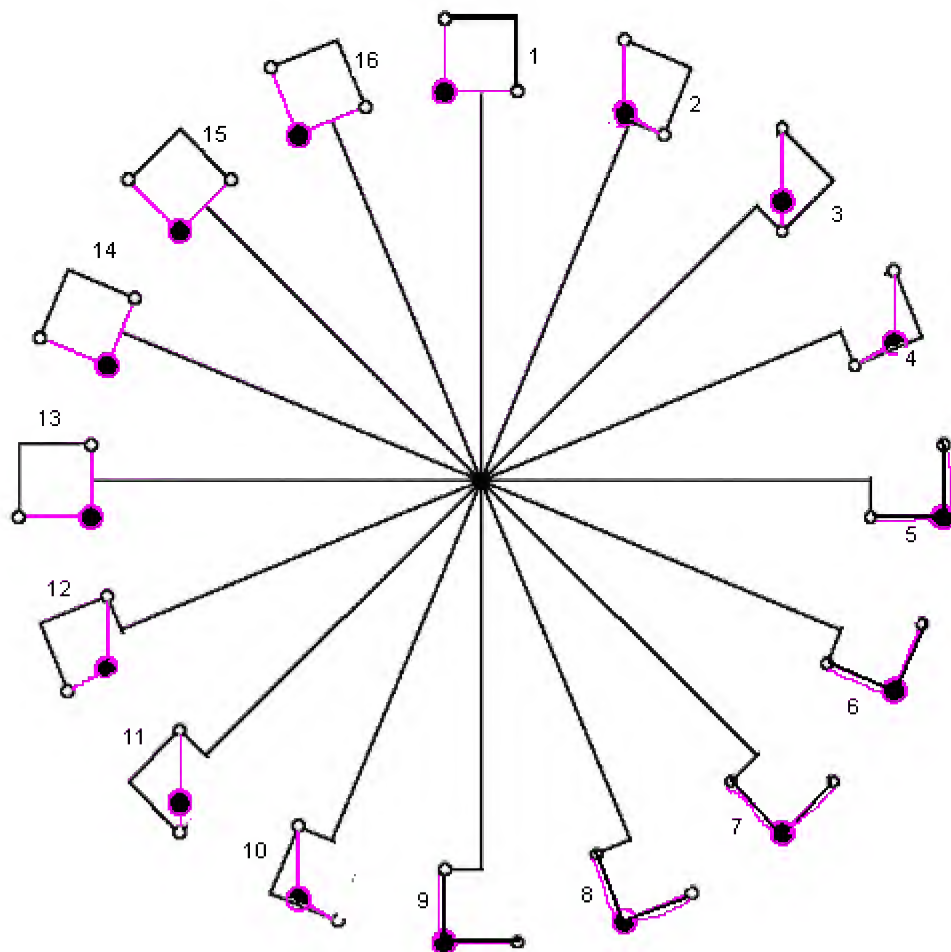
I used a 12 Volts relay (not shown here)
in selfrunning vibrator mode for mechanically
toggling the S1 switch on and off with
a frequency of about 15 to 20 Hz.

The fl tube was lit to about
half its brightness and the
battery did not discharge,
but seemed to charge up a bit.
More and longer tests are
still needed !

Fluorescent tube 8 Watts

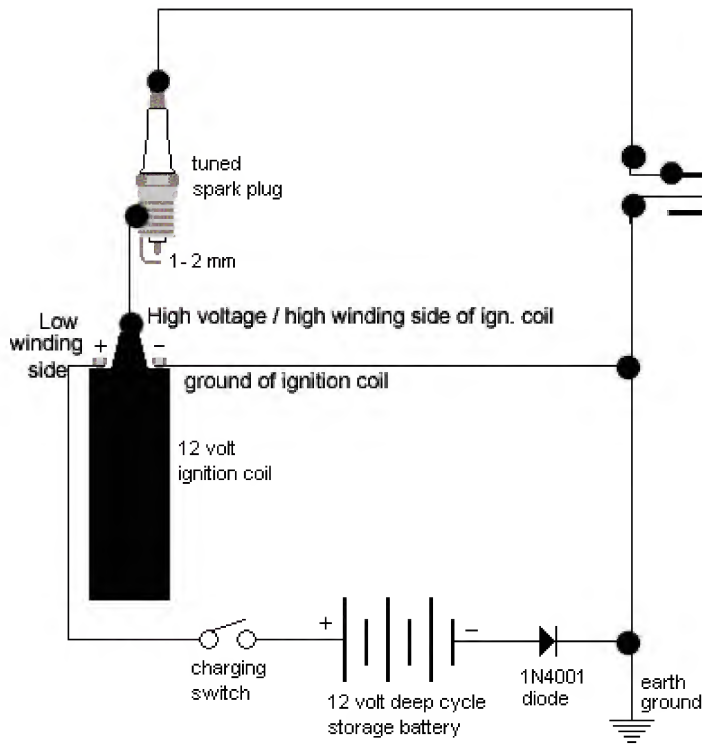


efficient spark gap driven fluorescent lamp driver
version 1.1, idea based on Konzen's spark gap effects
and Newman technology, battery recharching effect !
released and tested on 21st of June 2001
by Stefan Hartmann for www.overunity.com



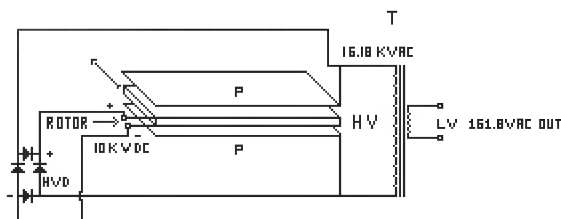
Free electrons catcher converter

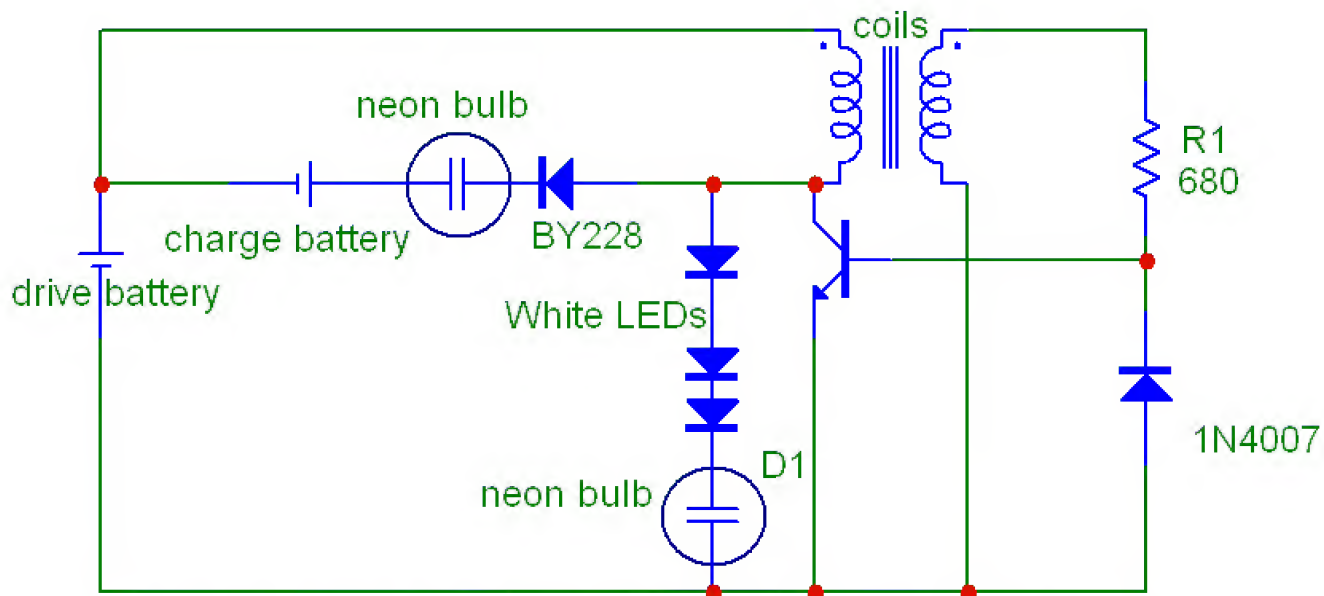
original drawing by Bruce Perrault (www.nuenergy.org)



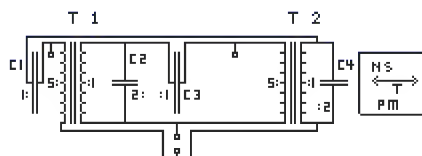
Long electret coax cable, charges up in the air !

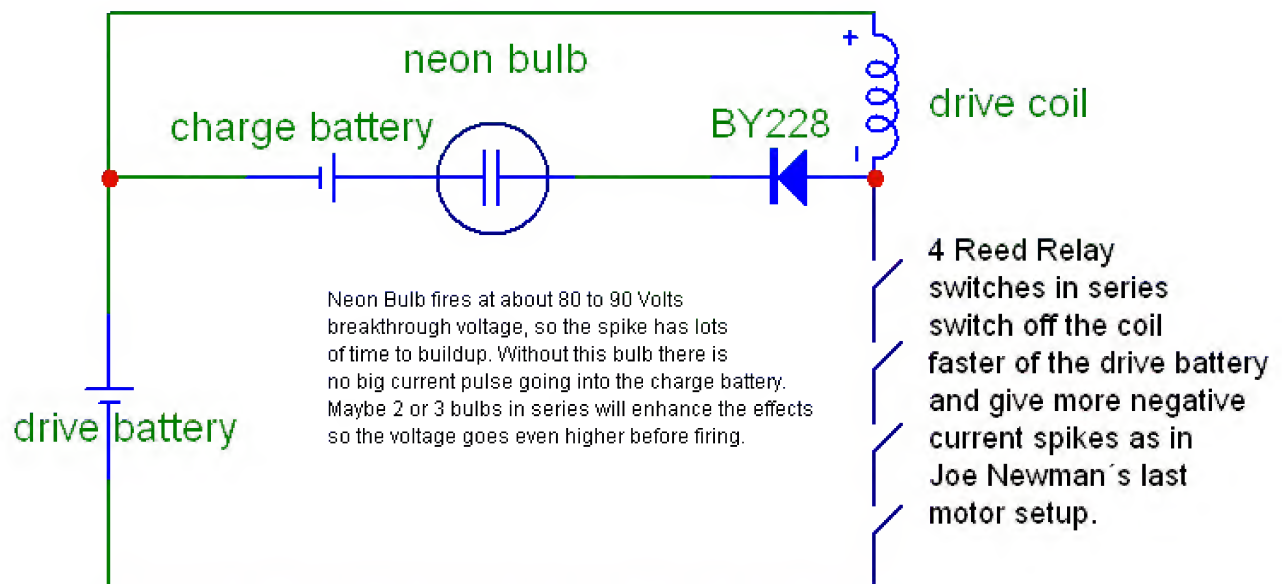
edited version with electret coax cable
by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com)
for www.overunity.com
released 9th of October 2004



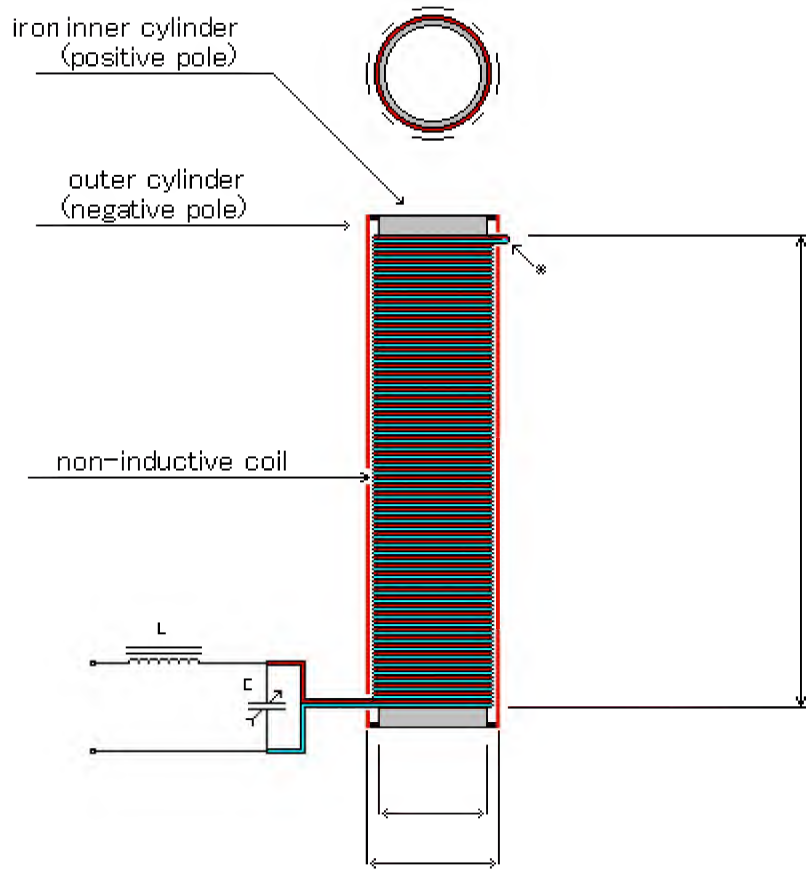


Stefan Hartmann's tip to enhance Sterling Allen's Bedini Circuit
Released 12th of October 2004 by harti@harti.com

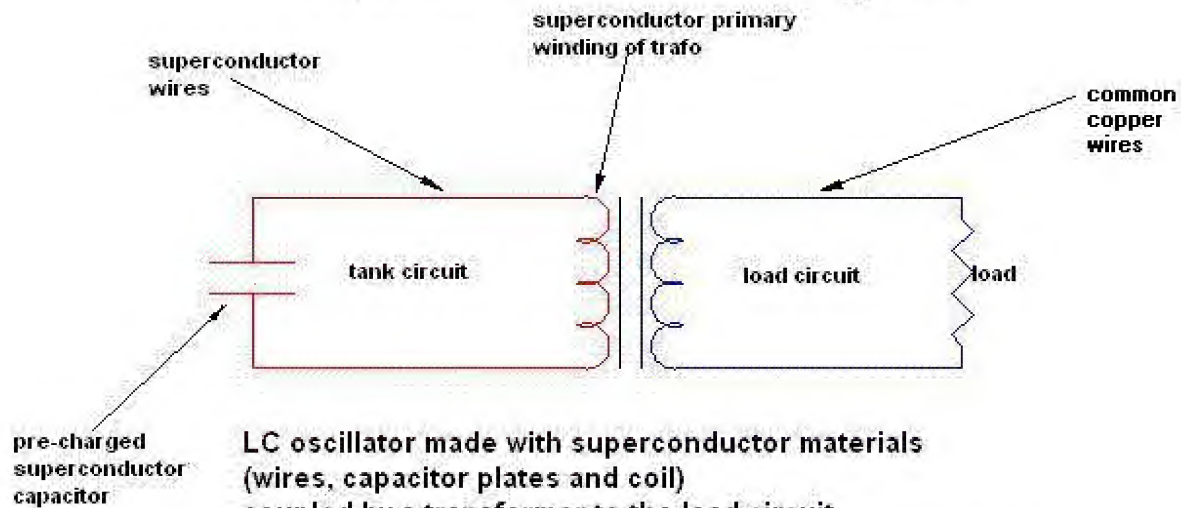




Stefan Hartmann's 2nd tip to enhance Sterling Allen's Bedini Motor Circuit
Released 13th of October 2004 by harti@harti.com (www.overunity.com)



Superconductor oscillator ¿OU?



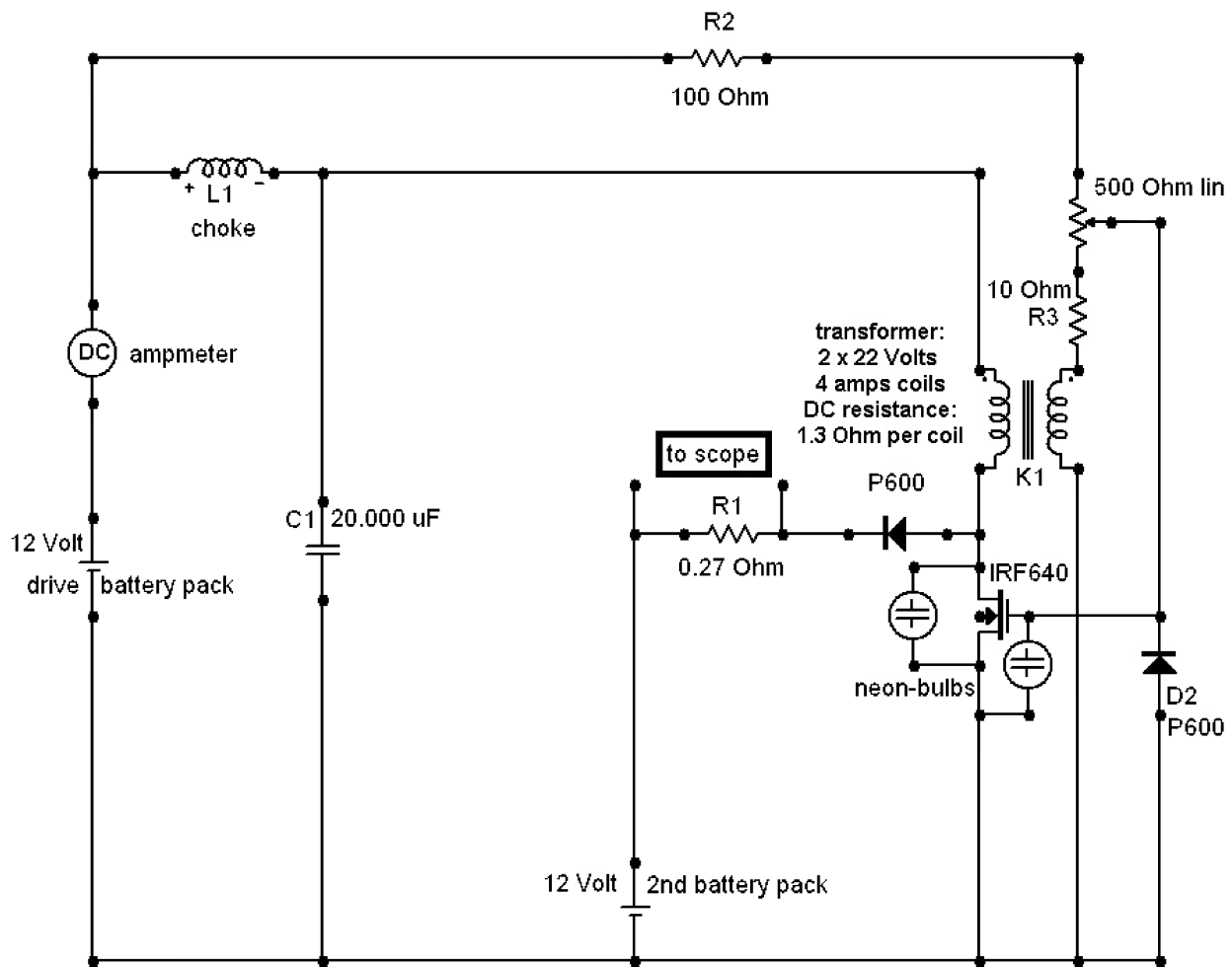
LC oscillator made with superconductor materials (wires, capacitor plates and coil) coupled by a transformer to the load circuit.

It isn't a damped oscillation, since resistance is eliminated because of the superconductor materials.

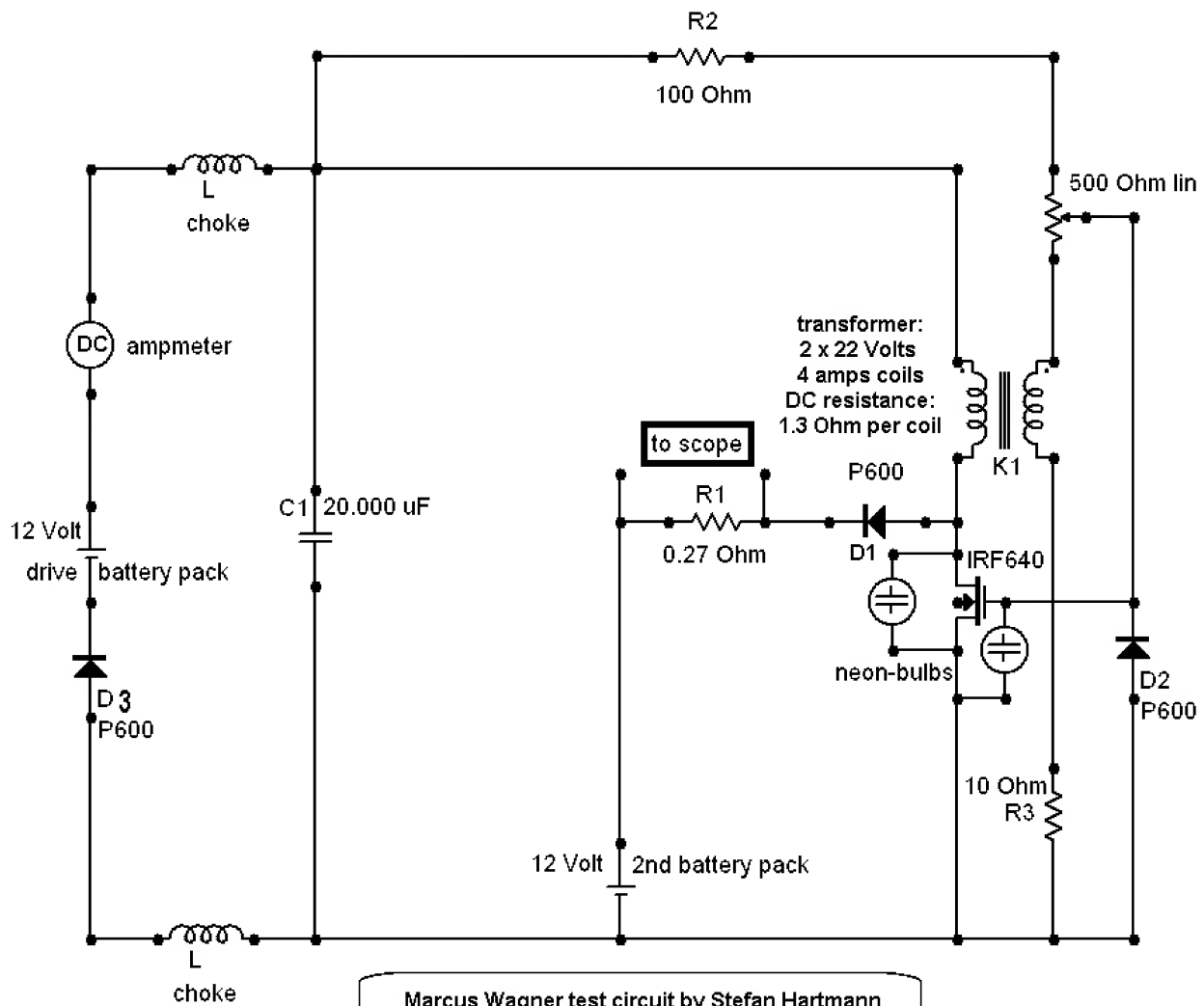
The transformer is here for not detuning the tank circuit.

Idea is to achieve a continuous oscillation (ac) and then transfer the current to the load without detuning the oscillator circuit.

Walter Castell 24/11/04
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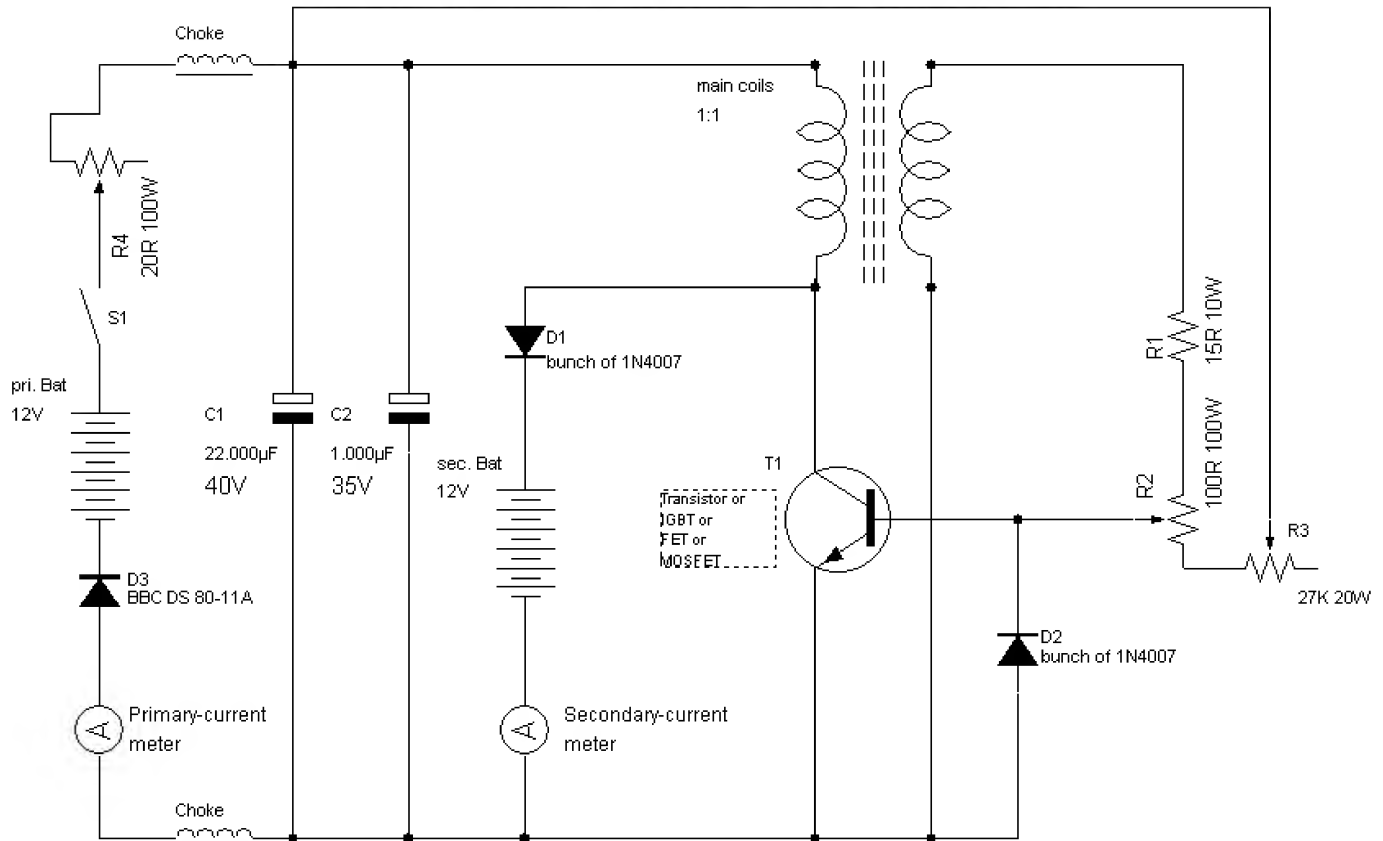


Marcus Wagner test circuit by Stefan Hartmann
 harti@harti.com for www.overunity.com
 released 2nd of March. 2005



Marcus Wagner test circuit by Stefan Hartmann
 harti@harti.com for www.overunity.com
 released 2nd of March. 2005 Version 2

Marcus' circuit Version 3.51 corrected

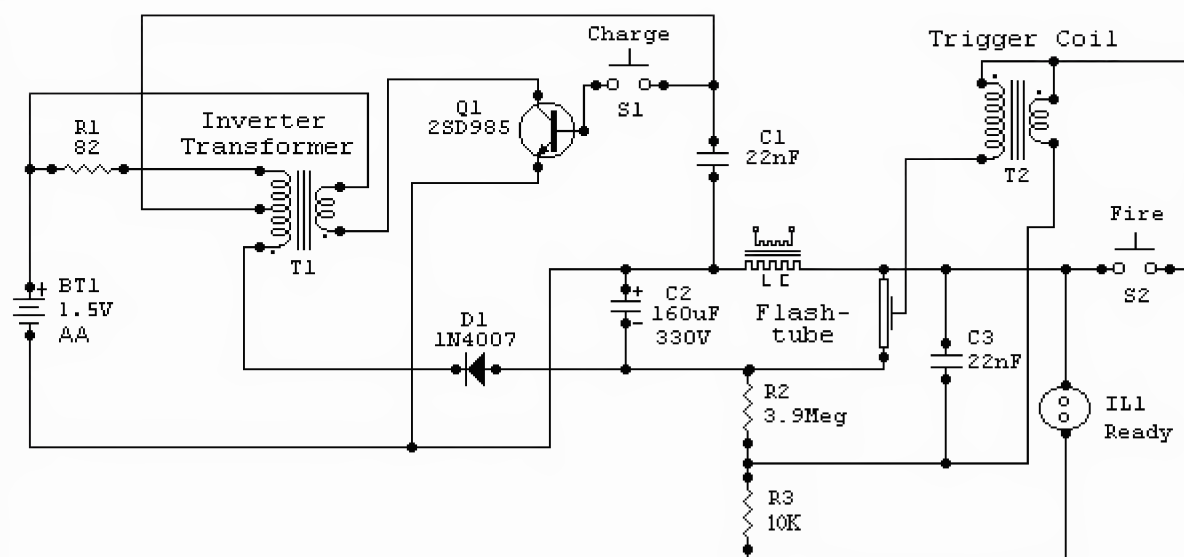


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+ Ampere-meters = MOVING-IRON-METERS, very important because of their additional inductance!
+ Battery = 12V sealed lead-acid-gel 1.3Ah
+ Chokes = Use additional inductances/chokes, esp. when you dont have moving-iron-meters.
+ D1, D2 = use many diodes in parallel to make up the current you need.
+ D3 = High-Power Diode or bunch of single 1N4007, too.
+ main coils = 1:1, 2x 450 Turns #20 AWG enammeled coppervire. Core is made of
+ soft-steels-nails. As many as I fir in. WIndings are closely interwound.
+ R1 = Base-Resistor
+ R2 = "Variable Base-Resistor"
+ R3 = "Biasing"
+ R4 = "Variable Input-Current"
+ R1, R2, R3, R4 = High-wattage, wire-wound variable resistors
+ (they look pretty like a variao each, and are eaqually heavy) They also serve as an additional
+ inductance!!!
+ S1 = main on/off switch
+ T1 = Can be almost any Transistor, IGBT or FET/MOSFET. It must only be suitable sized.
+ HEATSINK may be needed!

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Flash Schematic

